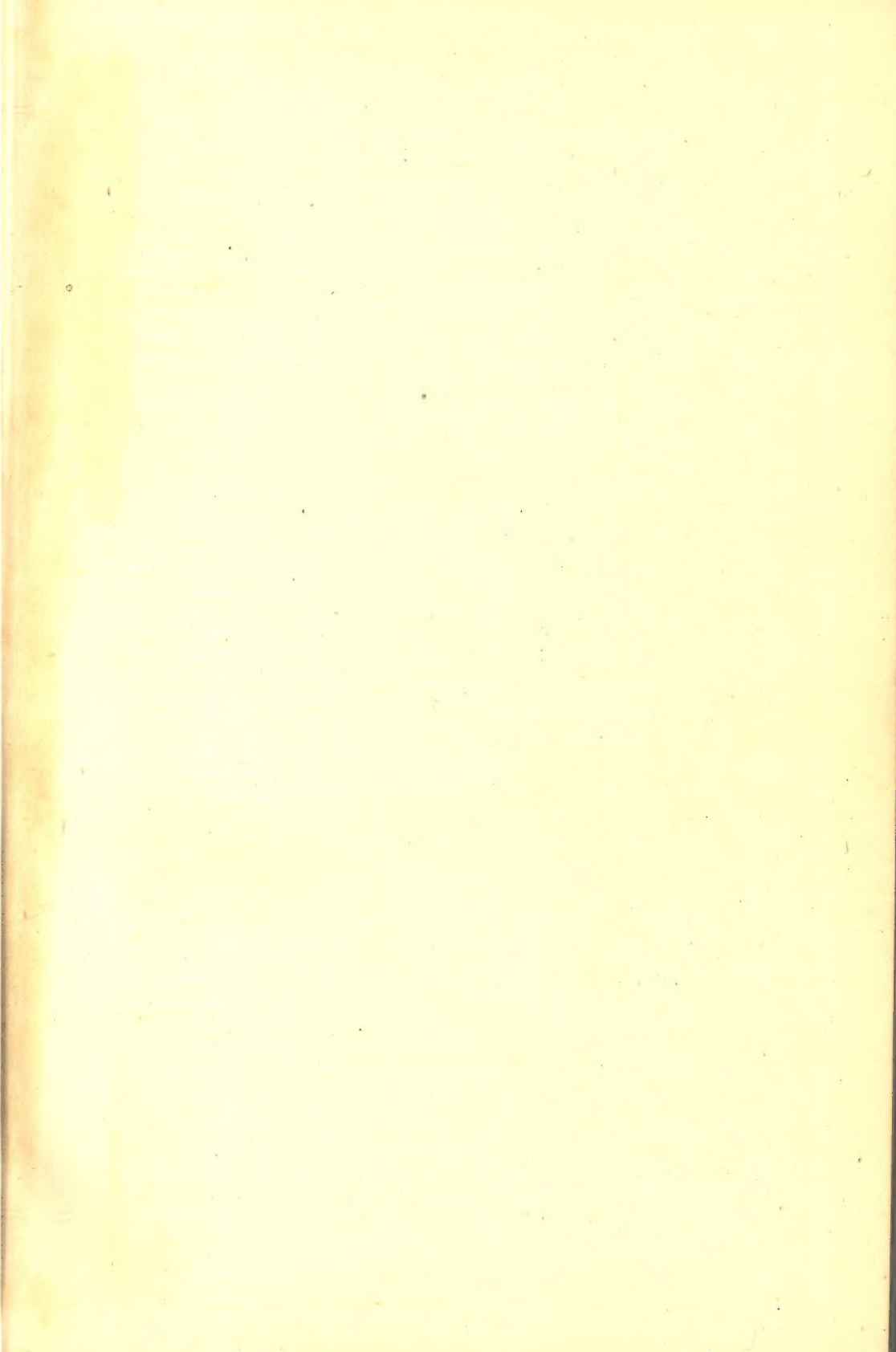
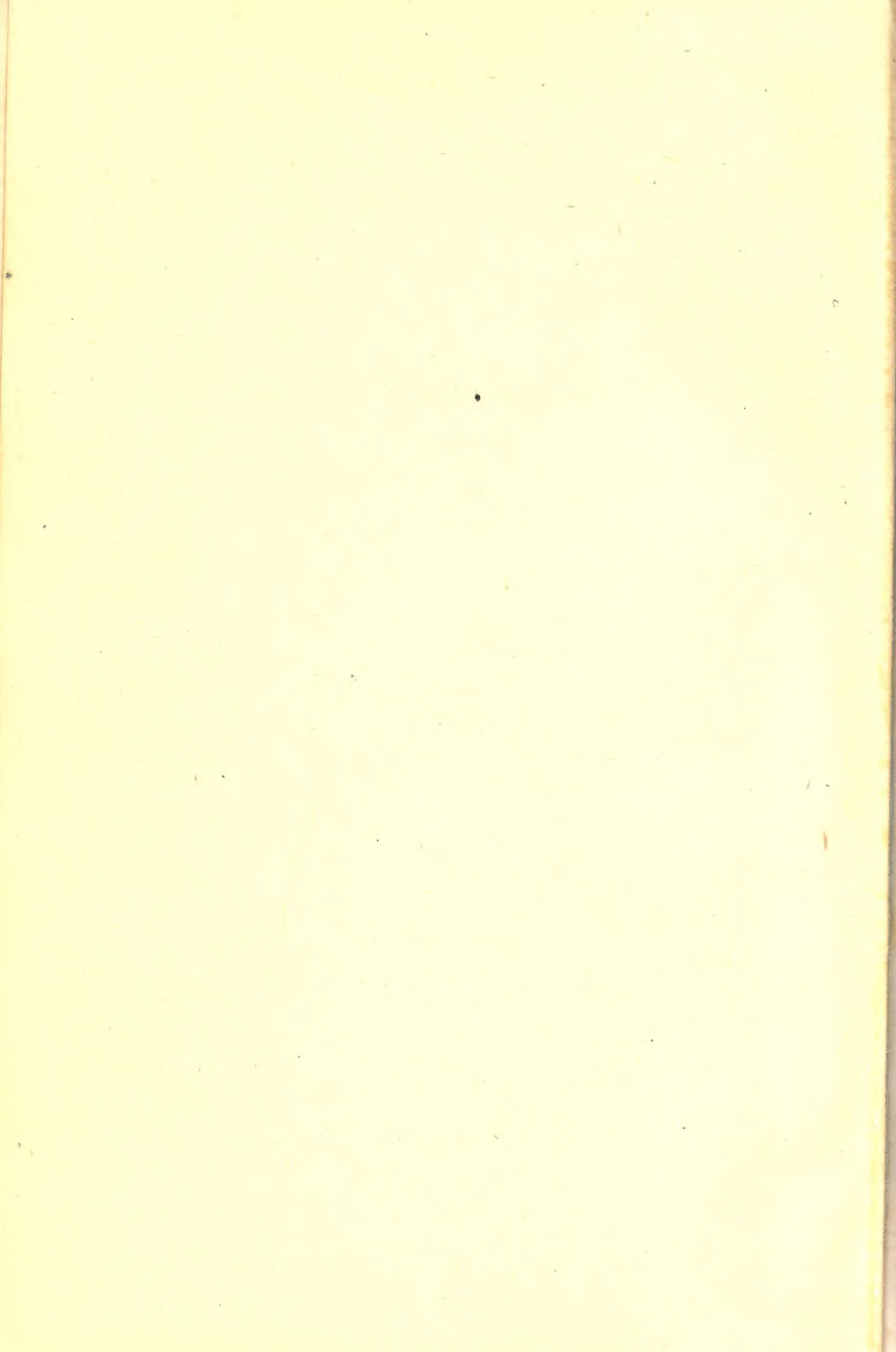


IT HAPPENED IN
1946







*It Happened in
1946*

THE *Essential* YEARBOOK FOR 1947

It happened



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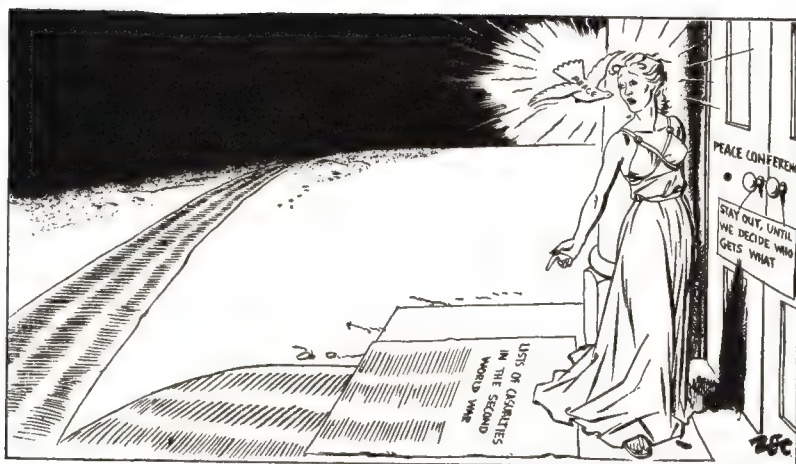
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Zec in London Mirror

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"Ledo Road." The four-way "lifeline" from India across the Himalayas into China, constructed at enormous expense and loss of life by the U.S. during World War II, was liquidated in 1946. The last truck convoy traveled the Stilwell Road from Ledo to Kunming. The last plane flew the fantastic "Hump." The last oil and gas flowed through the pipeline. The telephone line, the first from India to China, was stilled. An I.N.S. story provided a footnote: "The tools of war flown over The Hump, the heavy gear that rumbled over the Stilwell Road, the liquid that gushed through the endless piping, immobilized 30 Jap divisions in China, kept western China free, cemented Chiang Kai-shek in office, saved millions of Chinese from slavery and death."

Lee, Clark, quoted, pp. 294, 295

Lehman, Herbert, p. 33

Lend-Lease, pp. 258, 272, 549, 577

Leper. When Mrs. Hans Hornbostel of San Francisco was found to be a leper, her husband, a major in the Army, insisted on accompanying her into leper exile at Carville, La.—the first well person ever to seek to enter the colony. He said, "I don't consider myself a martyr to be asking to be with her as long as we shall both live."

Lewis, John L., pp. 43, 149 et seq., 555, 560, 561, 563, 567, 570, 571

Ley, Robert, p. 101

Liberia, p. 229

Liberty, Statue of, p. 490

Lichfield Prison cruelty trials, p. 537

Lie, Trygvie, Secretary-General of United Nations, p. 325

L'il Abner, p. 368

Lindbergh, Charles A., purchased a home in Darien, Conn., for \$82,500, in April 1946.

Little Jimmy, pp. 370, 374

London Daily Graphic, p. 347

London Express, p. 300

Loran, p. 247

Los Angeles *Examiner*, p. 565
 Louis-Conn championship boxing
 bout, pp. 392, 415 to 421
 Louisville *Courier-Journal*, pp. 520, 574
 Luce, Claire, American actress who
 went to England as a musical com-
 edy performer and became a Shake-
 spearean star, returned to U.S., to
 appear in starring roles. Not to be
 confused with:
 Luce, Clare Boothe, p. 33
 Luce, Henry Robinson, p. 44
 Lujack, John, pp. 409, 428
 Lunt, Alfred, and Lynn Fontanne, p.
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 Minneapolis *Tribune*, p. 553
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 Montgomery, Field Marshal Viscount
 Bernard, became chief of the Im-
 perial General Staff (Great Britain),
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Morgenthau, Henry, Jr., pp. 49, 50
 "Mormons." Israel A. Smith, descend-
 ant of the founder, succeeded his
 late brother as president of the Re-
 organized Church of Jesus Christ
 of Latter Day Saints, April 1946.
 Motion Picture Academy Awards 1946,
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 Mount Clemens, Michigan, p. 163
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 Murray, Lieut. Peter, guided missile
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 New York *Sun*, pp. 31, 102
 New York *Times*, pp. 370, 394, 546
 New York *World*, pp. 369, 370
 New Zealand, pp. 243, 563
 Nixon, Robert G., quoted, p. 53
 Nobel prizes 1946, pp. 548, 555
 Norway, p. 215
 Nuernberg War Criminal trials, p. 88
 et seq.

O

- O'Dwyer, Mayor William, of New York City, p. 160
- Oestreicher, John C., foreign news director of International News Service, was given the award of the National Headliners' Club for the best non-fiction book of the year written by a newspaperman: *The World Is Their Beat*.
- OPA (Office of Price Administration), pp. 501, 529, 532, 539, 548, 556, 557, 564
- Okinawa, occupation of, p. 281
- Old Age Benefits under Social Security Act, p. 358
- Oldest known ancestor of man, it is believed, is the "Kenya man," evidences of whom were found in Kenya colony, Africa, in 1938 and 1942, according to studies completed in 1946. Bones recovered from caves at Sterkfontein and reconstructed, suggested "man in the making"—in the evolutionary middle period between primates and man. The cave habitations were estimated by scientists to date from 250,000 B.C., and suggested that Africa, instead of Asia (as heretofore believed), might have been the cradle of mankind.
- O'Neill, Eugene, p. 384
- Opera, Metropolitan, p. 398
- Oppenheimer, J. Robert, pp. 289, 293, 308
- Oppen, Frederick Burr, p. 369
- Orthodox (Russian) Church in U.S., membership 300,000, decided against reuniting with the church in Russia because of the complete domination of latter by the Red dictatorship.
- O'Toole, Representative Donald, p. 114
- Outcault, Richard, pp. 369, 372

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- Pakistan, map p. 233
- Palestine, pp. 227, 273
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- Panama Canal, p. 53; map, 211
- Parker, Dan, quoted, pp. 403, 414, 422, 423
- Pasquel, Jorge, p. 429
- Pearl Harbor disaster, pp. 51, 112, 529
- Pearson, Drew, p. 300
- Peck, Phillips J., quoted, p. 148
- Pegler, Westbrook, quoted, pp. 39, 402, 403

- Penicillin, pp. 138, 139, 140, 554
- Pensions, under Social Security Act, p. 356 et seq.
- Perkins, Frances, pp. 49, 52
- Perry, Clay, quoted, p. 304
- Peru, p. 213
- Petrillo, James C., and "Petrillo Law," pp. 501, 523, 564
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- Philadelphia *Inquirer*, pp. 517, 518
- Philippines, p. 238
- Phonograph recording business, p. 393 et seq.
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- Photographs, memorable, of 1916, pp. 475 to 490
- Picasso, Pablo, p. 369
- Pickard, Federal Judge Frank, p. 163 et seq.
- Picketing, p. 158
- Pincher, Chapman, quoted, p. 300
- Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, p. 156
- Pittsburgh, strike in, pp. 149, 151
- Pius XI, Pope, pp. 168, 172, 198
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- Poland, pp. 171, 222, 513
- PAC (Political Action Committee), pp. 36, 40, 43
- Population factors in U.S., p. 127
- Portal-to-Portal pay, pp. 163 et seq., 576, 577
- Portland *Oregonian*, p. 512
- Portugal, p. 219
- Pottery Workers' Union, p. 163
- Powers, James T., quoted, pp. 160, 384
- Preakness, The, p. 409
- Premiers (and prime ministers) of foreign governments, pp. 200, 201, 202
- Presidential elections in U.S., results, 1928-1944, tabulated in page 590
- Presidents of foreign governments, pp. 200, 201, 202
- Press, freedom of, ruled on by Supreme Court, p. 520
- Prime ministers (and premiers) of foreign countries, p. 200 et seq.
- Prolongation of Life* (book), quoted, p. 130
- Propellers, cycloidal, p. 140
- Protestants, p. 259
- Pulitzer prizes 1946, pp. 384, 515
- Public Utility Holding Act, Death of, p. 509

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- Quintuplets, discussed, p. 126
- Quiz programs, giveaways on, p. 399
- Quiz programs, on radio, p. 390

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 Revival of dead, experiments in, p. 134
 Rice, Lester, quoted, p. 425
 Richmond, Va., *Times-Dispatch*, pp. 33, 151
 Robb, Inez, quoted, p. 162
 Robertson, Frank, of International News Service, became the recipient in 1946 of the "jeep" that had been offered by the Willys Co., early in 1945, to the first Allied correspondent who filed a story from Tokyo.
 Rochester *Times-Union*, p. 29
 Rockefeller, John D., Jr., pp. 265, 383
 Rockets, pp. 326, 329 et seq., 347
 Rogge, O. John, pp. 90, 551
 Roman Catholic Church, pp. 169 et seq., 259
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 Roosevelt
 Mrs. Eleanor, was elected chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, pp. 49, 57, 62, 67, 535
 Elliott, pp. 49, 74
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 Ruthenian Church, p. 170

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Salvation Army, Commissioner Albert Osborn, Englishman, was elected

general of the organization (commander throughout the world), May, 1946.
 San Francisco *Examiner*, p. 530
 Saratoga, U.S.S., photos of sinking, p. 301
 Saudi-Arabia, p. 275 (See Arabia)
 Saukel, Fritz, pp. 92, 95, 98
 Schultz, Rabbi Benjamin, quoted, p. 205
 Schact, Hjalmar, pp. 93-4
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 Senate, membership of U.S., pp. 245-6
 "Senator Claghorn," p. 397
 Seyss-Inquart, Arthur, pp. 92, 100
 Shaw, George Bernard, p. 93
 Shaw, George Bernard, observed his 90th birthday, 7/26/46. Looking forward to his death, he said; "I know too much about earth burial to contemplate such a horror. It should be made a criminal offense. My ashes will be mixed inseparably with those of my wife, which are being kept for the purpose; and when that is done, neither of us will concern ourselves with what happens to them afterwards."
 Sherwood, Robert E., p. 49
 Siam, pp. 265, 522
 Siam returned to France the Indo-China areas of Cambodia and Laos which, under Japanese pressure, the Vichy government transferred to Siam in 1941. [See map p. 237]
 Sinatra, Frank, p. 394
 Smith, Alfred E., pp. 60, 63
 Smith, Kingsbury, European manager of International News Service, won the National Headliners' Club award for outstanding foreign reporting in 1946. Quoted, pp. 95, 101, 102, 253, 255, 256, 283.
 Snuffy Smith, p. 383
 Social Security Act, pp. 149, 356 et seq.
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 Sports Chronology, 1946, pp. 435 et seq.
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Stritch, Samuel Cardinal, pp. 173, 182

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Tennis players, high ranking, 1946, p. 472

Thomas, Representative Parnell, p. 31

Tien, Thomas Cardinal, pp. 178-9

"Tito" (see Broz, Josef)

To Each His Own, p. 395

Tojo, Hideki, p. 112

"Toledo Plan," p. 160

Transjordan, pp. 232, 275

Trieste, pp. 255, 263, 526

Trippe, Juan T., president of Pan American Airways, was awarded the Harmon Trophy by the Ligue Internationale des Aviateurs for "outstanding leadership, patriotism, unselfish devotion to the security and economic progress of the U.S. in the critical days preceding and during World War II."

Truman, President Harry S., pp. 29, 34, 42, 44, 76, 149, 260-1, 275, 407

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Unemployment in U.S., pp. 157, 158

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Mandated territories, sizes and populations, pp. 265, 571

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Veterans, complete list of federal benefits for, p. 352 et seq.

Veterans of Foreign Wars elected Louis E. Starr of Portland, Ore., a World War I infantryman, commander-in-chief, 9/6/46.

Viet Nam Republic, pp. 237, 577

Vinson, Fred M., Chief Justice of the U.S., pp. 521, 563

Von Braun, Wernher, p. 340

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Von Papen, Franz, pp. 93-4
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Waddell, James, testimony of, p. 53
 Wagner, Senator Robert F., of New York City, disavowed Methodism and became a Roman Catholic, 1/29/46.
 Waksman, Dr. Selman, discoverer of streptomycin, p. 138 et seq.
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 Wallace, Henry, pp. 41, 43, 44, 253, 539
 War Dead. Return of the remains of approximately 94,000 of the 156,000 American World War II dead from European cemeteries to the U.S. was arranged to begin in August 1947. Next-of-kin, asked to choose whether their dead would remain in Europe or be sent back to the U.S., were 80% in favor of the latter.
 War, investigation of U.S. participation in, p. 31
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 West Virginia, Cabin Creek, p. 43
 Wheeler, Burton, defeated for Senate, p. 32
 White Sands, New Mexico, p. 340
 Williams, "Ted," pp. 457-8
 Williamson, John T., a Canadian bachelor, aged 39, was revealed as owner of largest diamond mine in world—richer than famed premier mine at Kimberley. He found it

while prospecting at Mwadui, near Lake Shinyanga, Tanganyika.
 Winchell, Walter, pp. 48, 360, 390
 Windsor, Duke and Duchess of, pp. 548, 558
 Women members of Congress, p. 33
 World, outline map of, pp. 204-5; airline map of, pp. 242-3
 World Series Games 1946, p. 460
 World War II loss of the U.S., in lives, was officially set at 370,154, in 1946. The Army roll of dead and missing, issued in June, showed 308,978 names. The Navy's list of dead, covering also the Marine Corps and Coast Guard, showed 61,176 dead. Of the combined total, 210,376 were killed in action—176,432 in the Army and 34,944 in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. (The Army executed 142 GIs for murder, rape or desertion between Dec. 7, 1941 and Feb. 22, 1946. Only one deserter was executed; he deserted twice under fire. The Navy did not execute any of its personnel.)

Y

Yalta Conference, pp. 53, 78
 Yamamoto, Admiral Isoroku, commander-in-chief of the Japanese fleet who was shot down by a U.S. Army plane in 1943 [see previous volume of this yearbook, p. 370], figured in the oddest fish story of 1946. The tale came from Canton, China; one Jung Chao, a local fisherman, caught a fish containing four diamond rings. They were identified as from the fingers of Yamamoto, and see p. 116.
 Yamashita, Tomoyuki, pp. 95, 112
Yellow Kid, pp. 369-71
 Young, Murat ("Chic"), pp. 369, 380
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A complete chronology of World War II (1937-1945) appears in the previous volume (1945-46) of this yearbook: pages 425-463.

Credits:

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Art director: John Wolter; cartography: Herbert Bender; editorial assistants: Katharine McCarroll, Margery Miller, Lynne Wodraska; art assistants: Dale Randall, Elliott Herman.

*It Happened in
1946*

PRINCIPAL HOLIDAYS AND ANNIVERSARIES IN 1947

January

1 (Wed.) New Year's Day. Legal holiday in all States, territories and District of Columbia.* Also in Canada.

2 (Thurs.) Asarah Be Tebet.

8 (Wed.) Battle of New Orleans (1815). Holiday in Louisiana.

19 (Sun.) Robert E. Lee's Birthday. Observed (20—Monday) in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas; and in Virginia as Lee-Jackson Day.

26 (Sun.) General Douglas MacArthur Day (his birthday), in Arkansas.

26 (Sun.) Child Labor Day.

30 (Thurs.) Franklin D. Roosevelt's Birthday. Made a holiday in Kentucky in 1946.

February

2 (Sun.) Candlemas. "Groundhog Day."

5 (Wed.) Hamishah Be Shebat.

11 (Tues.) 100th anniversary of birth of Thomas A. Edison.

12 (Wed.) Georgia Day, in Georgia. (Anniversary of landing of

* The United States has no "national" holidays, in the sense of days observed by action of the Federal Government. The legal declaration of holidays is a matter wholly controlled by State and Territorial governments. Congress has power to declare holidays only in the District of Columbia.

Oglethorpe and founding colonists in 1733).

12 (Wed.) Abraham Lincoln's Birthday.† Holiday in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alaska, Virgin Isles.

14 (Fri.) Admission Day, in Arizona (Admitted to Union, 1912).

14 (Fri.) St. Valentine's Day.

15 (Sat.) Susan B. Anthony Day (Birthday of the women's suffrage pioneer).

18 Shrove Tuesday. Mardi Gras in Louisiana.

19 Ash Wednesday.

22 (Sat.) George Washington's Birthday. Holiday in District of Columbia and all States and territories.

March

1 (Sat.) State Day, in Nebraska (Admitted to Union 1867).

2 (Sun.) Texas Independence Day (from Mexico).

† Over 10,000 unpublished personal letters and items of Abraham Lincoln, impounded in the Library of Congress since the death of his son, Robert, will be opened to the public in 1947.

3 (Mon.) 100th anniversary of birth of Alexander Graham Bell.

5 (Wed.) Fast of Esther.

6 (Thurs.) Purim.

15 (Sat.) Andrew Jackson's Birthday. Observed in Tennessee.

17 (Mon.) Evacuation Day (by British from Boston). Observed in part of Massachusetts.

17 (Mon.) St. Patrick's Day.

25 (Tues.) Maryland Day (Anniversary of first Roman Catholic mass in the colony, 1634). Holiday in Maryland.

25 (Tues.) Lady Day. Annunciation of The Virgin.

30 (Sun.) Seward Day in Alaska (Anniversary of purchase of Alaska from Russia by Secretary of State William H. Seward).

30 Palm Sunday.

April

4 Good Friday. Holiday in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and all territories. Also in Canada.

5 (Sat.) Passover begins.

6 Easter Sunday.

7 (Mon.) Army Day.

7 Easter Monday. Holiday in North Carolina.

10 (Thurs.) 100th anniversary of birth of Joseph Pulitzer.

12 (Sat.) Halifax Independence Day. Observed in North Carolina.

13 (Sun.) Thomas Jefferson's Birthday. Observed in Missouri, Oklahoma, Virginia.

14 (Mon.) Pan-American Day.

19 (Sat.) Patriot Day (Anniversary of Battles of Lexington and Concord, 1775).

22 (Tues.) Arbor Day, in Nebraska (Observed on varying dates in other States). 75th anniversary of first Arbor Day.

22 (Tues.) San Jacinto Day. Observed in Texas.

24 (Thurs.) Fast Day in New Hampshire (Date subject to change).

26 (Sat.) Memorial Day, in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi.

May

1 (Thurs.) International Labor Day.

4 (Sun.) Rhode Island Independence Day.

8 (Thurs.) V-E Day.

8 (Thurs.) Lag Bomer.

10 (Sat.) Confederate Memorial Day, in North Carolina, South Carolina.

11 (Sun.) Mother's Day.

15 (Thurs.) Ascension Day.

20 (Tues.) Mecklenberg Independence Day, in North Carolina.

22 (Thurs.) National Maritime Day.

25-26 (Sun.-Mon.) Shabwot.

30 (Fri.) Memorial Day. Holiday in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, District of Columbia.

June

1 Trinity Sunday.

3 (Tues.) Jefferson Davis' Birthday. Observed in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia.

3 (Tues.) Confederate Memorial Day, in Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee.

8 (Sun.) Children's Day.

14 (Sat.) Flag Day. Observed na-

tionally; holiday in Pennsylvania, Missouri.

15 (Sun.) Father's Day.

15 (Sun.) Pioneer Day. Observed in Idaho.

17 (Tues.) Bunker Hill Day. Observed in part of Massachusetts.

20 (Fri.) West Virginia Day (Anniversary of admission to Union, 1863).

July

1 (Tues.) Dominion Day, in Canada (Anniversary of union of provinces into Dominion of Canada, 1867).

4 (Fri.) Independence Day. Holiday in every State, territory and the District of Columbia. Observed also in Guatemala, Nicaragua.

5 (Sat.) Shibeah Asar Be Tumuz.

13 (Sun.) Nathan Bedford Forrest's Birthday. Observed in Tennessee.

24 (Thurs.) Pioneer Day, in Utah. (100th anniversary of the founding of Salt Lake City by Brigham Young and the Mormons.)

26 (Sat.) Tisheah Be Ab.

August

1 (Fri.) Colorado Day (Anniversary of admission to the Union, 1876).

14 (Thurs.) V-J Day.

16 (Sat.) Bennington Battle Day. Observed in Vermont.

September

1 (Mon.) Labor Day.

9 (Tues.) Admission Day, in California (Anniversary of admission to the Union, 1850).

12 (Fri.) Defender's Day.

15-16 (Mon.-Tues.) Roshashanah (Jewish New Year).

17 (Wed.) Mexican Independence Day (Freed from Spain 1821).

17 (Wed.) Fast of Gedaliah.

24 (Wed.) Yom Kippur.

29 (Mon.) Leif Ericson Day. Celebrated by Norwegians, in honor of landing of Ericson in New England in autumn of 1000 A.D.

29 (Mon.) Michelmas. Feast of St. Michael the Archangel.

29 (Mon.) Sukkat.

October

6 (Mon.) Shemini Azeret.

7 (Tues.) Missouri Day. Observed in Missouri.

7 (Tues.) James Whitcomb Riley Day, in Indiana (Anniversary of birth, 1853).

9 (Thurs.) Fire Prevention Day (Anniversary of Chicago fire, 1871).

12 (Sun.) Columbus Day. Holiday in Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota (observed as Discovery Day), New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin (observed as Landing Day), District of Columbia. Also in most of South America.

18 (Sat.) Alaska Day. Observed in Alaska.

27 (Mon.) Navy Day (Birthday of Theodore Roosevelt).

31 (Fri.) Nevada Day (Anniversary of admission to Union, 1864).

31 (Fri.) Hallowe'en.

November

1 (Sat.) All Saint's Day. Holiday in Louisiana.

2 (Sun.) All Souls' Day.

4 (Tues.) Election Day.

11 (Tues.) Armistice Day.

19 (Wed.) Dedication Day (Anniversary of the Gettysburg Address of Abraham Lincoln).

20 (Thurs.) Thanksgiving Day (Some States observe fourth Thursday, the 27th).

23 (Sun.) Repudiation Day, in Maryland.

30. First Sunday in Advent.

December

8-15 (Mon.-Mon.) Hanukkah.

21 (Sun.) Forefathers' Day (Anniversary of landing of the Pilgrims

at Plymouth). Observed among New Englanders.

22 (Mon.) St. Francis Xavier Day (Anniversary of the death of Mother Cabrini, first U.S. Saint).

23 (Tues.) Asarah Be Tebet.

25 (Thurs.) Christmas. Holiday in every State, territory and the District of Columbia, and in every country of the world except China, Arabia, Turkey, Russia and Russian satellite countries.

OTHER ANNIVERSARIES IN 1947

January

7—20th anniversary of beginning of transatlantic telephone service.

14—25th anniversary of establishment of Irish Free State.

31—Sesquicentennial of the birth of Franz Schubert.*

February

14—Centennial of birth of Anna Howard Shaw, feminist.

17—50th anniversary of establishment of National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

March

1—75th anniversary of establishment of Yellowstone National Park.

11—Centennial of death of "Johnny Appleseed" (John Chapman), pioneer.

12—30th anniversary of beginning of the Russian revolution. (The Romanoffs abdicated March 15, and a provisional government was established with Prince Lvoff as premier. This was succeeded on July 25 by a second provisional government headed by Alexander Kerensky, of the Group

* "A truly civilized community would probably celebrate a centenary by prohibiting all performances of the master's works for three or five years, so the public's deadening familiarity with them might wear off. That would be the greatest service it could do him."—Ernest Newman.

of Toil (Labor) Party. This was overthrown in the October Revolution by the Bolsheviks led by Lenin and Trotsky.)

16—Centennial of Lansing as capital of Michigan.

19—30th anniversary of the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the 8-hour law.

April

3—50th anniversary of death of Johannes Brahms, composer.

6—30th anniversary of declaration of war on Germany by the United States (and of composition of *Over There* by George M. Cohan).

10—Centennial of birth of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher.

28—150th anniversary of the mutiny of the *Bounty*.

May

1—Cornerstone of Smithsonian Institution was laid, 1847.

1—Indianapolis became a city, 1847.

5—American Medical Association was organized at Philadelphia, 1847.

20-21—20th anniversary of Charles A. Lindbergh's non-stop flight from New York to Paris.

23—John D. Rockefeller, Sr., died at Ormond Beach, Fla., 1937.

June

1—First regular ocean mail service under government contracts began, between New York, Southampton and Bremen.

10—100th anniversary of establishment of the Chicago *Tribune*.

13—Motion Picture Producers and Exhibitors of America, Inc., the "Hays Office," was established, 1922, with Will H. Hays as "czar" of the motion picture industry.

15—25th anniversary of opening of first session of the World Court.

24—Mainland of North America was first sighted by John Cabot, 1497.

24—Margaret Brent raised the first demand for women's rights in America, in Maryland, 1617.

26—First U. S. plow patent was granted Charles Newbold, 1797.

28—First nonstop flight between U.S. and Hawaii, 1927 (by Lester Maitland and A. F. Hegenberger, U.S. Army Air Force).

July

1—First U.S. postage stamps were placed on sale, 1847.*

1—First sex equality legislation in U. S. went into effect, in Illinois, 1872.

1—50th anniversary of the Klondike gold strike.

6—200th anniversary of the birth of John Paul Jones.

20—Theodore O'Hara's *The Bivouac of the Dead* was read first by the author, at the burial of Mexican War dead in cemetery at Frankfort, Ky., 1847.

22—150th anniversary of beginning of first voyage of U.S.S. *Constitution*, "Old Ironsides."

24—Richard Hoe patented the rotary printing press, 1847.

29—Baptist World Alliance convenes in Copenhagen, Denmark.

August

12—70th anniversary of patenting

* However, postage stamps had been used by a private postal service in the U.S. as early as 1842.

of the phonograph by Thomas A. Edison.

23—Centennial of birth of Charles Follen McKim, architect.

29—Sesquicentennial of the birth of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, author (*Frankenstein*, etc.).

September

7—WEAF, New York, broadcast the first commercially sponsored program, 1922.

10—Centennial of birth of John Brisben Walker, editor.

18—20th anniversary of opening of Columbia Broadcasting System.

October

6—20th anniversary of opening of *The Jazz Singer* in New York, epochal event in movie history.

7—200th anniversary of birth of Ebenezer Zane, leader of the colonists who made the first permanent settlement in Ohio.

9—Miguel Cervantes (*Don Quixote*) christened, 1547.

22—150th anniversary of the first successful parachute jump (by Andre Garnerin).

25—300th anniversary of death of Evangelista Torricelli, inventor of the barometer.

25—30th anniversary of American debut of Jascha Heifetz, violinist.

29—50th anniversary of the death of Henry George, economist and author.

November

4—Centennial of the death of Felix Mendelssohn, composer.

7—Centennial of the birth of Lotta Crabtree, actress.

8—75th anniversary of the great Boston Fire. (It ravaged 65 acres, burned 959 buildings, killed 35 persons, did \$80,000,000 damage.)

13—20th anniversary of opening of Holland Tunnel, New York, world's busiest vehicular tunnel.

27—200th anniversary of the birth of Robert R. Livingston, Revolutionary patriot and statesman.

29—Sesquicentennial of the birth of Gaetano Donizetti, composer.

30—25th anniversary of discovery of the tomb of King Tut-ankh-amen.

December

11—First Negro became governor of a State—P.B.S. Pinchbeck, in Louisiana.

13—150th anniversary of the birth of Heinrich Heine, poet.

17—150th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Henry, physicist.

27—20th anniversary of world premiere of *Show Boat*.

Also in 1947: 300th anniversary of enactment of Massachusetts law requiring every township with 50 householders to have a school and employ a teacher—the beginning of public schools in the U.S. 100th anniversary of establishment of Oneida Community. 150th anniversary of location of

New York State capital in Albany. 100th anniversary of the opening of Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, including the first agricultural experiment station in the U.S. Centennial of Atlanta.

Also, 250 years ago, William Penn proposed to the British Board of Trade and Plantations an annual congress of representatives of each of the American colonies—the first step toward self-rule. Fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of the first popular packaged cereal breakfast food: Grape Nuts, and of the introduction of the first automatic vending-machine. (It was used to sell gum.) Also, fiftieth anniversary of the first x-ray of an adult by one exposure (made in New York by Dr. William Morton) and of the completion of the first U.S. Navy submarine, *The Plunger*. The American Association for the Advancement of Science has its centennial; it was established in Boston in 1847.

THE LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD

(According to latest available figures, usually pre-war.)

Barcelona, Spain	1,100,000	Mexico City, Mexico	1,465,000
Berlin, Germany	4,330,000	Milan, Italy	1,115,000
Budapest, Hungary	1,050,000	Moscow, Russia	4,140,000
Buenos Aires, Argentina	2,505,000	Nagoya, Japan	1,330,000
Cairo, Egypt	1,375,000	New York, U.S.A.	
Calcutta, India	2,110,000	Metropolitan	11,690,000
Canton, China	1,145,000	Administrative	7,455,000
Chicago, U.S.A.	3,400,000	Paris, France	4,963,000
Detroit, U.S.A.	1,625,000	Peiping, China	1,555,000
Glasgow, Scotland	1,088,000	Philadelphia, U.S.A.	1,935,000
Hamburg, Germany	1,650,000	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1,800,000
Istanbul, Turkey	1,050,000	Rome, Italy	1,155,000
Kobe, Japan	3,335,000	Sao Paulo, Brazil	1,320,000
Kyoto, Japan	1,110,000	Shanghai, China	4,027,574
Leningrad, Russia	3,200,000	Sydney, Australia	1,280,000
London, England		Tientsin, China	1,295,000
Metropolitan	8,200,000	Tokyo, Japan	3,275,000
Administrative District	4,500,000	Vienna, Austria	1,845,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A.	1,505,000	Warsaw, Poland	1,260,000
Madrid, Spain	1,050,000	Hankow, China	1,125,000
Melbourne, Australia	1,025,000	Yokohama, Japan	2,650,000

REVOLUTION, U. S. STYLE

THE American people produced in 1946 another of their particular variety of revolution and changed their government: a majority of them transferred their favor from one party to another.

As Wendell Phillips observed in another time of change, "Revolutions never go backwards." The American people did not go back to 1932. The main structure of the foreign policy and internal economy that had been in the building since 1932 remained intact; and it was indicated that it would continue so. The American people continued to be committed to the subordination of their national interests to the United Nations; to military alliance with Canada and Great Britain; to peacetime conscription; to Social Security and its progressive enlargement and also to increasing annual expenditures of billions of dollars upon veterans of the armed services; to control by the Federal government of most of the nation's wealth and also control of most of the means of production of wealth, present and future; to organized labor's equality with capital in the running of industries. None of these fundamental changes effected in the American political and so-

cial structure under Democratic administrations since 1932, were outright issues in the campaign of oratory and publicity which culminated in the election on November 5. Any important changes in these would come, if a revolution did go backward, after the Presidential election in 1948.

The story of what actually happened on November 5 was told by William K. Hutchinson, top-ranking Washington correspondent, in an overall summary of the election results written for INS on November 6:

A Republican victory of decisive proportions had won them control of Congress today.

The American people, in their first postwar election, also gave the Republicans a majority of the 48 governorships.

The voters responded with a resounding "yes" to the GOP campaign slogan of "Had enough?"

The Republicans won 11 Senate seats yesterday, giving them a clear majority of at least 51 to 45 in the new Senate.

The GOP also won 53 additional seats in the House. This gives them a working majority of at least 68 votes in the next House. The lineup will be Republicans 246, Democrats 188, American Labor Party 1.

The Republicans look gleefully forward to the 1948 Presidential

election. It may be that history will repeat then. In 1918, the GOP won both House and Senate from the Democrats in the middle of President Wilson's second term. Two years later, Republicans won the White House.

All the nation seems to be asking: "What will Truman do with a Republican Congress?"

White House intimates say Mr. Truman will adopt a firm but friendly attitude toward Republican leadership on Capitol Hill while insisting on his own legislative program.*

[In his first press conference after the election, President Truman said, in part:

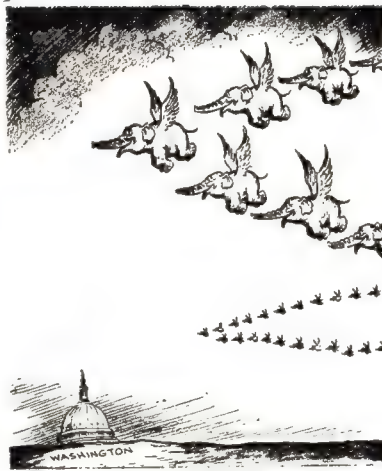
"An effort by either the executive or the legislative branch of the government to embarrass the other for partisan gain would bring frustration to our country.

"To follow the course with honor to ourselves and with benefit to our country, we must look beyond and above ourselves and our party interests. . . .

"As President of the United States, I am guided by a simple formula: To do in all cases, from day to day, without regard to narrow political considerations, what seems to me to be best for the welfare of all our people. Our search for that welfare must always be based upon a progressive concept of Government.

"I shall co-operate in every proper manner with members of

* Senator J. William Fulbright, Arkansas Democrat, proposed that President Truman appoint a Republican as Secretary of State and resign when his appointee had been confirmed by the Senate. Harold L. Ickes, Marshall Field and others took him seriously. A Washington wit had already suggested that the best way for Mr. Truman to get even with the Republicans would be to announce that he'd resign after appointing a Secretary of State whom the Republican leaders were able to agree on.



Messner, Rochester Times-Union

The migration is on

the Congress, and my hope and prayer is that this spirit of co-operation will be reciprocated."]

There will be no change in the government's foreign policies. The veteran Representative, Charles E. Eaton of New Jersey, is in line to succeed to the chairmanship of the House committee on Foreign Affairs. He was a Truman-picked delegate to the San Francisco organizing-conference of the United Nations. He has constantly supported the Truman foreign policy, as has Arthur Vandenberg, who is in line for the chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with the present chairman, Tom Connally of Texas, becoming ranking minority member. Vandenberg has vigorously supported the Administration's foreign policy as conducted by Secretary of State James Byrnes. [Vandenberg became both the Foreign Relations Committee Chairmanship and the post of President pro tempore of the Senate, while Wallace A. White of Maine became Majority Leader and Robert Taft, chairman of the Senate Steering Committee and Labor Committee.]

Changes in the government's domestic policies are presaged by Republican control of the "nation's purse strings." All revenue legislation must originate in the House of Representatives. The Republicans will control not only the House but the powerful Ways and Means Committee, which alone can initiate legislation affecting federal expenditures and Uncle Sam's taxes. Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota, whose seniority makes him chairman of this committee, advocates an immediate 20 percent reduction in federal income taxes.

Aside from this, two major items top the Republican program for the new House. One is to initiate

investigations into a number of matters related to wartime activities which were blocked by Democratic majorities previously. One authority says the Republicans have seven separate inquiries in mind. The other major project is to slash Democrats off the Federal payroll in large numbers in preparation for the 1948 campaign.

Representative John Taber of New York, who succeeds to chairmanship of the House Appropriations Committee, has expressed the opinion that at least 1,000,000 of the 2,300,000 civilian government employees can be fired at a saving of \$3,000,000,000 a year, "without damaging the efficiency of the gov-



Jim Berryman, Washington Star

He's got to keep his balance



New York Sun

ernment." # He is also for elimination of government loans to veterans, farmers and small businessmen, for cutting rural electrification funds and for requiring TVA to get Congressional approval of each separate expenditure.

[Subsequently, the Republican Steering Committees in the House and Senate agreed on the framework of a legislative program including:

A 20% cut in personal income taxes retroactive to Jan. 1, 1947.*

On Sept. 30, 1946, Federal civilian employees totaled 2,464,000. Largest employer was the War Department, with 728,000. But though its personnel was declining, that of the second largest employer, the Post Office Department, was increasing. It had 495,000 (an increase of 116,000 since 1945). Veterans' Administration personnel tripled in 1946 to 197,000.

* On Nov. 19, Paul Mallon, astute Washington observer, wrote in his King Features Syndicate column: "Skeptical newsmen laughed among themselves about the promise of a Republican individual income tax cut of 20% and said it would be a good trick if they could do it. The Stock Market also fell short of ecstasy."

Heavy cuts in Federal expenditures to balance the budget and permit a start towards retiring the war debt;

A Constitutional amendment placing a two-term limit on the Presidency.

They also indicated they would seek imposition of restrictions on strikes and other controls on labor unions.]

The No. 1 job in the House will go to Joseph W. Martin, Jr., son of a village blacksmith, who will move up to the rostrum to replace Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, last of a Democratic line of speakers who reigned for 16 years.† [He also became chairman of the Steering (policy) Committee.]

The House Majority Leadership is expected to go to Charles A. Halleck of Indiana.

With the overturn of control at the top will come also Republican rule of all other committees, the workshops of Congress, in both House and Senate.

Senator Brewster of Maine is in line to become chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, which conducted the sensational inquiry into the Garsson Munitions combine, of which Representative Andrew May, Kentucky Democrat, was a "guardian angel." [May was defeated for re-election.] J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey succeeds to Chairmanship of the House's No. 1 probe body, the Committee on Un-American Activities, the one time Dies Committee.

Some Republicans feel that their victory gives the committee-streamlining provision of the Congress

† In June 1945, President Truman proposed to Congress that in the event of a White House vacancy when there was no Vice President, the Speaker of the House should be first in line of succession. A House bill implementing the proposal died in the Senate.

sional Reorganization Act passed by the 79th Congress a better chance of being put into effect in the 80th. Their forces would not have so much to lose by a consolidation of committees as Democrats who held the chairmanships since 1932.

Under the streamlining provision of the Reorganization Act, the Senate's 33 standing committees would be consolidated into 15.

The Act, sponsored by Rep. A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat, of Oklahoma, and the defeated Republican Senator from Wisconsin, Robert M. LaFollette, would also merge 48 House committees into 19. That means that 18 Senators and 29 Representatives would have to surrender chairmanships for which they had been brought in line by seniority. In addition, a number of special investigating committees would surrender their powers to proposed standing committees.

A ceiling on appropriations during a session would be effected through a provision of the law requiring a joint conference of the taxing and appropriating committees of Senate and House, to adopt a legislative budget at the beginning of each session.

The Act requires all lobbyists or lobbying organizations to register with the House and Senate and to file quarterly financial reports indicating the sources of their incomes.

The 80th Congress could contravene all or part of the Act by simply not effecting the reorganization of committees and rules

it provided for. But there was no doubt that some provisions would be adhered to. The Act raised the salaries of Senators and Representatives to \$12,500 a year (from \$10,000) and gave each an annual expense allowance of \$2,500.

The Act also made Congressmen eligible for pensions at 62, after six years service. Maximum pension: three-fourths of the basic annual pay.

The Republican high tide swept out of the Senate such familiar faces as those of Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania and James M. Tunnell of Delaware, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. Two other long-standing members, Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, and Burton M. Wheeler of Montana, had been defeated in party primaries.

Early in 1946, Wisconsin Progressives, of whom the LaFollette family were the leaders for two generations, dissolved their separate party organization to merge with the Republicans; but in the Republican primary, LaFollette was repudiated in favor of a young war veteran, James R. McCarthy. McCarthy defeated his Democratic opponent on November 5.

Wheeler's seat was one of the 12 gained by the Republicans on November 5; the nominee who won over him in the Democratic primary was defeated.

James A. Mead, who had inherited the chairmanship of the Senate War Investigating Committee after Harry S. Truman stepped up to Vice Presidency,



Seibel, Richmond Times-Dispatch
The show must go on

was not renominated by New York Democrats for the Senate; instead they made him their gubernatorial candidate and gave the Senatorial nomination to Herbert H. Lehman, the State's former governor and the first director of UNRRA. He lost to Dewey by 750,000. Lehman's defeat brought the Republican Irving Ives to the Senate in Mead's place.

The best publicized of the House's members, Clare Boothe Luce, Republican, of Connecticut, and two other women Representatives, Jessie Sumner, Republican, of Illinois, and Jane Pratt, Democrat, of North Carolina, did not seek re-election and men won all three seats.* Three Democratic Congress-

* Mrs. Luce's successor is John Davis Lodge, brother of Massachusetts Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Both are grandsons of the Senator from Massachusetts who led the fight against U.S. adherence to the League of Nations.

women were defeated for re-election: Chase Going Woodhouse of Connecticut, Emily Taft Douglas of Illinois, and Helen Douglas Mankin of Georgia. All had male Republican opponents.

Only seven women won seats in the 80th Congress, four fewer than in the 79th. The lineup became four Republican and three Democratic women. The Republican newcomer is Mrs. George B. St. George of Tuxedo, N. Y., a first cousin of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt. She represents the late President's home district. The new Congresswoman on the Democratic side is Mrs. Georgia Lusk of New Mexico. Mrs. Lusk, a widow whose three sons served in the war (one was killed in North Africa), was State Superintendent of Public Instruction in New Mexico for eight years. The other women on the Democratic side are Mary T. Norton, veteran lawmaker from Frank Hague's Jersey City, and Helen Gahagan Douglas, actress and second wife of Melvyn Douglas, movie actor. California sent her back for a second term. The three Republican women re-elected are Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, Margaret Case Smith of Maine, and Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts. Mrs. Rogers' long service in Congress put her in line to succeed to the chairmanship of the House Veterans' Committee, one of the most important in Congress now.

Voters in Missouri's Fifth District rejected the candidate

picked by President Truman and the Pendergast political-machine, Enos Axtell, in choosing the Republican Albert L. Reeves, but that was not extraordinary. Republicans also won Congressional elections in the last President Roosevelt's home district during the high tide of his popularity. More damaging were the defeats suffered by candidates of the Pendergast machine for offices dominating the Missouri Legislature and Jackson County (Kansas City) Courthouse, and by the Pendergast candidate for U. S. Senator, Frank R. Briggs. The victory of James P. Kem of Kansas City, gives Missouri two Republican senators for the first time since Reconstruction days.

The demand of the American people for change, shook the foundations of other strongly established Democratic political machines, in Chicago, Jersey City and New York. In Memphis, Democratic Boss Ed Crump managed to put over his ticket, but as if deciphering future headlines from the handwriting on the wall, forecast that a Republican President would be elected in 1948. Four incumbent Democratic Congressmen were defeated in Chicago (as was one Democratic Congressman-at-large from Illinois), and Republicans gained control of major offices in Cook County. Subsequently, Democratic Boss Edward J. Kelly decided not to seek re-election as mayor in 1947. In Jersey City, Mayor Frank "I am the Law" Hague, a Vice Chairman of the Democratic Na-



tional Committee, underwent his worst defeat at the polls in 20 years. In New York, Herbert Lehman's defeat was shared by all other candidates of the Tammany Hall-American Labor



Evidence of high politics, bribery and graft, in placement of vital war supplies contracts, was piled up by the Senate's War Investigating Committee, beginning in 1946. Rep. Andrew May (third from left), chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, was shown in this 1945 photo and in verbal testimony, to have had a close relationship to Henry Garsson (extreme left) and Murray Garsson (extreme right), brothers who got big contracts and government financing without previous experience.

Party-CIO-PAC coalition, except the extreme Leftist Congressman Vito Marcantonio. But Marcantonio's election was accompanied with terrorism and irregularities that brought investigations by the district attorney and a Congressional committee.

The staunchest Democratic stronghold, the Solid South, showed no signs of cracking up, but there was noticeable evidence of strain at one spot. Kenneth Dixon, writing a column of comment for INS on November 8, looked back to a news

story he covered in August and said:

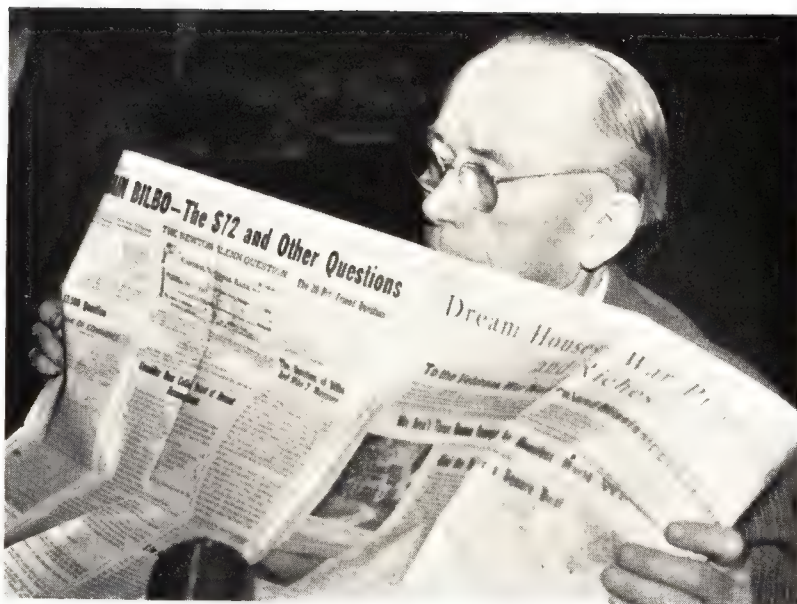
The victory of a veterans' Good Government League ticket over the forces of the Burch Biggs machine in Polk County, Tenn., should bring a note of cheer to politically-minded young veterans everywhere—as well as a nationwide vote of thanks for the ex-G.I.'s of nearby Athens, Tenn.

It was at Athens where last August the aroused veterans upset the other half of the Biggs-Cantrell machine which had dominated eastern Tennessee for more than 16 years.

The fact that veterans in McMinn County (which lies just north of Polk County) climaxed their

Marching up and down in front of the White House, these men use the unions' own prime method of bringing pressure, to try to get administration action on legislation to curb strikes.





Senator Bilbo reads the news and finds that it's about him—about money and other valuables it was alleged he received for use of his influence.

peaceful victory in the Democratic primary with ballots with a violent victory by bullets to recapture the election boxes stolen by Cantrell adherents at that time caused worry throughout the country.

Despite the fact that not a soul was killed in that veterans' vendetta, and although it was admitted that the victors' provocation to violence was almost unprecedented in American history, still right-thinking people in all parts of the country feared the Athens event might set a dangerous example.

They feared it would be followed by veterans' violence at the polls elsewhere.

And well it might have set just such an example—except for the level-headed attitude of the youngsters at Athens.

This correspondent, who spent a week there at the time, found it almost impossible to spend much

time talking with the G.I. victors at first, because they were too busy answering—by telephone, telegraph and letters—the messages of thousands of veterans elsewhere in the land . . . veterans sending congratulations . . . veterans saying they were going to do the same thing at their elections . . .

The Athens boys were worried and taking their responsibility seriously. Gist of their reply to all these messages was:

"Keep your shirt on!"

They reminded hotheads everywhere that they heartily disapproved of the violent climax to their long, patient and otherwise peacefully successful campaign. (They had overthrown the machine by at least a 3 to 1 vote before the violence broke.)

While public officials, commentators and civic group spokesmen elsewhere made dire predictions as

to the probable result of the Athens "rioting," the hill country veterans spent their own money to dampen the ardor of their advocates elsewhere and put out the fire they feared they had started.

It seemed to work. Said Big Jim Buttram, G.I. campaign manager, grocer's son and one-time rifleman:

"As soon as they know the whole story, they realize that this is no precedent for violence."

Apparently he was right and the boys did their work well. There were no reports of such violence at the polls on November 5 . . .

But while deploring and discouraging violence, the mountain boys made no bones about their intention of continuing in politics. They formed a non-partisan Good Government League and, having ousted co-boss Paul Cantrell from the political scene of that sector, set out to help their veteran neighbors across the line in Polk County boot out his partner Burch Biggs.

It was decisively done, with the county's veteran non-partisan ticket—consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat—defeating the Biggs' ticket by a sizable margin.

But far more important, it was peacefully done . . .

On November 5, in Polk County, which for 16 years under Biggs' sway had delivered virtually unanimous votes for Democratic candidates, Democrat Jim Nance McCord trailed Republican W. O. Love in the governor's race and two State legislative candidates, one a Democrat and the other a Republican backed by the Good Government League, won over Biggs' men. But elsewhere Southern voters behaved according to tradition. Democratic nominees

were elected with virtually no opposition. However, in two cases, the will of the sovereign whites was contravened by higher authority. Ol' Gene Talmadge, elected governor of Georgia again after a hiatus of four years, died before he could be sworn in. His followers sought by *coup d'état* to install his son, Herman, as governor instead of the legally elected lieutenant-governor, and the governorship became a legal question mark. The minority of Mississippians who vote elected Theodore Bilbo* to another term in the Senate, but the Senate was finally prodded† into doing something about his open espousal of the Ku Klux Klan and its aims, as well as his alleged acceptance of monies for the use of his influence by war contractors. He was denied his seat under a compromise that gave him a chance to get it if—if he recovered from cancer.

Dozens of different reasons were given by party spokesmen, Democrat and Republican, and press observers, in explaining why the American people were moved to revolt against Demo-

* Bilbo is a Hebrew word meaning "the disgrace."

† Senator Glen H. Taylor (Democrat) of Idaho, told the Senate: "It is not only Mr. Bilbo who is on trial. Today it is the Senate itself which is on trial. . . . Mr. Bilbo has toured the length and breadth of his State stirring up racial hatred. . . . To whites who are themselves poor, ill-nourished, ill-clothed, and ill-educated, he does not offer prosperity, nourishment, clothing, food, and education. No; he offers them the delicious sense of feeling superior to someone else, the cheap thrill of membership in a master race, the joy of kicking someone else around. . . . This is the sort of cheap thrill that was peddled in Germany by an ambitious house painter some 20 years ago."

cratic Party rule after 13 years of it. It was claimed that it was a victory won by reactionaries through the apathy of the masses of voters; that it was a protest by the masses against the Democratic Party's playing around with the Communists and that it was a repudiation of the New Deal and all its works; that it was an expression of disapproval because the Democratic Party had abandoned the objectives of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was called a protest against mishandling of food production and distribution, and of the government's failure to remedy the housing crisis. Westbrook Pegler, the most acrid of the critics of Mr. Roosevelt and his administration, wrote:

Recalling the campaign orations and advertisements, I realize now that the objection to New Dealism, which I thought was most important and still believe was most persuasive in the change, was mentioned hardly at all by the Republican candidates and their highly indignant assistants.

Of course, the people were good and sore about the scarcity of food in the stores and the hours lost waiting in lines, and the degree of relief from this condition only reminded them that the shortage had been artificial, after all. President Truman had guessed wrong. There was a good deal of ill-tempered and mostly dishonest dispute about the housing shortage and, while Governor Dewey was justified in boasting that, within his state, he had done better than the national government had done in the nation, still I wasn't blaming Mr. Truman or the Democrats. We had

done very little building of rental properties since 1929, when millions of the voters who now felt the pinch were very young. You get a stuffy effect when you speak of "investment capital," but you understand the idea when you ask yourself whether you would be willing to put your own savings in an apartment-house or subdivision for the purpose of making a dollar. Did Harold Ickes? Did F.D.R.?

In the war years we had done no permanent building of this kind in the areas of regular need and the dilapidation had been faster than usual for lack of materials and labor and lack of incentive to make repairs under rent controls. Those controls still punish and restrain the landlord—who is a historic rascal, as we all learn from infancy, always wanting his rent, just as we are always wanting our wages—but retard investment building. Nobody wants to become a historic rascal for nothing. Unlike the meat shortage, this trouble couldn't be cured by the removal of price control because, whereas the ranchers had plenty of critters held back, awaiting higher prices, nobody had 10,000 four-room apartments or six-room detached houses stashed away.

I think people were angry about something that few of the successful candidates even mentioned except, as in Tom Dewey's case, to brag how well they had done in spite of unnecessary difficulties, without condemning the difficulties themselves. Republican policy and propaganda ignored it.

I mean the arrogance and stupidity, the dumb, bossy conduct of the unions.

Editorialists and our punditry wrote about this, but the candidates were extremely delicate, and yet I say the people were madder over

these impositions than they were over high prices, meaning inflation, or anything else. The candidates dodged the subject, because the Republicans are still afraid of the power of the unionneers, even after election. If you watch closely you will notice that they will go on tip-toe even now, with 1948 in mind. The Democrats, of course, were stuck with the blame and the best they could do was insinuate that the Tories and Fascists, meaning the Republicans, were bent on driving down wages and destroying labor's gains. But if a Tory or Fascist in big business drives down wages he also drives down the market for what he makes and the prices thereof, so I thought that argument came from a campaign book, not from the campaigner's intelligence. And labor's gains, according to their script, included wanton strikes and goonery with tire chains, clubs and half-bricks, with icepicks and big-head nails to puncture tires and the jugular cut, the little strike in a key operation such as ball-bearings or gimmicks which throws out of work thousands of others, thousands of miles away.

The Democrats were stuck with the responsibility for all this and couldn't deny it, so they called the system labor's gains and tried to make people think it was good for all of us. I think the people had come to realize that the system was no mere nuisance by now, but an outrageous imposition, and voted Republican in the mistaken idea that the Republicans had promised to do something about it, although they didn't. Who promised to do anything about it? What did he promise? Tell me what any Republican promised to do. . . .

People realized that unions were stronger than the New Deal government, which picked them up as a

political protege for what there was in it, and found themselves in a fix when the protege grew up to the size of the United Mine Workers, and Auto Workers and the Teamsters' and Maritime unions, which chewed raw beef with the very life of New York even while the campaign was going on. . . .

The unionneers did their best in the campaign, but the people voted against them anyway. I say the vote was a revolt against predatory unionneering, as the result of personal experience and close observation. It was a campaign decided on a silent issue and the people of three states who voted against the compulsory closed shop weren't anti-labor but mostly workers themselves. This had to be, because, as the New Deal so often told us, the people who are rich and above the personal troubles that unionism inflicts are only a puny percentage of the population. The workers just decided that the law shouldn't compel a fellow to join a union and go idle and needy and buy luxuries for bums and winter palaces for union emperors and dig up for political campaigns to elect political patrons of the union bosses.

In view of the fact that the successful candidates had so little to say one way or another I think the people led the candidates.

It was true that wherever the openly exerted pressure of labor groups was for or against a candidate, the effort was generally a failure. No better results were effected where the CIO's Political Action Committee joined hands with Henry Agard Wallace in swinging votes. After Wallace's forced resignation as Secretary of Commerce upon his attempt to become the spokes-



Outgoing was just what he was when the photo was made—Henry Wallace in his farewell appearance as Secretary of Commerce. The President asked him to resign that day.

man on foreign policy of the administration, he was sent on a swing around the country in the role of political heir of the late President Roosevelt and bearer of the New Deal banner. He spoke in California. The Republican senatorial candidate

beat the Wallace-CIO choice, Will Rogers' son; and some Democratic representatives considered sure to be re-elected were defeated. Wallace spoke in Washington State. The Democratic senator was defeated for re-election, as were Representa-



Wallace was only one of the trouble-makers within the official family. Harold L. Ickes quit the cabinet in consequence of a quarrel with the President. Justice Robert Jackson attacked Justice Hugo Black publicly amid bickering among members of the Supreme Court. The Court as constituted after appointment of Fred M. Vinson as Chief Justice is shown at the White House looking deceptively like good friends. On this occasion, the President had a special word for Justice Black, as the lower photo shows. Black was denounced by Jackson for sitting in a case involving a former law partner.



tives Hugh De Lacy and John Coffee, whom the CIO called its friends. Wallace stumped in Wisconsin, in Michigan, in Minnesota. All went Republican. Wallace spoke in Illinois, and the Republicans made their biggest gains in the State in years. When the returns were all in, Wallace admitted that there "is not a ghost of a show" that what he termed a progressive candidate would win the Presidency in 1948 unless Republicans "make a mess" of things in Congress in the meantime.

In New York, the PAC's subsidiary American Labor Party fell 50,000 votes below its self-predicted total, despite efforts of some unions to make voting by its members compulsory, and failed to make any showing.*

[However, Jack Kroll, successor to the late Sidney Hillman as PAC director, said that "despite temporary setbacks" the PAC would be active in the 1948 Presidential race. He called a "conference of progressives." At the beginning of 1947 a new organization of so-called progressives, called Americans for Democratic Action, was announced. Among its founders were Walter Reuther and James B. Carey of CIO, parent of PAC.]

Even John L. Lewis was unsuccessful in telling his miners how to vote. Kenneth Dixon re-

ported from Cabin Creek, West Virginia:

All in all, it is doubtful if you can find a place in America more sold on its union, and on Lewis as its labor boss, than Cabin Creek—so it might seem that maybe they are misled victims of a one-man dictatorship.

Recently, as you may have heard, there was an election in which the Democrats took quite a kicking-around. Running for re-election to the U.S. Senate was Harley M. Kilgore, who, in addition to being a Democrat, unhappily incurred the enmity of John L. Lewis.

So big John belligerently barked his orders down the line.

Unofficially at first, but then quite definitely, it became union policy, and the orders came down the grapevine to Cabin Creek's solid union citizenry:

"Beat Kilgore!"

So came election day and Cabin Creek citizens voted almost solidly—for Kilgore . . .

In fact, they elected him, for the Congressman's margin of victory in all of West Virginia was less than 3,000 votes. Cabin Creek alone gave him a majority of more than 3,000 votes!

The Republicans elected Senators and Governors (or Senators only) in States having total electoral vote of 327 when only 266 is needed to win the Presidency. The Republicans will hold power in Massachusetts, and all New England except Rhode Island, and in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, the two Dakotas,

* Constitutional amendments prohibiting the union closed-shop won the approval of a majority of voters in three States—Arizona, Nebraska, South Dakota. Massachusetts voters approved, 2 to 1, a proposal, fought by union leaders, that unions be compelled to file public financial statements similar to those that are mandatory for corporations.

California and Oregon. They carried 29 of the 38 states outside of the Solid South, rolling up over 3,000,000 more votes than the Democrats in the entire country. However, the vote total of both parties, close to 36,000,000, was far short of the ballots cast in the Roosevelt-Dewey Presidential election in 1944 when 48,000,000 voted.

Who are the candidates for President in 1948?

Thomas E. Dewey, Robert Taft, Arthur Vandenberg, Harold E. Stassen, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., John W. Bricker, Earl Warren, Edward Martin might be the Republican nominee.

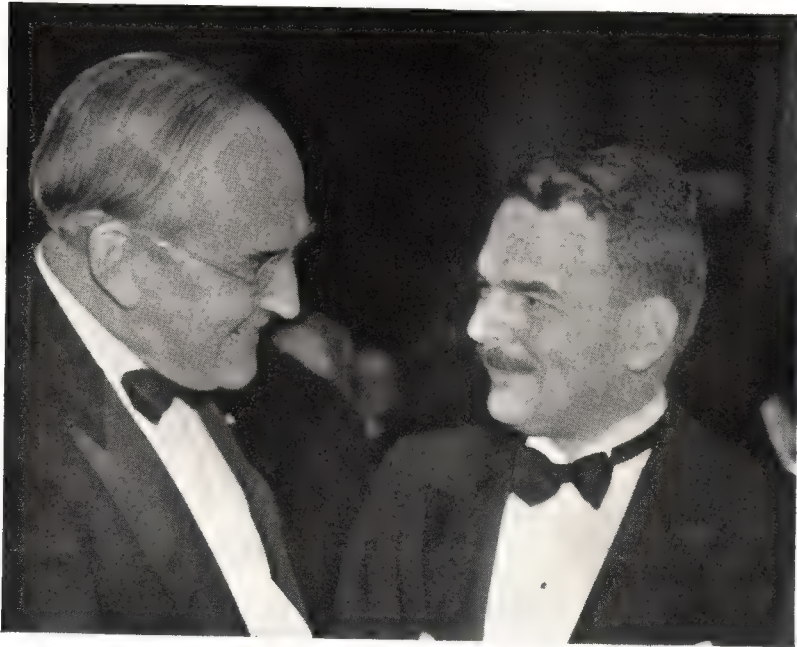
Harry S. Truman, Henry Wal-

lace, Fred M. Vinson might be the Democratic nominee.

Henry Robinson Luce's organ, *Time*, thought that it saw a Presidential possibility in James B. Conant, President of Harvard. Marshall Field's organ in New York, *PM*, made a discovery of its own—that General Omar Bradley was Presidential Timber. Unidentified persons pushed or helped General Dwight D. Eisenhower into the political limelight. After General George C. Marshall was named Secretary of State, he was discussed as a candidate in 1948.*

* A member of a Senate committee which visited Japan officially, said Douglas MacArthur sent word to the President that if Mr. Truman found a general running against him in 1948, it would not be MacArthur.

It was a question whether the Congressional group, as represented by Senator Vandenberg (left), or "outsiders," of which Governor Dewey (right) seemed strongest, would run the Republican Party machinery in 1947 and 1948. [See page 46.]





"Draft Ike" buttons caused Eisenhower to be eyed as Presidential possibility.

A Truman-Marshall ticket was forecast by one political prognosticator.

In November, George E. Sokolsky wrote in the *New York Sun* and other newspapers:

It has been clear, since last April, that General Dwight Eisenhower is a candidate for the Presidency. It was at the newspaper convention in New York that I noticed the usual footprints of political aspiration and maneuver, for at that distinguished series of meetings, not only the General but his entourage wove themselves into the situation for all to see and to hear. It was a fine piece of political exhibitionism carefully planned and beautifully executed.

Since then the General has been making personal appearances, speaking not as Chief of Staff of the Army but as a politician, on subjects not military but mundane. He has covered all fields, from the higher politics of international relations to labor and art. On the whole, it has been a good performance, although it will take masterly probing to discover the core of his philosophy, which seems to be, although I am not sure that it is, that everything is O.K. and everybody is right.

Mr. Sokolsky commented:

If General Eisenhower chooses to run for President, it will be a most excellent thing because it will lead to a thorough investigation into the conduct of the war—an investigation essential for a correct appraisal of the war's place in American history. . . .

Such an investigation is essential if the American people are to know the exact truth and to vitiate the ill-effects upon their children of slanted and distorted history. The principal value of knowledge of the past is that it provides guidance for the future. Until General Eisenhower declares himself as a Republican or a Democrat, both parties will be ferreting into the record as an essential of self-protection, and should he proclaim himself as bitten by the Presidential bug, the record will become subject to public debate.

All this is good. War heroes make poor politicians and those trained as military men are not always competent civilian administrators. General Eisenhower may be an exception to the rule—but we have nothing to prove one way or another because he has never held a civilian position. He is brass to the manner born—but with a smile.

Looking over the Republican possibilities later, Sokolsky wrote:

This then is the lineup of [Republican] leadership, not in order of importance but in order of Presidential potentialities: Dewey, Bricker, Taft, Vandenberg, and Warren. Harold Stassen is a candidate for the nomination because he desires it and is conducting a well-financed, efficiently operated campaign for it. But neither this election nor services either to the party or to the country give him the public and party pre-eminence the others enjoy. Yet it would be fatuous to ignore him or to reject the strength he may possess. . . .

These men can, if they are so minded, wreck the Republican party during the next two years should they devote themselves to eliminating each other. If each of them protrudes himself by exhibitionism, by maneuvers of the Henry Wallace type which means winning a group here and a group there, the Republican party will be split into factions and will lose that cohesiveness which is essential to establishing a program of reconstruction so acceptable that it will bring them victory in 1948. Nothing could be more risky than for some ambitious politician to pick a sloganized issue and, portraying himself as a liberal, break up party solidarity. . . .

In March, after the Republican National Committee chose a new engineer for the party's national political machinery, Paul Mallon wrote in his column for King Features Syndicate: "The Dewey people completely lost control of the party's headquarters in the election of a Tennes-

see Congressman for 26 years, Carroll Reece, as National Chairman."

Revealing what went on behind closed doors at the Committee's meeting, Mallon said Dewey's men wanted John Danaher, former Connecticut senator, to succeed his man Herbert Brownell as National Chairman. The old Willkie-Weeks partisans brought forward John W. Hanes of New York. Stassen supporters had their own choice. But Reece won on the third ballot, getting as many votes as Danaher and Hanes combined. And Reece's campaign manager, Clarence Brown of Ohio, a good friend of the Taft-Bricker crowd, became chairman of the Executive Committee.

"These inner events show without a doubt control of the Republican Party has been taken by the Congressional group, with particular eminence for the Taft-Bricker people, and to the setting back of both Stassen and Dewey," Mallon concluded.*

On election day 1946, the national debt stood at 265 billion dollars. A decline was by no means assured. The President had promised a surplus in the 1947 fiscal year, but in the first four months of the 1947 fiscal year, the deficit was 420 million dollars. It was estimated (by the Director of the Budget) that the deficit might be 4 billion dollars by June 30, 1947.

* Subsequently, Dewey's announcement of his support of Halleck for Majority leader, was denounced by Congressmen as unwanted outside interference.

The President had also made it tougher for a Republican Congress to effect its promised 20% cut in taxes, by his action of December 30 in proclaiming the end of the war, effective as of that date. This automatically eliminated about 1½ billion dollars in annual wartime excise imposts (on such luxury items as furs, jewelry, liquor, cosmetics, luggage, etc.), as of July 1, 1947. It appeared it would be necessary to continue these in order to effect reduction in income taxes.

To many observers, at the beginning of 1947, it appeared that Mr. Truman's popularity was on the upgrade—was higher than it had been since he was promoted to the office in April 1945. They noted that he had turned to the right before the voters did. William K. Hutchinson wrote:

Mr. Truman gave evidence early in the year that he was swinging toward center, in his showdown with Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes.

The Cabinet ouster of Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce was an even more spectacular demonstration of Mr. Truman's rejection of Leftist influences.

The middle-of-the-road attitude assumed by Mr. Truman was nowhere more apparent than in his decision to lift price controls after the compromise OPA revival act proved unworkable.

One day in December 1946, George Dixon wrote, in his *Well, That's Washington* column:

Guests are hardly inside the door of the executive sanctum when the President grabs them and explodes:

"Hey, did you hear this one about me?"

The story was told to Mr. Truman by Mike Chinigo, International News Service correspondent, lately returned from our German occupation zone. Mr. Chinigo recounted it with some trepidation.

The story concerns an American and a Russian sentry. Finding time hanging heavy they began debating.

Finally the American said: "Our government is the best in the world. We've got democracy!"

The Russian thought it over for a few minutes, then said: "What is this democracy?"

"I'll tell you what democracy is," replied the Yank. "I am only a common American soldier, a private in the ranks. But here's what I can do:

"I can get leave. Then get a jeep to take me to the station. I can take a train to Brest, then a boat to New York. From there I can take another train to Washington, taxi to the White House and walk in on President Truman. Then I can look him straight in the eye and say:

"President Truman, you are a louse!"

The Russian said:

"If that's democracy we've got democracy too.

"I am a plain Russian soldier, a private in the ranks," he continued. "But I can walk to the station, take a train to Moscow, then walk down to Red Square and enter the Kremlin. Then I can walk in on Marshal Stalin, look him straight in the eye and say:

"Marshal Stalin, President Truman is a louse!"

The November election, and the actions of their elected officials after it was over, proved the United States did have democracy still.

THE SPIRIT OF F. D. R.

IN 1947, two years after his death, Franklin Delano Roosevelt continued to make front-page headlines regularly. A subcommittee of the Senate's War Investigating Committee was devoting itself mainly to checking on his acts; he was the subject of a steady flow of magazine articles and of a succession of books; and F.D.R.'s still was the American name most often spoken around the world. His own voice was still speaking, in phonograph recordings that were steady sellers,* and from movie screens in a film-biography pieced together from news-reels and family movies.

His profile appeared in 1946 upon the nation's dimes, where it was scheduled to remain until

* The Democratic National Committee "dubbed" parts of Roosevelt speeches into radio programs it used to harangue voters during the Congressional election campaign. Walter Winchell reported in his column that a Republican (Chicago) paper's reporter asked Bob Hannegan: "Who'll be your candidate in '48—Truman?"

"Nope," Hannegan replied (don't forget, said Winchell, that this is an alleged joke), "not strong enough. The public apparently no like."

"Could it be Wallace?" pumped the reporter.

"Hell, no! Can't take chances with him. They think he's a Red."

"Well," said the scribe, "if it ain't Truman or Wallace, who do you think it might be?"

"Oh," said Hannegan, "I dunno! There's plenty of time. We'll dig up someone."

"Oh, NO!" roared the Republican, "not HIM!"

1971, for according to law designs of common coinage can be changed only once in 25 years. Nine other countries had honored him with postage stamps—Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia and Turkey. In six days the people of Britain raised entirely in contributions of approximately \$1, the entire cost of the memorial which the country is to erect in the center of London to the memory of F.D.R. In Kentucky, his birthday had become a legal holiday, and the legislatures of other States had been asked to follow Kentucky's lead in this making January 30th a holiday.

No American President since Lincoln had so quickly established his immortality.

Sharp divisions of opinion about him continued as in life and grew wider and, similarly, cleavages that existed among his political adherents and heirs became more open. Even members of his own family developed political differences. In the campaign of Hugh DeLacy for reelection to Congress from Seattle, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger took sides against her brother, James. While James recommended that voters return DeLacy to Congress, Mrs. Boet-

tiger supported his rival, Howard Costigan. (DeLacy was defeated.)

The family* had scattered geographically. James had become a resident of California, and become chairman of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party in the State. John was also in California. Mrs. Boettiger and her husband had established a newspaper enterprise in Arizona. Franklin, Jr., was in New York, practicing law and taking an outspoken part in veterans' affairs. (He made a public denunciation of Communists and their attempts to use veterans' groups as fronts for their conspiracies, the same week his brother Elliott broke into headlines with an interview with Stalin.) F.D.R.'s widow devoted herself to the United Nations, perhaps in partial fulfillment of a role she believed her husband would have had, had he lived long enough.

As the 65th anniversary of the late President's birth approached, Bob Considine wrote in one of his daily columns for International News Service:

What were F.D.R.'s post-White House plans? What did he leave undone?

Steve Early told the writer not long ago that shortly before Roosevelt died he informed Early he planned to invade the New York newspaper field with a tabloid. He

* Early in 1946, the family asked for substantial exemptions from Federal and State inheritance taxes on late President's \$2,000,000 estate, on the ground that F.D.R. as commander-in-chief of the Armed forces, was entitled to benefits extended to veterans.

asked Early to come in with him. Early declined with thanks.

Jim Farley, the man most responsible for F.D.R.'s emergence as a world figure, said it was his understanding—when their friendship dissolved over the third-term issue—that Roosevelt had signed a contract with *Collier's* magazine to contribute articles on the international and domestic picture.

There was talk, too, around the White House, in the closing days of the war-time President's life, that he would be offered the post of President of the General Assembly of the United Nations. . . .

Those who knew him best seem to feel that the one persevering goal he had was to make U.N. work. He felt that here was his greatest contribution to man. It seems likely that he would have been physically more a part of it as President than has been Mr. Truman, who is content to let his appointees carry on in U.N. councils.

The most important books about Mr. Roosevelt to appear in 1946 were those of his son, Elliott; his longtime Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins; and his physician, Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntyre. At least two works certain to be important were in preparation—the memoirs of Harry Hopkins and the diaries of the former Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau. It had been the plan from the start for Mr. Hopkins to have the literary assistance of Robert E. Sherwood, the playwright, who was also a Roosevelt intimate and a ghost-writer on many Roosevelt speeches. Consequently, the death of Mr. Hopkins on January 30, 1946, did

not affect the completion of this work, which is due to appear in 1948. The book that will present selections from the Morgenthau diaries also will not appear until 1948 or 1949, but a preview of some of the contents was given by Jonathan Grossman of the College of the City of New York, one of the men preparing the work for publication.

One incident related by Grossman pertains to F.D.R.'s campaign to raise the price of farm commodities.

When Mr. Morgenthau placed a standing order for all wheat offered and the price rose to $74\frac{7}{8}$, the President told him:

"Squeeze the life out of the shorts and put the price up just as far as you can."

The wheat purchase program started when Mr. Morgenthau was governor of the Farm Credit Administration in October, 1933. According to the diary, the President called Mr. Morgenthau and asked him:

"We have got to do something about the price of wheat. Can't you buy 25,000,000 bushels for Harry Hopkins [then the relief administrator] and see if you can't put the price up?"

Mr. Morgenthau bought 4,400,000 bushels in one day.

To make these commodity price boosts stick, the President determined to raise the price of gold. Starting Oct. 25, 1933, the price of gold was set every day at a bedside conference in the White House by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Morgenthau and Jesse Jones of the R.F.C.

While the President ate his

breakfast the three men digested the gold reports from abroad and fixed the price for the day arbitrarily.

"If anybody ever knew how we really set the gold price through a combination of lucky numbers, etc.," Mr. Morgenthau wrote in his diary, "I think they would be really frightened."

One of those who were frightened was Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. His reaction was quoted in the diary as:

"This is the most terrible thing that has happened; the whole world will be in bankruptcy."

Mr. Morgenthau noted that the President dismissed Mr. Norman by referring to him as "Old Pink Whiskers."

Mr. Roosevelt ran into opposition in his own administration on the gold program, chiefly from Dean Acheson, then Undersecretary of the Treasury. Soon afterwards Mr. Morgenthau took Mr. Acheson's post, later rising to the Secretaryship.

The conflict between the Administration and Wall Street over economic policies became so bitter that the new Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau, feared the bankers would boycott the Government's financings, and he asked Dudley Mills of the Discount Corporation of New York what he should do. Mills reassured him:

"If you meet the heads of these institutions at lunch they will damn the Administration up and down the hill, but when

a bond issue comes out their pocketbooks come first."

Another diary revealed more of the untold history of the Roosevelt administration when Henry L. Stimson, the former Secretary of War, read part of it before the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee in March 1946. The extracts confirmed that the decision to declare war had been made by the Administration before the Pearl Harbor debacle.*

The President and his war cabinet had determined in November that the United States must fight if the Japanese attacked British or Dutch possessions, even in the absence of directly hostile action against this nation, Mr. Stimson noted.

Mr. Roosevelt on Nov. 7, just a month before the blow fell on Hawaii, polled the Cabinet as to whether the American public would approve war against Japan, if she went in against either the British in Malaya or the Netherlands in the East Indies, and that the Cabinet, as Mr. Stimson put it, "was unanimously in the feeling that the country would support such a move."

Mr. Stimson also wrote in his diary:

"I was inclined to feel that the warning given in August by

* It was revealed in March 1946 that the United States began its secret negotiations with Great Britain for bases in the Pacific and Atlantic before Britain declared war on Germany, on Sept. 3, 1939. The negotiations culminated in August 1940, when the President announced that the U.S. was undertaking the defense of the British islands. Later, he revealed that the United States was giving Britain a number of U.S. Navy destroyers.

the President against further moves by the Japanese toward Thailand justified an attack without further warning."

German documents introduced in September 1946 in the trials of 27 Japanese war leaders in Tokyo showed that President Roosevelt spoiled Japan's plans to make China accept a harsh peace in 1936.

The documents, which were "urgent" reports sent by the German Embassy in Tokyo to Berlin, reported Japanese leaders were highly disturbed when China secretly sent drafts of the peace terms to the U.S. and Britain. Roosevelt, it was indicated, gave China enough encouragement for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to refuse the terms.

The American action upset the timetable of Japanese militarists for Pacific conquest.

From another diary, the one kept by Elliott Roosevelt, the second son of the President, during six major international conferences that he attended with his father, came the outstanding Roosevelt book of the year, and the most controversial: *As He Saw It* (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, \$3.)†

It provided entirely new versions of happenings at meetings of Churchill, F.D.R. and Stalin that made the significance sub-

† *As He Saw It* is the best-seller of all books (in standard-sized editions) thus far published about F.D.R. It was one of the five biggest non-fiction best-sellers of 1946, according to the *Publishers' Weekly*. The others: *The Egg and I* by Betty MacDonald; *Peace of Mind* by Joshua Liebmann; *The Roosevelt I Knew* by Frances Perkins; Last Chapter, by Ernie Pyle.

sequent events clear for the first time. Writing of Teheran, which he said was the most important of the Big Three Conferences, Elliott reported his father's first impression of Stalin and of the initial conversations:

"He gets things done, that man. He really keeps his eye on the ball he's aiming at." Father spoke slowly and thoughtfully. "It's a pleasure working with him. There's nothing devious. He outlines the subject he wants discussed, and he sticks to it."

"OVERLORD?"

"That's what *he* was talking about. And what *we* were talking about."

"British still raising objections, are they?"

"Well . . . now Winston is talking about two operations at once. I guess he knows there's no use trying to argue against the western invasion any more. Marshall has got to the point where he just looks at the P.M. as though he can't believe his ears." Father laughed, remembering. "If there's one American general that Winston can't abide, it's General Marshall. And needless to say, it's because Marshall's right. I hope, some day, everybody in America will realize what a debt he owes to George Marshall. There's just nobody like him. Nobody!"

"What does Churchill mean, Pop, two invasions at once?"

"One in the west, and one up through guess where?"

"The Balkans?"

"Of course." Again he chuckled, as he thought back to the meeting. He leaned up on an elbow to look at me while he said, "You know, Elliott, it's an extraordinary thing, these plenary sessions, from one standpoint. Whenever the P.M. argued for our invasion through the Balkans, it was quite obvious to

everyone in the room what he really meant. That he was above all else anxious to knife up into central Europe, in order to keep the Red Army out of Austria and Romania, even Hungary, if possible. Stalin knew it, I knew it, everybody knew it . . ."

"But he never said it?"

"Certainly not. And Uncle Joe, when he argued the military advantages of invasion from the west, and the inadvisability of splitting our forces into two parts—he was always conscious of the political implications, too, I'm sure. Never let on, though, by so much as a word." He lay back again, silent.

"I don't suppose . . ." I began hesitantly.

"Hmmm?"

"What I mean is, Churchill . . . well, he isn't . . ."

"You wondering whether maybe he isn't right? That maybe it *would* be advisable for us to hit the Balkans, too?"

"Well . . ."

"Elliott: our chiefs of staff are convinced of one thing. The way to kill the most Germans, with the least loss of American soldiers, is to mount one great big invasion and then slam 'em with everything we've got. It makes sense to me. It makes sense to Uncle Joe. It makes sense to all our generals, and always has, ever since the beginning of the war and, I expect, since before that, too. Ever since our War Plans Division first started figuring out what we would do, when, as, and if. It makes sense to the Red Army people. That's that. It's the quickest way to win the war. That's all.

"Trouble is, the P.M. is thinking too much of the *post-war*, and where England will be. He's scared of letting the Russians get too strong.

"Maybe the Russians will get strong in Europe. Whether that's

bad depends on a whole lot of factors.

"The one thing I'm sure of is this: if the way to save American lives, the way to win as short a war as possible, is from the west and from the west alone, without wasting landing-craft and men and materiel in the Balkan mountains, and our chiefs are convinced it is, then that's that!" He smiled, but grimly. "I see no reason for putting the lives of American soldiers in jeopardy in order to protect real or fancied British interests on the European continent. We're at war, and our job is to win it as fast as possible, and without adventures. I think—I *hope*—that he's learned we mean that, once, finally, and for all." *

In October 1946, one James E. Waddell, a graduate of the Naval Academy and a War Assets Administration consultant on electronics, in his testimony under oath before the Special House Committee investigating war surplus disposal, said there were six secret agreements at Teheran by which President Roosevelt promised Russia important concessions.

Waddell was cut short by chairman Roger Slaughter, Democrat of the committee, before he could develop the statement, and he did not identify the source of his information. But

* In his book, *White House Physician*, Dr. Ross T. McIntyre said: "Mr. Churchill is reported to have said that he noted signs of deterioration in the President during the Teheran meetings. I cannot believe that he ever made any such statement, for every fact in the case refutes it. At the end, F.D.R. was tired, of course, but my examination found him fit." Dr. McIntyre also denied reports concerning F.D.R.'s unfitness at Yalta. [See page 18 of the previous volume of this yearbook.]

after the hearing, Waddell gave details of the six agreements.

He listed six points which he said were agreed to by Roosevelt as:

1. That Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece be in the sphere of Russia control and influence.

2. That Russia be permitted 2,000,000 German slaves for ten years after the war to rebuild the country.

3. That neither Russia, the U.S., Britain nor Chiang Kai-shek's government would wage further war without consent of the other three powers.

4. That Russia be given free use of the Straits of Gibraltar and the Panama and Suez canals in addition to outright control of the Dardenelles.

5. That Russia be granted free trade with Britain and her colonies and the U.S. and her possessions, without export or import duties. On its part, he said, Russia agreed that the U.S. be granted bombing bases in Russia against Japan and that Russia would come into the Japanese War if the U.S. and Britain established a Western Front by May 1, 1944.

In March 1946, when the crisis in Russian-Iranian relations had developed, Robert G. Nixon, the I.N.S. correspondent who accompanied Mr. Roosevelt on his return from the Yalta conference, wrote:

President Roosevelt gave a formula to the "Big Three" at their critical Crimean meeting at Yalta which, if it had been put into effect, might have avoided the interna-

tional crisis over the Russian armed incursion into Iran.

The formula was welcomed by Soviet Generalissimo Joseph Stalin, but evoked no enthusiasm from Winston Churchill, then Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt looked ahead into a troubled future of postwar settlements that might well smash the unity that had welded the Allies together under stress of global war. He sought to solve Soviet Russia's certain demand for a year-round warm water port to give her access to the seven seas, without actually placing such a port in exclusive Russian hands.

The late president's plan was to establish an internationalized free port at the head of the Persian Gulf. Russia would have access to it over the railroad line and highway constructed at such tremendous cost by the United States during the war.

The single track railroad links the port of Khoramshar, built by the American government at a cost in excess of five million dollars, by a 685-mile route through desert and mountain country, with the Russian Caucasus.

It was used as the principal supply line for United States Lend-Lease aid into embattled Russia for months during a crucial period of the war when the German air force had cut the far northern ocean route to Archangel. Three million long tons of war supplies were carried to Russia over this line.

A branch linked Khoramshar with the port of Bandarshah-Pur at the head of the Persian gulf.

The rail line and port was turned over to the Iranian government by the United States last summer. This action fulfilled the original agreement made with the government of Iran when the right to establish the

line of supply to Russia was negotiated.

President Roosevelt proposed to Stalin and Churchill that, after the war was ended, interested governments, including the Big Three, would build an entirely new and modern port city at the head of the Persian Gulf which would be made a free port city.

The railroad, according to the Roosevelt proposal, would be operated and maintained as an international project similar to the ownership and operation of the Suez Canal. He proposed that actual ownership of the right-of-way, the right of policing the line and final decisions affecting the line itself be vested in the Iranian Government.

The port city would be operated as a world free port in which all governments could participate and take in their goods without the exaction of tariffs.

Churchill, it is understood, received the whole proposal coldly.

Adolph A. Berle, Jr., another who had been a member of the Roosevelt inner circle and an important figure in the State Department, wrote, in a magazine, that F.D.R.'s concessions to the Soviet Union were for a *quid pro quo*. "He intended to insure Soviet safety. In return, he tried to get an agreement for free representative governments for all small nations. He knew his concessions might be converted into an imperial drive on the part of the Soviets and characterized his policy as 'The Great Gamble.'"

Mr. Berle believes the President sincerely wanted One World on Atlantic Charter principles. But he yielded to the So-

viet plea for security, though the security might have been established for all through the U.N., and "the great gamble" failed, for security developed into spheres of influence.

With the result, Mr. Berle candidly wrote, "There is no use denying that the world today is divided into two sectors by the longest military line ever constructed."

Through all the scramble of impressions of F.D.R. they were being given, one impression ap-

parently remained clear in the American public's mind: he was a great man. A cross-section poll of the general public taken by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver showed that among those polled, 61% regarded Franklin D. Roosevelt as the greatest man in American history.

In following pages will be found a selection of the best of the photos of Mr. Roosevelt, depicting the highlights of his life, presented chronologically.

This is F.D.R.'s earliest picture. He is in his mother's arms at Hyde Park, where he was born. She was then 28. She was the second wife of her husband, who was 26 years her senior. F.D.R. had an older half-brother.







Left, above: At 19, with his father, James, in 1901. His father died that year, aged 73, leaving the boy a substantial fortune. The elder Roosevelt was a lawyer and railroad executive. Left, below: With Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, soon after their marriage in 1905, when he was a Harvard graduate studying law at Columbia. Five years later, he entered politics, was elected a New York State Senator. Mrs. Roosevelt's maiden name also was Roosevelt—she was the daughter of a brother of President Theodore Roosevelt.

He and Mrs. F.D.R., a distant cousin, met when he was a student at Groton (left), where he was on the football team. Though F.D.R. was not the devout devotee of outdoor sport Teddy Roosevelt was, he was a fair rifleman (↓) and avid yachtsman. Like Teddy, he entered the national political picture as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He was appointed by Wilson, for whose election he had worked in 1912.





First picture of F.D.R. at the White House. He is with Wilson (↑) reviewing a war parade. Below, with Navy Secretary Josephus Daniels (right).





His war record and influence in New York made F.D.R. the Vice Presidential running-mate of James M. Cox in 1920. Here they are marching.

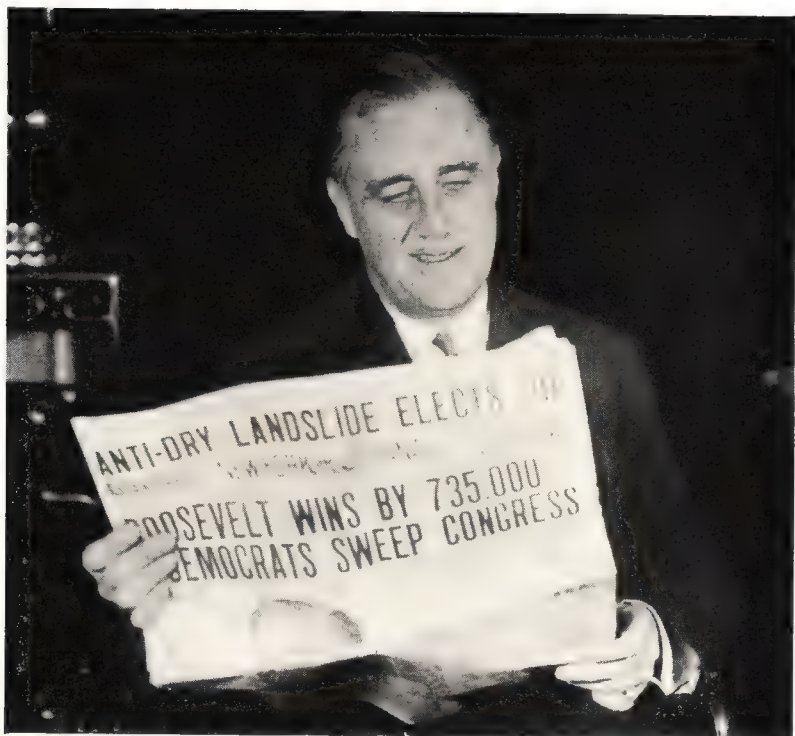




(←) Campaigning at Hyde Park in 1920. In 1921, he was stricken with polio. He discovered the value of swimming in effecting a recovery, particularly in the waters of Warm Springs, Ga. (See left below.)

He returned to politics in 1924, and John W. Davis' campaign began at Hyde Park. (Davis center (↓), Al Smith right.) In 1928, he nominated Smith for President and at Smith's insistence ran for N.Y. governorship.



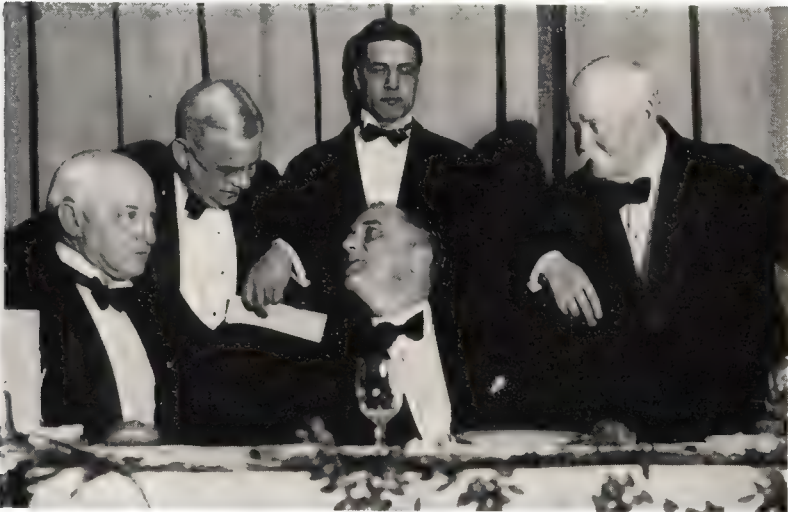


Above, in 1930, when his re-election as New York governor made him a formidable Presidential candidate. James A. Farley (right, below) became his right-hand man in lining up delegates.





Smith wanted the nomination and F.D.R. played practical politics in avoiding a break with him (↑) and in getting support of Curry, McCooey (↓) and other Tammany leaders whom he had previously fought.





He got the nomination and dramatically flew the same day (↑) to accept it. He defeated President Hoover and March 4, 1933, told a nation in the midst of panic, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."





The reputation for frankness that F.D.R. cultivated, and the smiling confidence with which he spoke of the success of whatever action he took or project he launched, radiated belief among people in their rightness.





He spent less time in the White House than any other President. He loved being on the water, whether in a warship or on a yacht with his sons (↑); and he habitually week-ended at Hyde Park, where he drove his own car(↓).





Mrs. Roosevelt traveled even more, and saw the country from top to bottom (↑). In 1936, F.D.R. was easily re-elected over Landon. Below: Landon (l.) with F.D.R. and Truman (second from right), then a Senator.





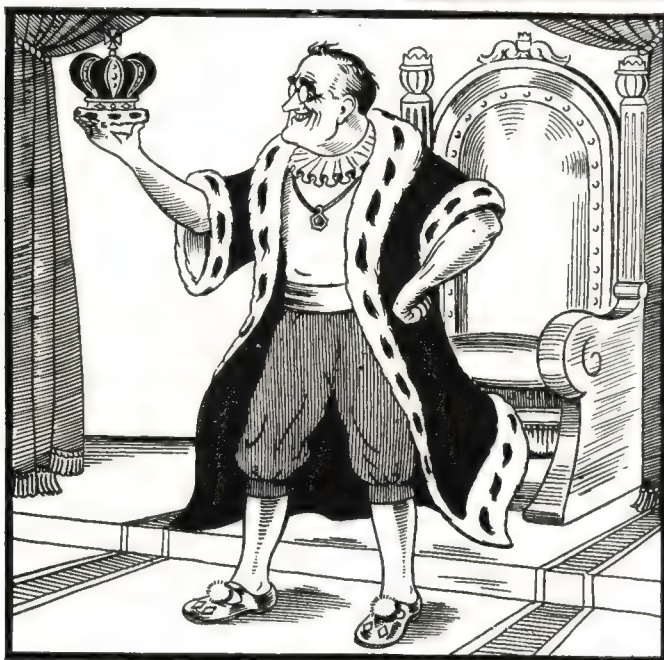
In 1937, Japan was in China. Germany, Italy and Russia were exterminating opponents of their dictatorships by the thousands, and all three were partisans in the Spanish Civil War. In Chicago, center of the feeling that America should stay out of foreign affairs, F.D.R. boldly declared, "Let no one imagine America will escape." His was the first authoritative voice in the world raised against fascism either black or red. (Later, he denounced the Russian attack on Finland as "wanton disregard for law" and in even stronger terms.) This (↑) is F.D.R. making that courageous "quarantine the aggressors" speech which told the world whose side U.S. was on.



Above: F.D.R. blandly facing Senator George of Georgia, the same day he courageously denounced George in Georgia. Below: An equally unconventional meeting with Premier Allison Dysart of New Brunswick.



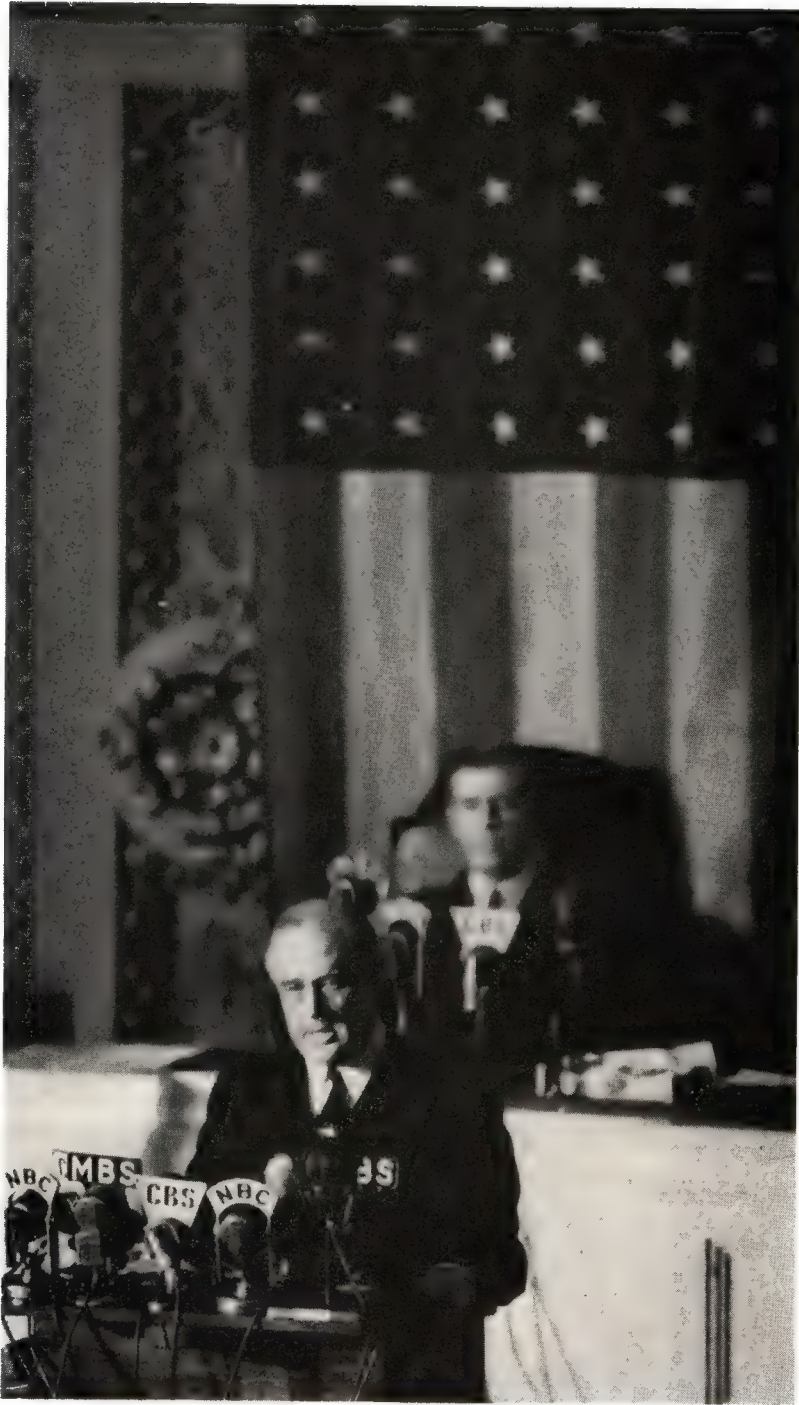
Left to right: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, King George VI, F.D.R.'s mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, Queen Elizabeth, and F.D.R. at Hyde Park, in June 1939, when the British sovereigns came to the United States from Canada to visit the New York World's Fair and the Roosevelts. To them, the Roosevelts provided exactly the same kind of hospitality that hundreds of commoners were given in Hyde Park weekends — without frills. Their Majesties were introduced to hot-dogs, one of F.D.R.'s favorite dishes. (He ate his with plenty of mustard and washed them down with beer.) One of the thousands of cartoons critical of F.D.R. depicted him as having a monarchial concept of his position (↓). Typical of other anti-Roosevelt cartoons of the time is that by Tedd on next page. The caption: "Just shut your eyes and you'll think you're going like blazes."







In 1940, it was clear the U.S. was heading into war. Drafting and training of men had begun, bases had been set up overseas, Britain had been given warships. The voters choose F.D.R. in preference to Wendell Willkie to lead the nation in the war, and by Spring, the U.S. was in the conflict unofficially. Its warships were operating against the Germans, and through the device of Lend-Lease, it was pouring munitions of every kind to Britain and Allies. In August, F.D.R. and Churchill met with their staffs to plan joint military operations. Finally, on Dec. 7, the Japs did the expected, and Roosevelt (→) and Congress declared war officially.





F.D.R. between Stalin and Churchill at the first meeting of the three, in Teheran, Iran, on Dec. 1, 1943. Behind them (l. to r.) are F.D.R.'s most enduring alter ego, Harry Hopkins, and Molotov, Averill Harriman, Sarah Churchill Oliver, Anthony Eden. Darkest days of the war for the Allies all had passed. U.S. armies had crossed Africa with British Empire forces and swept across the Mediterranean into Italy. With vast supplies of ships, planes, tanks, guns, ammunition and food from the U.S., Reds had turned back the German invaders of Russia. U.S. airmen based on Britain were helping the Empire forces to bomb out Germany's means of fighting, and U.S. landpower was mobilizing in Britain to invade France. In the Pacific, the tide had been turned against Japan. U.S. forces were in New Guinea, the Gilberts and the Solomons, the Japs had been driven from the Aleutians,

and the Jap Navy had been decisively beaten thrice. Russia was committed to entering the Pacific war when Germany was beaten.

So the Big Three, meeting at Teheran, were looking beyond victory.

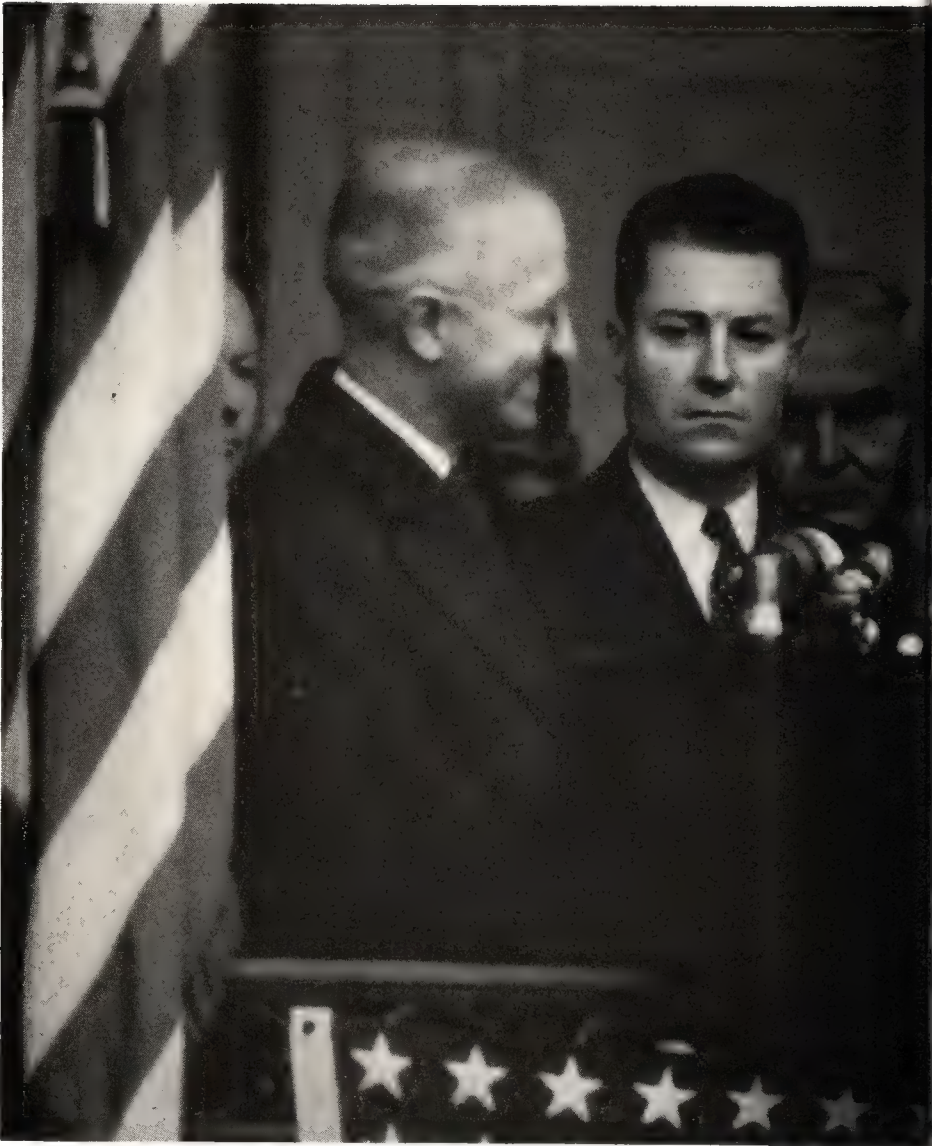
Elliott Roosevelt, in writing of the conference in *As He Saw It*, said his father told him, "there was explicit agreement that any peace would have to depend on these three nations acting in united fashion, to the point where—on an important question—negative action by only one of them would veto the entire proposition. . . . He added, "Our principal job was to come to agreement as to what constitutes the area of general security . . . for each."

Elliott, married and with children, knew the war as a combat-soldier in aviation. His elder brother James, left a wife and children and overcame ill-health to be a Marine field-officer. Franklin, Jr., and John, also married, were in the Navy.

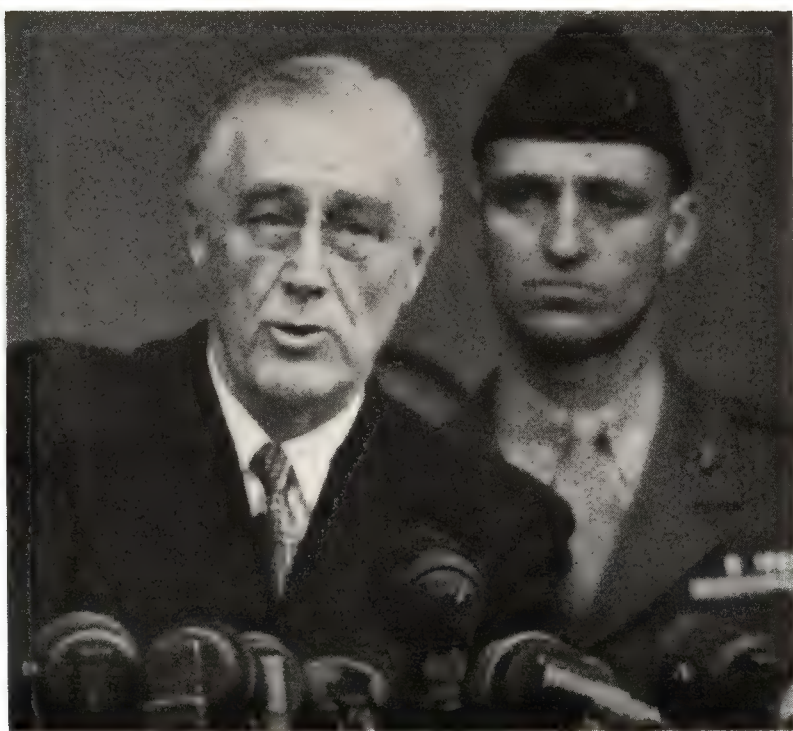


Above: James Roosevelt, with his commander, Brig. Gen. Evans Carlson, U.S.M.C., in the Pacific. Below: F.D.R. himself on the Pacific front, conferring with General MacArthur (left), Admiral Nimitz (standing).





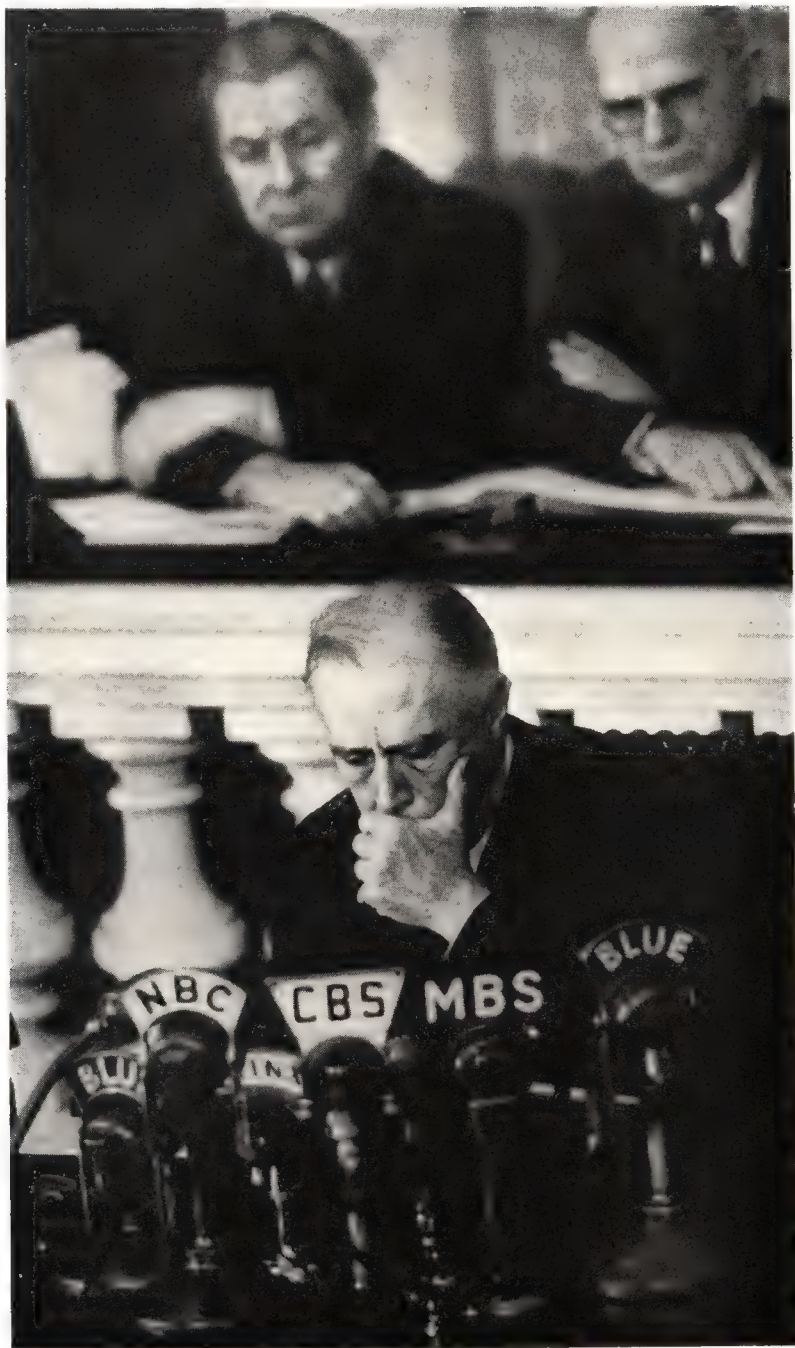
James Roosevelt had forebodings about his father's continuance in the Presidency. "No man can live through three terms in that office!" he said to those urging F.D.R. to run again. James' worry as his father began his fourth term, in Jan. 1945, is evident in the photo (right) of F.D.R. making his inauguration speech. Others also realized F.D.R. would not live long. But F.D.R. could still smile magically.





The Yalta conference, where F.D.R. was again "in the middle" (↑), sapped much of his remaining energy. Below: The council table, with Stalin at left and Roosevelt in the center. Hopkins is next to F.D.R.





It was a tired, faltering F.D.R. who spoke to the nation after Yalta.



The last picture of F.D.R. (↑), a sketch upon which Mrs. Elizabeth Shoumatoff was working, when he had the fatal seizure of cerebral hemorrhage, in his cottage at Warm Springs, April 12, 1945. "Now, we have just about fifteen minutes more to work," he told the artist, and a few minutes later he collapsed. "I have a terrible headache," were his last words.

On April 15, he was laid to eternal rest in the garden of his home at Hyde Park. He chose the spot, and he directed that it be marked with "A plain white monument—no carving or decoration—to be placed over



my grave, east and west . . . I hope that my dear wife will on her death be buried there also and that the monument contain no device or inscription except the following on the south side: Franklin Delano Roosevelt 1882-19— Anna Eleanor Roosevelt 1884-19—.”

In the photograph at right, Mrs. Roosevelt is passing the grave with F.D.R.'s pet dog, Fala, at the end of a ceremony in which delegates to the United Nations paid tribute to the man to whom the U.N. itself will be a monument. The U.N.'s president, Paul-Henri Spaak, said,

“we regret now his loss, for we know how precious would have been his role in this time of crisis.”

In 1946, President Truman formally dedicated Hyde Park as a national shrine, and it became an objective of thousands of tourists, great and lowly, from the United States and abroad comparable only to Mt. Vernon and Springfield, Ill. On the Sunday before Labor Day, 10,000 came.

The library that F.D.R. established there, and which he made the repository of all his papers, is now a mecca for students of





The library in the manor house at Hyde Park, with the desk (at left, by the window), where F.D.R. sometimes worked on his week-ends.

The old-fashioned bed that F.D.R. used on his Hyde Park visits, and the wheel chair that permitted him escape from the punishing steel-braces he wore on his legs in public.

history that promises to yield in time more material than the life of Lincoln, the greatest American biographical subject up to now.

F.D.R. had a deep sense of his place in history and the instincts of a lifelong collector of Americana, and he preserved unusually complete records to document his Presidency. To insure his official handwriting against fading, he used a long-lasting ink that could not be blotted. Thus the room in which he was fatally stricken was strewn with freshly signed papers upon



which the ink was still wet—I'm waiting for my laundry to dry," a laughing comment he made about them in apologizing to Mrs. Shoumatoff, was almost the last thing he said. The fact that Hyde Park was his home, virtually his whole life, abetted the accumulation there of a larger number of personal mementoes than usually collects when a great man's residence is migratory.

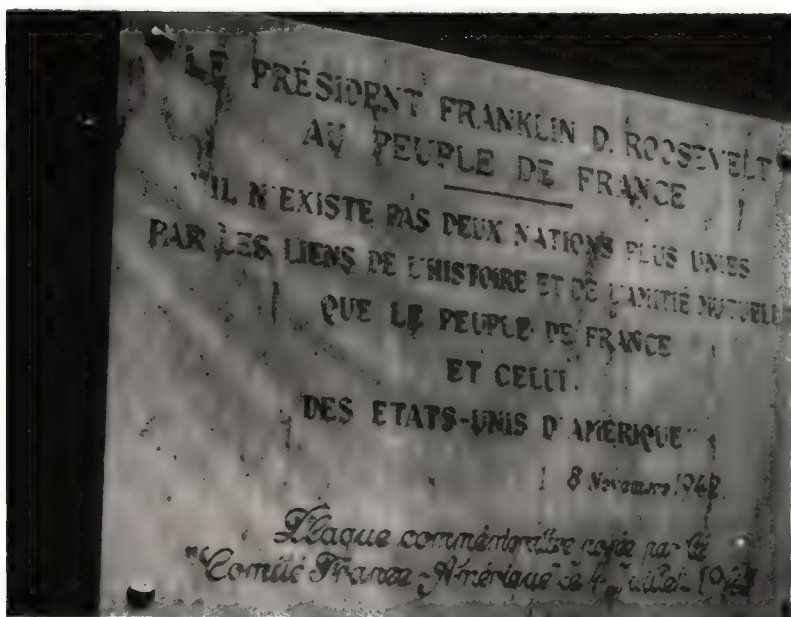
As is remarked in *The Real*

*F.D.R.**, a great many persons thought that Franklin Roosevelt's political career was dedicated wholly to kicking over traditions. But his careful preservation of the subjects that clutter Hyde Park shows he was firmly attached to things of the past.

There may in time be numerous F.D.R. shrines, as there are Lincoln shrines. But Hyde Park will always be the only true shrine, for it was the one he made himself.

* Published by The Citadel Press: 1945.





A plaque that is one of many F.D.R. tributes in Paris, and Sir Wm. Dick designing the statue to be set up by popular subscription in Grosvenor Square in London, England. The fund was oversubscribed the first week.





"My Friends," a cartoon tribute on April 13, 1945, and (↓) "The Rock," from Sydney, Australia, *Sun* express lasting feelings about F.D.R. of many.



No single story ever expressed the feelings that many held toward Mr. Roosevelt, better than a dispatch which Damon Runyon wrote from Washington for International News Service. Runyon, whose own days were numbered at the time [he died in 1946] rose from his sickbed to go to see the return of the late President's body from Warm Springs to the White House and record his impressions:

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The funeral cortege of the late President Roosevelt, a comparatively small, war-begrimed cavalcade, passed through the streets of Washington this morning from the railroad station to the White House, where simple religious services were held this afternoon before the body was taken to his old home in Hyde Park for burial tomorrow.

The procession was the only touch of military pomp to the funeral of the dead chieftain of the mightiest armed force on the face of the earth.

Hundreds of thousands of the people of Washington packed the sidewalks along Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues, and watched the passing of the mournful troop.

At the corner of 12th Street and Constitution Avenue stood a well-dressed, confident appearing man, a prosperous business man, perhaps, with a boy in his mid-teens but tall for his years. He could look over the heads of most of those wedged in 10-deep ahead of him.

"I remember his smile, father," the boy was saying. "I mean I remember it from the pictures of him in the newsreels. It was such a wonderful smile. It crinkled his face up all around his eyes."

"Yes, he smiled a lot," the man said. "I used to say he smiled to think of the way he had fellows like me over a barrel. I hated him."

"I hated him most of the 12 years he lived in this town. I mean I hated him politically. Now I wonder why. He only did the best he could. No man could do more."

Against a sky of crystal, flocks of silvery planes roared overhead at intervals, gleaming in the sunlight. But

when the noise of their motors had died away the whole city seemed strangely quiet.

The shrill whistles of the traffic policemen, the clip-clop of feet hurrying over the pavements and the low hum of human voices were the only sounds and they carried far in the eerie silence.

It was as if by signal everyone had said "Let us all be very quiet," and the whole community fell into restrained mood as it awaited the passing of the funeral party this morning.

Yet one knew that at this very moment, across two oceans, the American guns this man who lies dead had mobilized were bombing what was at once the thunder of his triumph and the vast volleys for those who died in the service of their country, as he had undoubtedly died.

"He wore funny hats, father," the boy said. "I remember the one he had on when he was in North Africa to see the soldiers, and he was riding in a jeep. He turned his hat up in the front and back. He wore funny hats when he went fishing, too."

"Yes, and I used to think his head was too big for them—for any hat," the man said. "I know now that was a foolish idea. Why should he have been swell headed—a great man like him? What crazy things I said about him!"

It was hot. Sweat ran down the faces of the steel-helmeted soldiers standing along the street in heavy flannel shirts. These were no parade troops. They wore crumpled looking uniforms, they looked field stained.

A man, coatless and bareheaded, carrying a sleepy-looking child in his arms, held the youngster up so it could see over the heads of the crowd and softly said, "Look, look."

Some day that child may be telling its grandchildren that she saw the funeral of President Roosevelt as grandparents used to tell of seeing the funeral of President Lincoln.

Mothers leading children by the hands instructed them to wiggle in between the close packed spectators to the front lines. No one complained about the children.

Everyone talked in a low voice. There was an impatient turning of heads as some people setting up empty boxes on which to stand chattered loudly for a moment, their voices disturbing the funeral hush.

Small boys perched in the trees

along the avenue now green in the early Spring.

Footloose soldiers and sailors including officers wandered through the crowd. Canadian service girls in their spic and span uniforms and king black stockings stepped smartly along the street.

Heads showed in clusters at every window in the low temporary war buildings and on the steps and in every jutting place on the solemn looking government buildings that would afford a foothold.

Tradesmen wearing aprons and artisans wearing overalls pressed against the police lines.

Now the tump of drums, at first faint and faroff, but quickly getting stronger, broke the silence and then came the wail of a funeral march played by a band, and an auto loaded with officers passed, then a squad of motorcycle policemen on their machines. The street signals on the avenue kept changing to "stop" and "go" all through the procession.

The people stood with their arms folded, those in back of the first row teetering on their tiptoes trying to get at least a fleeting glimpse of the procession.

The Marine band, the musicians in white caps and blue uniforms, their great silver horns flashing, footed it along to the slow strains of the funeral music.

"They say he always had to wear a terrible steel brace like poor little Jackie Clark and like Cousin Nellie, too," the boy said. "They say he suffered greatly just as they do. Is that true, father? He must have been very brave."

"Yes," the man said, "he suffered greatly. I read once he fought all the better because he fought in chains. He was a game man. That I always said. A very game man. No man could be gamer."

Now came a battalion from Annapolis, the cadet officers with drawn swords, the cadets in blue uniforms with white caps and white leggings and guns slanted across shoulders.

Then a battalion of field artillery, the soldiers sitting stiffly upright on their gun carriers which moves four abreast, the engines throttled down so that they made scarcely any noise.

Used-looking field pieces painted a dingy red were towed behind trucks loaded with their crews, and the faces of all these soldiers seemed absolutely expressionless under their helmets.

"I remember so many little things about him, father," said the boy. "I remember his nose-glasses. I often wondered how he kept them on his nose, even when he was out in a storm. He never seemed to mind what kind of weather it was."

"Yes," the man said, "I guess all the people will remember little things about him in the years to come. I once said that when it came to weather he didn't mind hell or high water if he had to put one of his ideas across. But it was a snide remark. I made too many snide remarks about him in his lifetime."

Another band, some colored artillerymen marching on foot, then a band of sailor musicians, their dolorous march music throbbing on the still air.

A battalion of bluejackets and then a battalion of women's armed force units, the Wacs, and Waves and women Marines marching rather loosely in the absence of quickstep music.

Movie cameramen on trucks weaved along the line of march. The crowd watched in silence.

And now at last came the flag-swathed casket on an artillery caisson drawn by six strapping big gray horses in brightly polished harness, four of them mounted by soldiers.

The President's flags were borne just behind the caisson and then came the automobiles loaded with the great men of the nation.

But with the passing of the casket, the crowd began breaking up, still strangely silent. They had seen the funeral cortege of a fellow citizen, who in other nations and other times would have had the death panoply of a Caesar but who, as it was, probably had more than he would have wished.

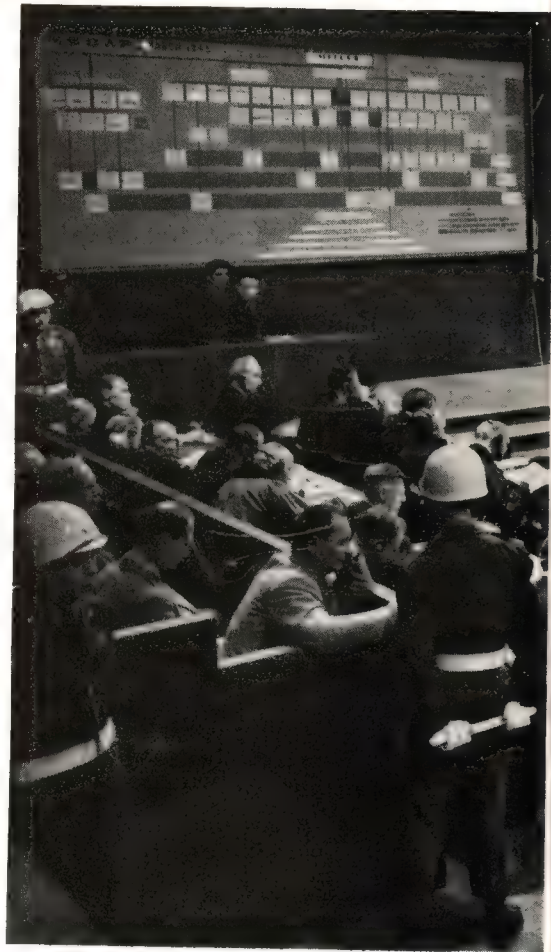
"I remember when he got his little dog Fala," the boy said. "I think they must have loved each other a great deal, father, as much as my Mugs and I love each other. You could tell it in the newsreels when they were together. I think he must have been a very kind man to be so nice to a little dog. I hope they take good care of Fala."

"Yes," the man said, "he was a kind man. He was kind to many people. I used to say I hated him when he was alive but now it is difficult for me to pick out any one reason why. How could I hate a kind man?"



Germans documented their crimes more completely than their prosecutors at Nuernberg could have. For example, this photo is one of a number in a report, in book form, in which the German commander responsible for the wiping out of thousands of men, women and children in Warsaw's Ghetto, proudly summed up his accomplishment. The book was among thousands of exhibits at the trial.

The courtroom at Nuernberg, with Major Frank B. Wallis (standing at desk right center), explaining by means of the large chart on the wall, the "chain of command" in the Nazi hierarchy. At left, Goering, with a listening device to his left ear, follows the translation of the testimony with evident interest, but Rudolf Hess, playing his role next to Goering, has his eyes on a novel. Von Ribbentrop is the third man in the front row. Other defendants are out of sight.



GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG

ADEQUATE precedents having been established in the trials of major survivors among the conspirators in the aggressions of Germany and Japan, the

Allied authorities in the defeated countries continued into 1947 the prosecutions of hundreds of lesser conspirators and of violators against international



laws and customs of war, which they had begun in 1945 and carried on throughout 1946.

They had put on at Nuernberg, the showplace of Nazi ideology, the greatest show of justice ever staged by victorious nations for losers. Their prosecutors had offered literally tons of evidence in support of the indictments under which 21 leaders of Hitler's Reich were brought to trial on November 20, 1945.*

Allied authorities had proceeded similarly at Tokyo to put the warmakers of the Japanese empire on trial before the Japanese people and the world. But those proceedings were overshadowed completely by what transpired at Nuernberg. The most zealous of Allied prosecutors could not have found such horrendous evidence against the Japanese as passed into the records against the men who ruled Germany from 1933 to 1945 and conspired against the world.

A definite link between the German and Japanese conspiracies for aggression was proved at Nuernberg. It was shown from German official papers that Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and others urged Japan to attack Britain in the Far East to hasten the defeat of the United Kingdom by Germany and keep the U. S. out of the war in Europe.

The possibility of a direct at-

tack against the U. S. was considered and discussed in Nazi councils as a matter to follow conquest of the British Isles.

At the same time, the evidence showed, the German government carried on a \$1,000,000 propaganda campaign in the U. S., financing it by expropriating inheritances of German nationals in the U. S. One of its principal propaganda agents was George Sylvester Viereck, who gave the German government the impression that he had good relations with a number of Senators and Representatives.†

What the U. S. had escaped was indicated by the tower of evidence erected by the prosecutors in the drama of retribution at Nuernberg.

It was a show, incidentally, for which the United States Government was the angel. Upon it fell all the obligations. The staffs of all nations, the press, and visitors were provided for by the U. S. Army.

For no practical reason, the show was put on in a city where utilities, communications, transport, and housing had been destroyed. The courthouse was untenable until extensively repaired. The Army had to provide air and rail transportation, operate a motor pool for local transportation, set up local and long distance communications service for all delegations and the press, and billet all. It oper-

* See the previous volume of this year-book, pages 111-118. Also see *This Must Not Happen Again*, by Clark Kinnaird [Howell, Soskin: 1945] and *The Black Book*, by various authors [Duell, Sloan & Pearce: 1946].

† O. John Rogge resigned as special assistant to the Attorney-General of the U.S. after he had released, without Department of Justice permission, some of the evidence obtained against Americans through the Nuernberg proceedings.

ated messes and furnished food for all. (The courthouse cafeteria often served as many as 1,500 lunches on court days.) The U. S. also provided security guards for prisoners, judges, and prosecution, furnished administrative services, and provided such facilities as photostat, mimeograph, and sound recording. Over 30,000 photostats, about 50 million pages of typed matter, and more than 4,000 record discs were produced. (In preparation for the trial, over 100,000 captured German documents were examined and about 10,000 were selected as having probable evidentiary value. Of these, about 4,000 were translated into four languages for trial exhibits. Millions of feet of captured moving picture film were examined and over 100,000 feet brought to Nuernberg as exhibits. Over 25,000 captured still photographs were brought to Nuernberg, together with Hitler's personal photographer, Heinrich Hoffmann, who took most of them. More than 1,800 were selected as exhibits.) The Army also met requirements such as dispensary and hospital, shipping, postal, post exchange, and other services.*

The U. S. prosecutor, Robert Jackson, had the most difficult count of the huge indictment to prove. It was his task to establish the conspiracy to break the peace. Britain, Russia and France turned loose their prosecutors on more specific counts of

* The U.S. might, if Germany pays off, get some of the expense of the trial back by charging it to occupation expense.

the indictments, violations of treaties, pitiless treatment of prisoners, and crimes against humanity—mainly the persecution of minorities and enslavement of over-run populations.

It remained for the U. S., in the words of one of Justice Jackson's aides, "to present to the International Tribunal a kind of documented and proved *Mein Kampf*." It was Justice Jackson's purpose to "cultivate in the world the idea that aggressive war-making is the way to the prisoners' dock rather than the way to honors."

The handing down of the verdicts was delayed a week beyond the two weeks the judges had allocated to themselves for study of evidence after it was all in. The delay came from a clash of ideological and legal philosophies among the U. S., British, French and Russian judges. Major General I. T. Nikitchenko of Russia, and Henri Donnedieu De Vabre of France, believed that all on trial deserved the death warrant. The U. S. Judge, Francis Biddle, and the British judge, Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, believing that there are degrees of guilt, felt that these degrees had to be reflected in the verdicts. A 3-1 or 4-0 vote was needed for any verdict.

On October 1, the verdicts were given to the world:

Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, commander of the Luftwaffe, supreme leader of the Storm Troops, general in the Elite Guard: guilty; death by hanging.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, for-



Rudolf Hess (center) makes a show of pain but Hermann Goering (left) and Joachim von Ribbentrop (right) conceal their emotions, the Nuernberg verdict is given.

eign minister: guilty; death by hanging.

Ernst Kaltenbrunner, head of the Gestapo (secret police) in Germany and Austria under Himmler: guilty; death by hanging.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the army high command: guilty; death by hanging.

Alfred Rosenberg, editor of the *Voelkische Beobachter* and member of the Reich leader organization for ideology and foreign policy: guilty; death by hanging.

Hans Frank, governor-general of the occupied Polish areas: guilty; death by hanging.

Julius Streicher, editor of *Der Stuermer* and leader of anti-Semitism in Germany: guilty; death by hanging.

Fritz Saukel, director of foreign [slave] workers: guilty; death by hanging.

Colonel-General Alfred Jodl, chief of army operations and in a military sense the actual planner of the war: guilty; death by hanging.

Wilhelm Frick, Nazi minister of the interior: guilty; death by hanging.

Arthur Seyss-Inquart, quisling of Austria and fuehrer of occupied Netherlands: guilty; death by hanging.

Martin Bormann, deputy fuhrer of the Reich: guilty; death by hanging. (He was tried and sentenced *in absentia*.)

Rudolf Hess, former deputy fuhrer of the Reich: guilty; life imprisonment.

Walther Funk, president of the Reichsbank: guilty; life imprisonment.

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, commander-in-chief of the navy: guilty; life imprisonment.

Baldur von Schirach, leader of the youth branches of the Nazi party: guilty; 20 years' imprisonment.

Albert Speer, minister for armament and munitions: guilty; 20 years' imprisonment.

Constantin von Neurath, former foreign minister and governor of Bohemia and Moravia: guilty; 15 years' imprisonment.

Admiral Karl Doenitz, commander of submarines and brief successor to Hitler as fuhrer of the Reich: guilty; 10 years' imprisonment.

Hjalmar Schacht, onetime economic director of the Reich who was confined in a concentration camp from July 23, 1944, to the end of the war: not guilty.

Franz von Papen, former ambassador to Austria and Turkey: not guilty.

Hans Fritzsche, editor-in-chief of the German official news agency: not guilty.

It was stated unofficially that the U. S. judge, Mr. Biddle, had voted for a guilty verdict for Schacht and Von Papen. Presumably, the votes of British and French judges had freed them.

Schacht, Von Papen and Fritzsche were freed immediately by the Allies, but were subject still to prosecution by German authorities on war charges.

The seven sentenced to imprisonment were taken to Spandau Prison, in the British zone of Berlin, to begin serving their terms. The peoples of the Allied countries were told the seven would never be shown any special favors. Raeder appealed to the Allied Control Council to change his sentence to death.

"I would regard shooting as a lighter sentence, and in the long run it would be for my relatives a blessed release," he wrote. . . "I believe that by my personal way of living I have deserved a decent death rather than languishing in prison." *

The Council denied the appeal as it did all others of the prisoners. Meanwhile the world debated the judgments of the Court. Some critics—George Bernard Shaw; the Very Reverend William Ralph Inge, retired "Gloomy Dean" of St. Paul's, London; and Ohio's Republican Senator Robert Taft were among them—questioned the wisdom or strict legality of the death sentences given Goering, *et al.* General Dwight Eisenhower, commenting on the death sentence given to Keitel, said: "I was a little astonished that they found it so easy to

* Goering said: "I got the best sentence." In February 1946, the Uruguayan representative to the UN had asked the UN to recommend that no death penalty be meted out at Nuernberg; he explained that Uruguay considered the death penalty *less* severe than life imprisonment.

deal with a military man. I should have thought that the military would have provided a special problem." * Bitter disappointment was expressed by others because Schacht and Von Papen were acquitted, and because bankers and industrialists who had financed and built the German war machine had not even stood trial.

One of the biggest German war industrialists *had* been included among these originally indicted for trial at Nuernberg. In his official report of the proceedings, Prosecutor Jackson revealed:

"The United States proposed to try in the first trial not only Krupp, but several other industrialists and cartel officials. Our proposal was defeated by the unanimous vote of our three Allies. After indictment, when it appeared that the elder Krupp [Gustav Krupp von Bohlen] was too ill to be tried, the U.S. immediately moved that Alfried Krupp be added as a defendant and tried for the crimes which he had committed as chief owner and president of the Krupp armament works. This was likewise defeated by the combined vote of all our Allies. Later, the Soviet and French joined in a motion to include Krupp, but it was denied by the Tribunal."

But Krupp could still be

* The Court ruled: "That a soldier was ordered to kill or torture in violation of International Law has never been recognized in defense of such acts of brutality," and "He who violates the laws of war cannot obtain immunity while acting on the authority of the state in authorizing moves outside its competence in International Law."

brought to trial. For the Court also passed judgment upon Nazi leadership organizations as a whole and, holding that a criminal organization is analogous to a criminal conspiracy in that the essence of both is co-operation for criminal purposes, it found certain groups of the S.S. [*Schutzstaffen*,] the S.D. [*Sicherheitsdienst* or Political Leadership Corps] and the Gestapo to be criminal groups. Thus it opened the way for prosecution of members of those groups.

The groups declared criminal were those members who became or remained members of the particular organization with knowledge of the fact that it was being used for the commission of acts declared criminal or who were personally implicated as members of the organization in the commission of such crimes.

The tribunal declined to make a declaration of criminality as to the S.A. [*Sturmabteilungen*,] saying that after the purge of 1934 the S.A. had become comparatively unimportant.

The Court recommended uniform standards of punishment for all members of the Gestapo, S.S. and S.D. found guilty of crimes related to those for which Goering, et al., were condemned. Trial and judgments were left up to the discretion of the respective military government courts. The penalties prescribed by the tribunal for members of the condemned organizations brought to trial and convicted included: Death, life imprisonment, various shorter prison

sentences, fines, confiscation of property and deprivation of civil rights.

The Tribunal did not hold the Reich cabinet or the general staff and high command to be criminal organizations, and thereby brought a sigh of relief to members of the military staffs of the Allied governments. A high ranking U.S. Army man said:

"It is very encouraging to any staff officer that the court has not set a precedent under which he might some day be prosecuted just for doing his job in helping plan the military defense of his country. This phase of the trial affects all members of the military profession in all countries who might be on the losing side some time and be prosecuted for it."

[There was little comfort for military leaders in this, in the light of the conviction and execution early in 1946 of two of the highest Japanese field commanders, Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita and Gen. Maraharu Homma. They were charged, not with the commission of atrocities, but with failure to prevent their occurrence. The prosecution contended that it was not necessary for a general to have knowledge of the specific criminal acts; it was sufficient that the specific acts took place during the period of his command. *Any* general of *any* defeated army might be tried and executed on the same charge.]

October 16 was the day decreed for the condemned men's rendezvous with death.

There were official witnesses for the Allied governments, for the German people, for the world's press and broadcasting stations. Kingsbury Smith of International News Service was the choice by lot to represent the American press. That morning he saw the most dramatic story of his 20 years of reporting happen in front of his eyes. He wrote:

Hermann Wilhelm Goering cheated the gallows of Allied justice by committing suicide in his prison cell shortly before the 10 other condemned Nazi leaders were hanged in Nuernberg jail. He swallowed cyanide he had concealed in a copper cartridge shell, while lying on a cot in his cell.

The onetime Number Two man in the Nazi hierarchy was dead two hours before he was scheduled to have been dropped through the trapdoor of a gallows erected in a small, brightly lighted gymnasium in the jail yard, 35 yards from the cell block where he spent his last days of ignominy.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, foreign minister in the ill-starred regime of Adolf Hitler, took Goering's place as first on the scaffold.

Last to depart this life in a total span of just about two hours was Arthur Seyss-Inquart, former gauleiter of Holland and Austria.

In between these two once-powerful leaders, the gallows claimed, in the order named, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel; Ernst Kaltenbrunner, once head of the Nazis' security police; Alfred Rosenberg, arch-priest of Nazi culture in foreign lands; Hans Frank, gauleiter of Poland; Wilhelm Frick, Nazi minister of the interior; Fritz Sauckel, boss of slave labor; Colonel General Alfred Jodl; and Julius Streicher,

who bossed the anti-semitism drive of the Hitler Reich.

As they went to the gallows, most of the 10 endeavored to show bravery. Some were defiant and some were resigned and some begged the Almighty for mercy.

All except Rosenberg made brief, last minute statements on the scaffold. But the only one to make any reference to Hitler or the Nazi ideology in his final moments was Julius Streicher.

Three black-painted wooden scaffolds stood inside the gymnasium, a room approximately 33 feet wide by 80 feet long with plaster walls in which cracks showed. The gymnasium had been used only three days before by the American security guards for a basketball game. Two gallows were used alternately. The third was a spare for use if needed. The men were hanged one at a time, but to get the executions over with quickly, the M.P.'s would bring in a man while the prisoner who preceded him still was dangling at the end of the rope.

The 10 once great men in Hitler's Reich that was to have lasted for a thousand years, walked up 13 wooden steps to a platform eight feet high which also was eight feet square.

Ropes were suspended from a crossbeam supported on two posts. A new one was used for each man.

When the trap was sprung, the victim dropped from sight in the interior of the scaffolding. The bottom of it was boarded up with wood on three sides and shielded by a dark canvas curtain on the fourth, so that no one saw the death struggles of the men dangling with broken necks.

Von Ribbentrop entered the execution chamber at 1:11 A.M. Nuernberg time (7:11 P.M. Tuesday EST).

He was stopped immediately inside the door by two Army sergeants who closed in on each side of him and held his arms, while another sergeant who had followed him in removed manacles from his hands and replaced them with a leather strap.

It was planned originally to permit the condemned men to walk from their cells to the execution chamber with their hands free, but all were manacled immediately following Goering's suicide.

Von Ribbentrop was able to maintain his apparent stoicism to the last. He walked steadily toward the scaffold between his two guards, but he did not answer at first when an officer standing at the foot of the gallows went through the formality of asking his name. When the query was repeated he almost shouted, "Joachim von Ribbentrop!" and then mounted the steps without any sign of hesitation.

When he was turned around on the platform to face the witnesses, he seemed to clench his teeth and raise his head with the old arrogance. When asked whether he had any final message he said, "God protect Germany," in German, and then added: "May I say something else?"

The interpreter nodded and the former diplomatic wizard of Nazism spoke his last words in loud, firm tones: "My last wish is that Germany realize its entity and that an understanding be reached between the east and the west. I wish peace to the world."

As the black hood was placed in position on his head, Von Ribbentrop looked straight ahead.

Then the hangman adjusted the rope, pulled the lever, and von Ribbentrop slipped away to his fate.

Field Marshal Keitel, who was

immediately behind Von Ribbentrop in the order of executions, was the first military leader to be executed under the new concept of international law—the principle that professional soldiers cannot escape punishment for waging aggressive wars and permitting crimes against humanity with the claim they were dutifully carrying out orders of superiors.

Keitel entered the chamber two minutes after the trap had dropped beneath Von Ribbentrop, while the latter still was at the end of his rope. But Von Ribbentrop's body was concealed inside the first scaffold; all that could be seen was the taut rope.

Keitel did not appear as tense as Von Ribbentrop. He held his head high while his hands were being tied and walked erect toward the gallows with a military bearing. When asked his name he responded loudly and mounted the gallows as he might have mounted a reviewing stand to take a salute from German armies.

He certainly did not appear to need the help of guards who walked alongside, holding his arms. When he turned around atop the platform he looked over the crowd with the iron-jawed haughtiness of a proud Prussian officer. His last words, uttered in a full, clear voice, were translated as "I call on God Almighty to have mercy on the German people. More than two million German soldiers went to their death for the fatherland before me. I follow now my sons—all for Germany."

After his black-booted, uniformed body plunged through the trap, witnesses agreed Keitel had showed more courage on the scaffold than in the courtroom, where he had tried to shift his guilt upon the ghost of Hitler, claiming that all

was the fuhrer's fault and that he merely carried out orders and had no responsibility.

With both Von Ribbentrop and Keitel hanging at the end of their ropes there was a pause in the proceedings. The American colonel directing the executions asked the American general representing the United States on the Allied Control Commission if those present could smoke. An affirmative answer brought cigarettes into the hands of almost every one of the 30-odd persons present. Officers and G.I.'s walked around nervously or spoke a few words to one another in hushed voices while Allied correspondents scribbled furiously their notes on this historic though ghastly event.

In a few minutes an American army doctor accompanied by a Russian army doctor and both carrying stethoscopes walked to the first scaffold, lifted the curtain and disappeared within.

They emerged at 1:30 A.M. and spoke to an American colonel. The colonel swung around and facing official witnesses snapped to attention to say "The man is dead."

Two G.I.'s quickly appeared with a stretcher which was carried up and lifted into the interior of the scaffold. The hangman mounted the gallows steps, took a large commando-type knife out of a sheath strapped to his side and cut the rope.

Von Ribbentrop's limp body with the black hood still over his head was removed to the far end of the room and placed behind a black canvas curtain. This all had taken less than 10 minutes.

The directing colonel turned to the witnesses and said: "Cigarettes out, please, gentlemen." Another colonel went out the door and over to the condemned block to fetch

the next man. This was Ernst Kaltenbrunner. He entered the execution chamber at 1:36 A.M., wearing a sweater beneath his blue double-breasted coat. With his lean haggard face furrowed by old duelling scars, this terrible successor to Reinhard Heydrich had a frightening look as he glanced around the room.

He wet his lips apparently in nervousness as he turned to mount the gallows, but he walked steadily. He answered his name in a calm, low voice. When he turned around on the gallows platform he first faced a United States Army Roman Catholic chaplain wearing a Franciscan habit. When Kaltenbrunner was invited to make a last statement, he said: "I have loved my German people and my fatherland with a warm heart. I have done my duty by the laws of my people and I am sorry my people were led this time by men who were not soldiers and that crimes were committed of which I had no knowledge."

This was the man, one of whose agents—a man named Rudolf Hoess—confessed at a trial that under Kaltenbrunner's orders he gassed three million human beings at the Auchwitz concentration camp!

As the black hood was raised over his head Kaltenbrunner, still speaking in a low voice, used a German phrase which translated means: "Germany, good luck."

His trap was sprung at 1:39 A.M.

Field Marshal Keitel was pronounced dead at 1:44 A.M. and three minutes later guards had removed his body. The scaffold was made ready for Alfred Rosenberg.

Rosenberg was dull and sunken-cheeked as he looked around the court. His complexion was pasty-brown, but he did not appear

nervous and walked with a steady step to and up the gallows.

Apart from giving his name and replying "no" to a question as to whether he had anything to say, he did not utter a word. Despite his avowed atheism he was accompanied by a Protestant chaplain who followed him to the gallows and stood beside him praying.

Rosenberg looked at the chaplain once, expressionless. Ninety seconds after he entered the execution hall he was swinging from the end of a hangman's rope. His was the swiftest execution of the 10.

There was a brief lull in the proceedings until Kaltenbrunner was pronounced dead at 1:52 A.M.

Hans Frank was next in the parade of death. He was the only one of the condemned to enter the chamber with a smile on his countenance.

Although nervous and swallowing frequently, this man, who was converted to Roman Catholicism after his arrest, gave the appearance of being relieved at the prospect of atoning for his evil deeds.*

He answered to his name quietly and when asked for any last statement, he replied in a low voice that was almost a whisper: "I am thankful for the kind treatment during my captivity and I ask God to accept me with mercy."

Frank closed his eyes and swallowed as the black hood went over his head.

The sixth man to leave his prison cell and walk with handcuffed wrists to the death house was 69-year-old Wilhelm Frick. He entered the execution chamber at 2:05 A.M., six minutes after Rosenberg had been pronounced dead. He seemed the least steady of any so far and

* Frank, paraphrasing a remark of Hitler's, said during the Nuernberg trial that memory of the Nazis' racial crimes would live 1,000 years.

stumbled on the thirteenth step of the gallows. His only words were, "Long live eternal Germany," before he was hooded and dropped through the trap.

Julius Streicher made his melodramatic appearance at 2:12 A.M.

While his manacles were being removed and his hands bound, this ugly, dwarfish little man, wearing a threadbare suit and a well-worn bluish shirt buttoned to the neck but without a tie (he was notorious during his days of power for his flashy dress), glanced at the three wooden scaffolds rising up menacingly in front of him. Then he glared around the room, his eyes resting momentarily upon the small group of witnesses. By this time, his hands were tied securely behind his back. Two guards, one on each arm, directed him to Number One gallows on the left of the entrance. He walked steadily the six feet to the first wooden step but his face was twitching.

As the guards stopped him at the bottom of the steps for identification formality he uttered his piercing scream: "Heil Hitler!"

The shriek sent a shiver down my back.

As its echo died away an American colonel standing by the steps said sharply: "Ask the man his name." In response to the interpreter's query Streicher shouted: "You know my name well."

The interpreter repeated his request and the condemned man yelled: "Julius Streicher."

As he reached the platform, Streicher cried out: "Now it goes to God." He was pushed the last two steps to the mortal spot beneath the hangman's rope. The rope was being held back against a wooden rail by the hangman.

Streicher was swung around to face the witnesses and glared at

them. Suddenly he screamed: "Purim fest 1946." *

The American officer standing at the scaffold said: "Ask the man if he has any last words."

When the interpreter had translated, Streicher shouted: "The Bolsheviks will hang you one day."

When the black hood was raised over his head, Streicher said: "I am with God."

As it was being adjusted, Streicher's muffled voice could be heard to say: "Adele, my dear wife."

At that instant the trap opened with a loud bang. He went down kicking. When the rope snapped taut with the body swinging wildly, groans could be heard from within the concealed interior of the scaffold. Finally, the hangman, who had descended from the gallows platform, lifted the black canvas curtain and went inside. Something happened that put a stop to the groans and brought the rope to a standstill. After it was over I was not in a mood to ask what he did, but I assume that he grabbed the swinging body and pulled down on it. We were all of the opinion that Streicher had strangled.

Then, following removal of the corpse of Frick, who had been pronounced dead at 2:20 A.M., Fritz Sauckel was brought face to face with his doom.

Wearing a sweater with no coat and looking wild-eyed, Sauckel proved to be the most defiant of any except Streicher.

Here was the man who put millions into bondage on a scale unknown since the pre-Christian era. Gazing around the room from the gallows platform he suddenly screamed: "I am dying innocent.

* Purim is a Jewish holiday celebrated in the spring, commemorating the execution of Haman, ancient persecutor of the Jews described in the Old Testament.

The sentence is wrong. God protect Germany and make Germany great again. Long live Germany! God protect my family."

The trap was sprung at 2:26 A.M. and, as in the case of Streicher, there was a loud groan from the gallows pit as the noose snapped tightly under the weight of his body.

Ninth in the procession of death was Alfred Jodl. With the black coat-collar of his *Wehrmacht* uniform half turned up at the back as though hurriedly put on, Jodl entered the dismal death house with obvious signs of nervousness. He wet his lips constantly and his features were drawn and haggard as he walked, not nearly so steady as Keitel, up the gallows steps. Yet his voice was calm when he uttered his last six words on earth: "My greetings to you, my Germany."

At 2:34 A.M. Jodl plunged into the black hole of the scaffold. He and Sauckel hung together until the latter was pronounced dead six minutes later and removed.

The Czechoslovak-born Seyss-Inquart, whom Hitler had made ruler of Holland and Austria, was the last actor to make his appearance in this unparalleled scene. He entered the chamber at 2:38½ A.M., wearing the glasses which made his face an easily remembered caricature.

He looked around with noticeable signs of unsteadiness as he limped on his left clubfoot to the gallows. He mounted the steps slowly, with guards helping him.

When he spoke his last words his voice was low but intense. He said: "I hope that this execution is the last act of the tragedy of the second World War and that the lesson taken from this world war will be that peace and understand-

ing should exist between peoples. I believe in Germany."

He dropped to death at 2:45 A.M.

With the bodies of Jodl and Seyss-Inquart still hanging, awaiting formal pronouncement of death, the gymnasium doors opened again and guards entered carrying Goering's body on a stretcher.

He had succeeded in wrecking plans of the Allied Control Council to have him lead the parade of condemned Nazi chieftains to their death. But the council's representatives were determined that Goering at least would take his place as a dead man beneath the shadow of the scaffold.

The guards carrying the stretcher set it down between the first and second gallows. Goering's big bare feet stuck out from under the bottom end of a khaki-colored United States Army blanket. One blue-silk-clad arm was hanging over the side.

The colonel in charge of the proceedings ordered the blanket removed so that witnesses and Allied correspondents could see for themselves that Goering was definitely dead. The Army did not want any legend to develop that Goering had managed to escape.

As the blanket came off it revealed Goering clad in black silk pajamas with a blue jacket shirt over them, and this was soaking wet, apparently the result of efforts by prison doctors to revive him.

The face of this 20th century freebooting political racketeer was still contorted with the pain of his last agonizing moments and his final gesture of defiance.

They covered him up quickly and this Nazi war lord, who like a character out of the days of the Borgias, had wallowed in blood and



Last of Goering

beauty, passed behind a canvas curtain into the black pages of history.

Goering was able to kill himself by the same means as the former Gestapo boss, Heinrich Himmler, used after he was captured by British soon after Germany's surrender in May, 1945.* Himmler had been searched by his captors, but managed to swallow cyanide and was dead within a minute. It was known by all the top Nazis at the end of the war. A vial was taken away from Goering when he was captured. In the course of his confinement his person, his clothes and his cell were searched at least 100 times.

After Robert Ley, another of the original Nazi defendants, had committed suicide months

* In March 1946, Karl Haushofer, founder of geopolitics and the inspiration of Chapter XIV of *Mein Kampf*, had similarly taken poison with his wife. Haushofer was in such high favor with Hitler that Haushofer's Jewish wife was declared to be an Aryan.

before in the same cell block, the guard scheme was elaborated. Ley had managed to outwit the guards and strangle himself with his underclothing while seated on his toilet.*

Army spokesmen said that a guard stood at the door of Goering's cell, peering through the bars at him, 24 hours a day. The light was always on. Goering was under instructions not to lie with his face to the wall, and to keep his hands outside the covers in plain sight at all times. When his wife and daughter visited him they were separated by a table and screen with a guard looking on from each side of the screen. Colonel

* In another story Kingsbury Smith revealed:

"Ley's success in doing so was attributable not only to the fact that the guard at that time had several cells to watch on a patrol basis, but also to the circumstance that when the guard finally saw Ley hanging from a toilet pipe and sounded the alarm, the warden who came running with a key to the cell became so excited that he jammed the lock. It was several minutes before the door was opened and by that time Ley was dead."

Robert C. Andrus, commandant of the guard, stated repeatedly that "suicide was impossible." *

But when he wanted to, Goering produced, placed in his mouth, chewed and swallowed, the instantaneously-effective poison. He chose to take the deadly draught as Colonel Andrus was walking across the prison yard to the death-row block to read to him and the 10 other condemned men the official sentences of death.

As Andrus approached the block, the guard peering through the port-hole of Goering's cell noticed the Reichmarshal's body twitching violently. He called an officer excitedly, saying, "Goering's having fits." The officer hurried to the cell, accompanied by Captain Henry F. Gerecke, U.S. Army chaplain detailed to the death-house. They found Goering lying on his cot with his left arm hanging over the side. His right hand was beside his chest, holding an envelope containing three notes.

The chaplain took Goering's wrist, felt it and said, "He's dying." The prison doctor, a former German army major named Pfluecker, arrived and felt Goering's pulse. Goering was dead.

In the course of daily visits and conversations with Goering, the chaplain had learned weeks before that the man who had been the most pompous of the

Nazis had no illusions about the outcome of the trial. He quoted Goering:

"I know they have got to execute me because I was second in command. I know, too, that they are probably planning to hang me. If done properly, that's a quick death—about as quick as one can get.

"If the knot is properly adjusted at the back of the neck, it's a quick, almost painless, death. But what I fear is that they will leave it a little loose on me and I will be allowed to strangle.

"I've hung several people and adjusted the noose myself, so it would result in a quick death."

As indicated by Kingsbury Smith in his story, some of the other Nazis *did* die the lingering deaths of strangulation that Goering had feared. Gault MacGowan of the New York *Sun*, reported that "an official medical inspection made below the platforms revealed a shambles." Post-execution photos showed some of the bodies bloody—evidence of dying struggles. British correspondents said the executions had been "bungled." They blamed "inexperience." But the hangman, Master Sergeant John C. Woods of San Antonio, had executed more than 300 other men.

Woods admitted: "Streicher hit his head on the trap when he went through, and he moved around a little bit, but that's all reflex—a man's heart keeps beating 10 or 12 minutes after his neck is broken." That was all he admitted.

* Hans Fritzsche, after his acquittal and release from the prison, said the American officers and guards were "rather too sure of themselves." He disclosed that during his entire confinement he kept a piece of sharp glass with which to slash his wrists "if things went against me."

One thing was certain. These conspirators in the miserable deaths of millions of persons had not themselves died easily.

The photographs made by Army cameramen showing the dead Nazis lying on their coffins in the execution chamber, the cut ropes still around their necks, were released to the press after several days' delay.* There was some difference among editors as to the propriety of publishing them and they did not appear in newspapers in a number of cities. A reader in one city where they did get into print, observed, "I finally saw a picture of Goering I liked."

Contents of the three pencilled notes found in Goering's dead hand were ordered suppressed permanently by the Allied Control Commission. However, the Army, in the course of bolstering its case against criticism of laxness in guarding Goering, revealed that one of the notes, addressed to Colonel Andrus, "exonerated the guards."

Two weeks later, after correspondents had dug up evidence of several means by which the poison could have been smuggled to Goering (for example, it could have been brought in by German barbers, tailors or cleaners who were admitted to the cells), the Allied Control Commission issued a report on the findings of an investigation

* Photographs of the actual hangings of numerous minor war criminals, who went to the gallows earlier, had been freely distributed. See following pages.

it declared had been made. It offered these conclusions:

"Goering had the poison when seized in May, 1945 and retained it until his suicide, Oct. 15.

"Evidence supports the view that at one time Goering could have carried the poison in a cavity of his umbilical.

"Evidence proves it wasn't there throughout his imprisonment and at some stage was in his alimentary tract.

"An obscure recess in the inside of the toilet, under the rim, could have concealed the container for a time.

"Security measures were proper in the peculiar conditions of the trial, and satisfactorily carried out.

"In particular: (A) No blame for dereliction of duty is ascribed to the sentry on duty at the time of Goering's death. (B) No blame-worthy action or negligence is ascribed to other prison guards of the U.S. Army. (C) There is no evidence tending to involve German workers in the prison."

It was stated that Goering undressed and went to bed at 9 P.M., an hour and 45 minutes before he was found dead. During this time Goering violated the order requiring the prisoners to keep their hands outside the blanket: The sentry saw Goering put his hands beneath the blanket once. The poison cartridge and the three notes Goering left were under the blanket that night.

Kingsbury Smith thought that the mass visit of the eight Allied correspondents to the con-

demned block of the jail before the death warrants were read may have been confirmation to Goering that the execution time was near. It may also have given Goering the opportunity to recover the poison from its hiding-place.

"At the front of each cell door stood a G.I. guard whose duty it was to keep constant watch on the man inside the cell. I noted at the time that some of the guards turned around to see what the commotion was as we entered and started to move along the corridor," Smith said.

Smith and the other correspondents were permitted to peer into each of the cells. Smith continued:

Goering was the only one of the condemned 11 who was in bed at this hour. Most were pacing their cells. Others were sitting on their beds, or were at the little wooden table each cell had.

Goering's cell was the last one the correspondents reached on their initial walk down the corridor. As I had seen the inmates of the other cells up, it struck me as rather strange that Goering should be in bed so early and asleep.

He was lying absolutely motionless, with his head resting on one side and his eyes closed, as if in sleep. One arm was outstretched. The other was folded over his chest with the fist closed.

I turned to the duty officer of the guard, a young lieutenant standing by, and said, "Is he asleep?"

The lieutenant shrugged his shoulders and said he did not know.

A few minutes later, Col. Selby Little, the deputy security commandant, said to me, "Isn't that

just like Goering—going to sleep on his last night?"

Up to this time neither the security guard inside nor the condemned men were supposed to have known that the executions were to begin at 1 A.M.

I was walking beside Andrus as we left the block and I said to him:

"If they don't already know it they certainly will after this visit of ours and after you have read the sentence to them."

Putting his arm around my shoulder, the colonel replied, "I know it. That's why I want to get this over with quickly."

Goering undoubtedly realized that night that not many more days would pass before the executions were held. He had been told that the appeals of the condemned men had been rejected.

[Chaplain Gerecke, who had visited Goering two hours before knowing that Goering's execution time was near, said Goering was unusually inquisitive then. "I had a very difficult time answering without giving anything away. He really put me through the mill."]

However, he may not have known that the time was so close until he heard, as he must have done, the shuffling of the eight correspondents outside his cell door and their muffled voices whispering to one another and to the officers of the guard.

Coming that time at night, the commotion may have led him to decide the time had arrived for him to perform his last act of defiance on the world's stage.

THE Allied Control Commission, having let the representatives of the press record the fact that Goering and the other 10 had unquestionably died, surrounded the disposal of the

bodies with secrecy. The day following the executions, a communique announced that the corpses had been cremated and the ashes dispersed. Where and how they did not state. But from unusual activity and added security measures, at the infamous Dachau concentration camp, correspondents surmised that the cremation had taken place appropriately, in ovens in which inestimable numbers of prisoners of the Nazis had been exterminated.

Dachau had been the scene of both trial and execution of other groups of Nazi war criminals earlier in 1946. In May, twenty-eight Germans were hanged for complicity in the atrocious deaths of thousands in the Dachau concentration camp. The same month, another fifty-eight Germans were sentenced to death for their parts in atrocities at Mauthausen concentration camp. In July, seventy-three officers and enlisted men, including three generals, were convicted of responsibility for the massacre of 900 unarmed American soldiers and Belgian civilians at Malmedy, during the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944. Forty-three of them were condemned to death, twenty-two were sentenced to life imprisonment, and the others were given ten to twenty-year sentences. (The three generals escaped the death penalty.)

Nuernberg, after the bigger trial was over, had a smaller show. Twenty-three German doctors were tried for murdering thousands of inmates of concen-

tration camps in medical experiments.

. . . . An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. . . .

Some justice had been done. But there could never be an evening of the score. An official statement had said, "18 million men, women and children have been sacrificed in the blood lust of totalitarianism. Of these, six million were Jews."

Naziism was not dead.

Some of the Nazi leaders had been convicted by the United States and Great Britain and Russia and France and by the people of some other nations. But they had not been convicted by the German people.

Frau Hans Eder was not alone in her feelings. She, the mother-in-law of Ernst Kaltenbrunner, cried, "So help me God, the blood of my son-in-law shed at Nuernberg cries to the heavens for revenge." For at Stuttgart, after the judgments, posters were put up saying, "Nuernberg Not Justice But Murder." Also at Stuttgart, the night of the executions, pamphlets appeared, "On Oct. 16, 12 Germans are being murdered by our enemies. Germans wake up." Next day, a floral wreath bearing the inscription, "Martyrs of Nuernberg, we will avenge you!" was found in a cemetery at Hersfeld. Four days later, there were signs on bulletin boards in municipal buildings in Wabern and Homberg, saying: "Death to the Jews! Death to the democrats! We demand revenge for Nuernberg!" Later at Freylung, posters went



Master Sergeant John C. Woods acquired experience as hangman for Von Ribbentrop, Streicher, et al., at Nuernberg, in this procession of German war criminals to the gallows earlier. Left, above: Alfons Klein, murderer of at least 475 prisoners, utters his last words. Left, below: The black cowl is placed upon Phillip Gutlich, civilian who killed six U.S. fliers who were forced down near Russelsheim in August 1944, and a moment later he drops to death. Note the MP averting his eyes. Below: The body, having been officially pronounced dead, about to be cut down. Von Ribbentrop and his companions died similarly upon identical gallows.



up eulogizing Goering.* Von Ribbentrop and Hess. Reports to the U.S. Army from Giessen, Regensburg and Bad Nauheim at the same time reflected satisfaction and pride among Germans with Goering's feat in committing suicide and "putting one over" on the Allies. American Military Government officials admitted receipt of such letters as, "To the fine Americans: Do you really believe the German people are so stupid? Do you believe that we believe one word about the Nuernberg trial?" The tide of such sentiments rose and rolled across a Germany, washing away reason. The figures 88, symbols of the *acht und acht* movement, cropped up upon war-battered walls from one end of Germany to another, and Germans were heard greeting one another on the street with them.

Eighty-eight is another way of saying H.H. (H is the 8th letter of the alphabet) and H.H., of course, means Heil Hitler.

If Hitler was only a memory, they still had the successor he had chosen himself, Rudolf Hess, to adore in the flesh. He had given them new reason to adore him. He had outwitted the Allies' judges at Nuernberg.

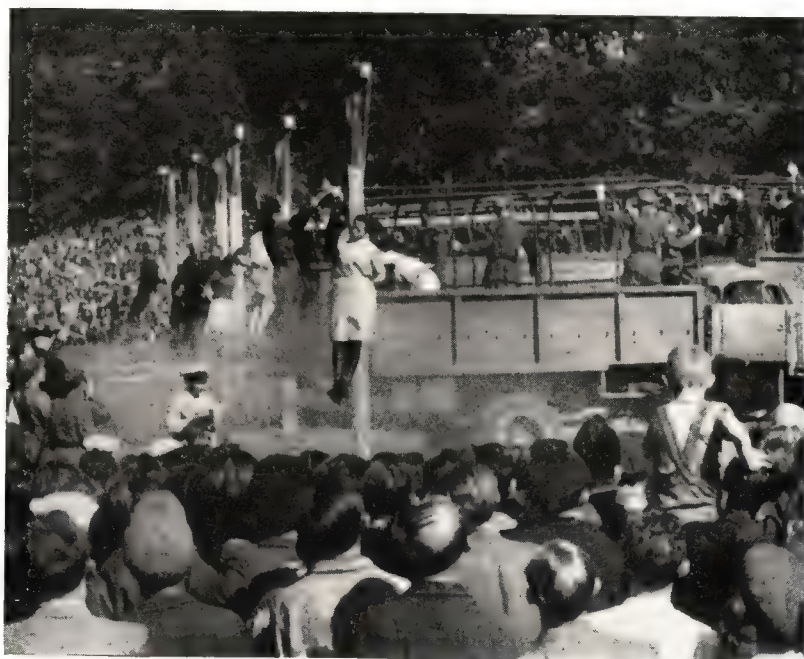
A complete change in Hess was evident a week after the executions of his former companions. His jailer revealed:

"Hess is in a jocular mood

* A U. S. Army report disclosed belatedly that underground Nazi forces had plotted to kidnap and free Goering from the Nuernberg courthouse in February, coincident with an armed uprising in Bavaria. The plan was aimed at breaking up the Nuernberg proceedings.



Four women were among eleven executed at Danzig, for complicity in the murder of 200,000 Jews in Poland.



these days. He laughs every time he talks about the trial and how he made the judges think he was suffering a loss of memory. He goes out of his way now to show us how good his memory is."

It was the judgment of the International Military Tribunal that, "Hess acts in an abnormal manner, suffers from loss of memory and has mentally deteriorated during this trial."

Hess didn't drop his mask until the executions of his cohorts were carried out. Apparently he couldn't believe he was going to escape the hangman's rope, even though he had been sentenced to life imprisonment instead of death. When it became clear to him that he was not going to be executed and that the principle of double jeopardy would save him from being tried again by the International Military Tribunal, he effected his change back to the old Hess. He did not seem perturbed about his imprisonment. He doubtless remembered that he helped Adolf Hitler to write *Mein Kampf* in another prison—Landsberg Fortress in 1925. Mindful, perhaps, of his position of No. 1 among all remaining Nazis, he demanded a pencil and a supply of paper. He said he wanted to write a complaint about the prison conditions.

When a pencil and one sheet of paper were brought him, he glared and said: "I want more paper. That is not enough for all the complaints I intend to make."

The Germans might also have

the man who had been deputy fuhrer under Hitler, Martin Bormann, for a high priest in a renaissance of the Nazi faith. Maybe Bormann, too, had been too smart for the Allies. The military governments had never accepted as fact the report of his death in Berlin, the week of the surrender, and they sentenced him to death *in absentia*. Heinrich Hoffman, Hitler's court photographer, the employer of Hitler's mistress, Eva Braun, and the father-in-law of Baldur von Schirach, the Hitler Youth leader, was one who admitted that he believed Bormann to be among the surviving Nazi leaders.

"About six months ago," Hoffman said in November, "I thought Bormann to be dead. Since then there have been so many indications to the contrary that I believe him to be alive."

It was possible that the Allies had been fooled even worse than Hess or Bormann could fool them. For in a dispatch from Berlin on Oct. 17, Theodore Meltzer of INS wrote:

Lt. Col. W. F. Heimlich, of Columbus, Ohio, an Army Intelligence officer, who directed the search of Adolf Hitler's Berlin chancellor after the presumed death of the fuhrer, declared his opinion that Hitler, his mistress Eva Braun, and his deputy Martin Bormann all are alive. He said there is "not one iota of proof of Hitler's death."

"We believed Hitler was dead because in the emotion of victory we wanted to believe it. However, we have found no witnesses whose

stories will stand up under investigation. I am sure no insurance company would accept the existing evidence as proof of death.*

There was no question that Naziism was still alive, that it would not want for leaders.

That being so, what, then, was accomplished at Nuernberg? Prosecutor Jackson wrote in his final report:

It has been well said that this trial is the world's first post mortem examination of a totalitarian regime. In this trial, the Nazis themselves with Machiavellian shamelessness exposed their methods of subverting people's liberties and establishing their dictatorship. The record is a merciless exposé of the cruel and sordid methods by which a militant minority seized power, suppressed opposition, set up secret political police and concentration camps. They resorted to legal devices such as "protective custody," which Goering frankly said meant the arrest of people not because they had committed any crime but because of acts it was suspected they might commit if left at liberty. They destroyed all judicial remedies for the citizen and all protections against terrorism.

The record discloses the early symptoms of dictatorship and shows that it is only in its incipient stages that it can be brought under control. And the testimony records the German example that the destruction of opposition produces eventual deterioration in the government that does it. By progressive intolerance a dictatorship by its very nature becomes so arbitrary that it cannot tolerate opposition, even when it consists merely of

the correction of misinformation or the communication to its highest officers of unwelcome intelligence.

It was really the recoil of the Nazi blows at liberty that destroyed the Nazi regime. They struck down freedom of speech and press and other freedoms which pass as ordinary civil rights with us, so thoroughly that not even its highest officers dared to warn the people or the Fuehrer that they were taking the road to destruction. The Nuernberg trial has put that handwriting on the wall for the oppressor as well as the oppressed to read.

Of course, it would be extravagant to claim that agreements or trials of this character can make aggressive war or persecution of minorities impossible, just as it would be extravagant to claim that our federal laws make federal crime impossible. But. . . . These standards by which the Germans have been condemned will become the condemnation of any nation that is faithless to them."

Nuernberg might make the supporters of the remaining dictatorships in the world less sure of where they'd all end.

After the trials of German war criminals at Nuernberg, the trials of the highest-ranking surviving Japanese war criminals at Tokyo, beginning in June 1946, could only be anti-climatical to

General Anton Dostler escaped the gallows for his crimes as a Nazi commander—before a firing-squad. Right, above, he is tied to a post. Then, the death-hood in place, a white-marker is pinned over his heart. Finally, his executioners' bullets tear through his body and the post; you can see their effects behind him. He was convicted by U.S. military court in Italy.

* See the previous volume of this year-book, pages 93-98.



a world weary of hearing of war. That is what it was.

General Masaharu Homma, who ordered the death march of the survivors of Bataan, and General Tomoyuki Yamashita, his successor in butchery in the Philippines, were already dead—the first by the bullets of a firing-squad, the second by the gallows, early in 1946.

Presentation of evidence to the nine judges, chosen from nine nations [U.S. member: John P. Higgins] was carried on for months with scrupulous legalistic efficiency by the chief Allied prosecutor, Joseph B. Keenan of the United States. There was enough of it to hang hundreds of Japanese, although only 26 were on trial: Hideki Tojo, premier at the time of Pearl Harbor; Kiichiro Hiranuma and Kuniaki Koiso, two other ex-premiers; Yosuke Matsuoka, the foreign minister who made the 1941 neutrality pact with Russia [and who died soon after the trial began]; Kenji Doihara, army intelligence chief; Sadao Araki, former war minister; Iwane Matsui, the general who ordered the rape of Nanking; Kingoro Hasimoto, who ordered the attack on U.S.S. *Panay*; and others whose names were less familiar in the West. . . . Doihara and others of an army clique had plotted the Sept. 9, 1931 explosion on the South Manchuria R.R. that became Japan's excuse for invading that rich and strategic region. They plunged ahead in their adventure over the protests

of the then civilian-controlled government in Tokyo. . . . After their experience in China, professional military men were not as confident of the outcome of war with the United States and Great Britain as were the new crop of politicians who controlled the government.* (And less than a year after Pearl Harbor, the chief of the imperial military affairs bureau told Tojo the war was lost) . . . the surprising successes at first of the Japanese army and navy produced a series of excesses. . . . The defeats they suffered produced another that was worse. . . . On Wake Island, the Jap commander had 96 unarmed American prisoners lined up and shot. . . . In Shanghai, stripped British women naked and exhibited them in shop windows. . . . A U.S. pilot, forced down in New Britain, was immediately beheaded and Japanese, including officers, sliced flesh from his body, fried it and ate it. . . . On Guadalcanal, Japanese used live prisoners for bayonet practice. . . . In Manila, 1500 civilians were shut into the German Club which was then set afire. . . . The roll of such crimes went on endlessly. But

* Japanese official archives made it appear that Admiral Yamamoto's famous reference to "dictating the terms of the peace in the White House," was not a boast but a warning to his compatriots. What he said was, "Should hostilities once break out . . . it is not enough that we should take Guam and the Philippines or even Hawaii and San Francisco. We would have to march into Washington and sign the treaty, i.e., dictate the terms of peace, in the White House. I wonder if our politicians, who speak so lightly of a Japanese-American war, have confidence as to the outcome and are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices?"



Men who were at the bottom of Japan's conspiracy to make ail of Asia Japanese, face their nine judges at the Allied governments' war criminal proceedings in Tokyo, under guard of a Yank M.P. The headphones enable them to follow, by simultaneous translation, all testimony not given in Japanese. Hideki Tojo is at extreme right. The map was introduced as evidence.



the most provocative of evidence seemingly begot but little attention internationally.

Whether it would have any effect upon the Japanese people remained to be seen. Japanese newspapers paid scant attention to the trials except when prodded by occupation authorities. Japanese men in the street, if they spoke at all of their empire's 15 years of open war upon the peace of the Orient, spoke of it as the "late unpleasantness."

But at least one Japanese mind was changed.

Hideki Tojo said he was convinced that "warfare has proved unsuitable to solve the problems between races and countries."



ON ACCOUNT OF NAZIS

Revised calculations made in 1946 of the number of soldiers and civilians of various countries who were killed by Germans or died as a result of German actions:

Russia	6,750,000
Poland	4,625,000
Yugoslavia	1,600,000
France	850,000
Greece	500,000
British Isles ...	400,000
Netherlands ...	225,000
Czechoslovakia .	200,000
Belgium	125,000
Norway	12,000

In proportion to total population, Poland had the greatest loss—approximately 14%; Russia's losses were about 3% of its pre-1939 population. Britain's losses, civilian and military, were 1%.

The German master plan for conquest had been successful in another respect. The Nazis had kept 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 men and women separated from normal marriage relations for five years. They had effected further diminution of birthrates of neighbor countries by starvation rations.

The Allied policy toward the emperor, Hirohito, brought him down to earth among the younger Japanese, but to the older Japanese, who had made the war, he was still the man apart, the god in whose name the war was made.



THE QUESTION OF SURVIVAL

EFFECTS of a progressive decline in the birthrate in the United States were offset before World War II to an appreciable extent by progress in prenatal care; in improvement of delivery techniques; in advances in the prevention and treatment of diseases and ailments of infancy and childhood, in the reduction of illiteracy which made it possible to accelerate education in child hygiene, nutrition and safety; in the raising of general living standards; in the sharpening of protective interests of parents in their offspring that had become dulled. Thousands of infants and children were preserved for adulthood and useful lives to their nation through these means.

With the resumption of the decline in 1948 or 1949 presaged, more efficient methods of saving infants that are born—of conservation of the nation's greatest resource, its population—can be of decisive importance in the nation's history. [See page 131.]

Conservation requires greater knowledge of the subject by medical scientists and wider and more complete education of the public in the scientists' findings.

To be of maximum value, knowledge of the subject of con-

serving human life must begin, of course, with the actual moment life begins. It must embrace more complete information about embryology.

Until the 16th century, physicians knew but little of the foundation of physiology—embryology. In the next three centuries, much knowledge accumulated. Yet it was not until 1899 that x-rays enabled medical scientists to visualize the skeleton of a living woman's unborn child with certainty. X-rays and later photography and microphotography made vast new knowledge of the beginnings of human life accessible to physicians for the first time. Now embryology is making giant strides.

Because of the expanding knowledge of embryology, in 1946 animals were born from foster mothers into which were transplanted ovaries from other animals.

The series of photographs that is presented in pages 118 to 125 represents perhaps the most dramatic achievement in the history of photography.

The photographs are a part—the first and most vital part—of the story of every human being. They are pictures of embryos in

various stages of development from the moment of conception to the 10th week, when the fetus, its sex determined, has acquired its predominant physical characteristics and thenceforth will develop principally in size.

The photographs are a few of hundreds made by Chester F. Reather, who in 1922 began taking photographs of embryos for the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The Carnegie Institution's collection is now world renowned and Reather's work has added immeasurably to science's knowledge of man's beginning.



Normally, the instant a child is born, it is 274 days old.

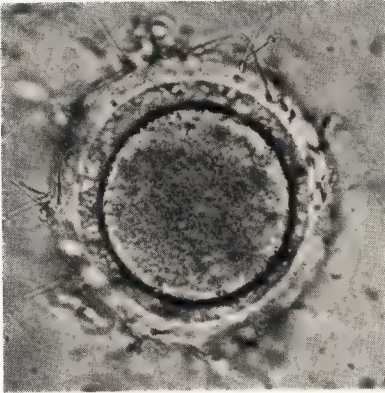
In addition to one-dimensional microphotographs such as these, Reather also takes stereoscopic views which enable scientists subsequently to study in three dimensions a perishable specimen as it originally appeared.

For a number of years Dr. J. W. Miller of Heidelberg was famous because of "Miller's Ovum," an eleven-day-old embryo that he accidentally recovered in 1913 during the course of a curettage (a scraping of the lining of the uterus). Reather has carried the record back much further. Recently, he photographed a seven-day-old fertilized ovum. No one has photographed human life earlier. And Reather has pictured the actual moment of the fertilization of the ovum of a rhesus monkey. Artificial fertilization of human ova has been observed in laboratories and it is known that there is little, if any, difference between the effect in humans and lower animals.

During the first few weeks, the human embryo is almost indistinguishable from the embryo of any other animal; its distinctive features appear somewhat later. Of the following series of pictures all except the first two show human ova or embryos. This is the first time all of the photos have been brought together in one book.

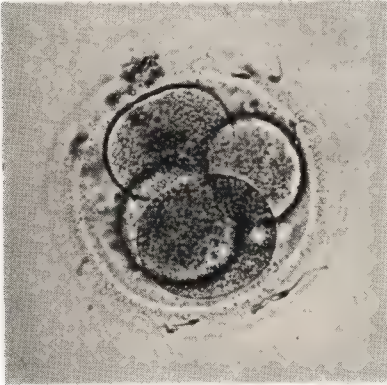
Most of Reather's work is done with a 200-pound, specially designed 4 x 5 camera that can handle any magnification from one to several thousandths.

Photographs by Chester F. Reather, in the Baltimore
Embryological Laboratories of the Carnegie
Institution of Washington.



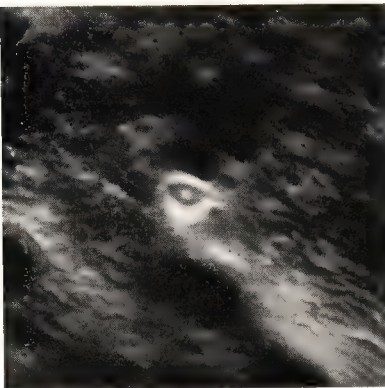
0 Hour

One human egg, or ovum, matures each month in normal maternal ovaries. The ovum is the target at which in normal sexual intercourse some 200 million of the male's spermatozoon are launched. This shows an ovum just as a number of whip-tailed sperms have reached but not yet penetrated the membrane. When a single sperm head enters the ovum, new life begins.



1 1/2 days

Upon the entry of the sperm into the ovum, cell division begins. The fertilized ovum divides into two cells; and a few hours later each of these again divides. By the time a baby is born, some 200 billion cells have developed from the original ovum. In this photograph of cells after two cleavages, several sperms which reached the cell after impregnation are still swimming about the periphery. When one sperm has entered and conception has taken place, the cell becomes impervious to later ones.



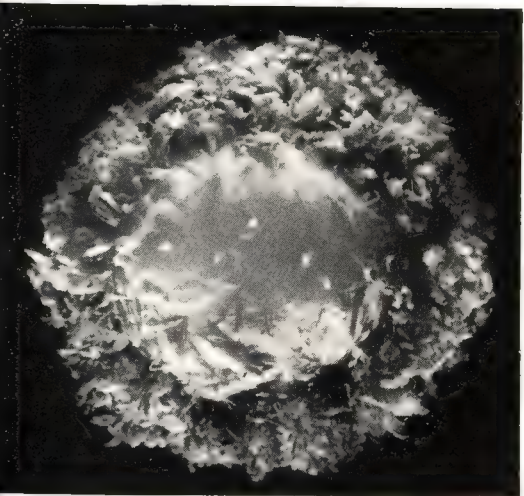
7 days

This is the earliest implanted human embryo ever photographed. Normally the sperm enters the ovum and cell division begins while the ovum is traveling down the four-inch-long oviduct, or Fallopian tube, from ovary to uterus. When it reaches the uterus it is composed of hundreds of cells arranged in a flattened hollow sphere, the blastocyst, ready to burrow into the wall of the uterus. This blastocyst has just planted itself in the uterine lining.



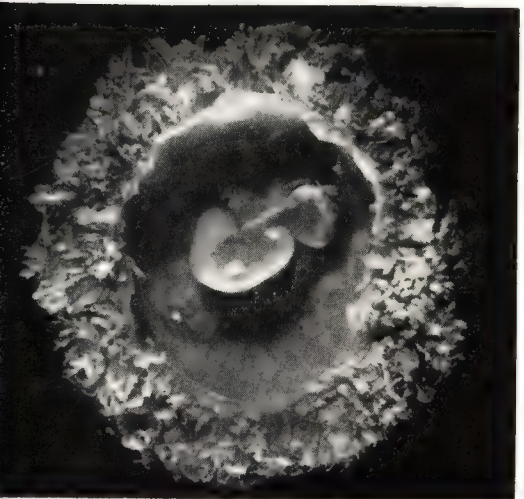
18 days

The embryo has a head-end and a tail-end, a left and a right side. The primitive streak, in the center of the embryo, is the beginning of the nervous system. The transparent membrane at the top is the yolk sac. In lower animals and birds, where development is outside the parent body, the yolk provides food for the embryo. Human embryos are nourished by the mother's blood.



28 days—chorion actual diameter: about 1 inch

Meanwhile, most of the growth of the mass is devoted, not to the embryo itself, but to special structures that afford protection and nourishment. This is the spherical sac, or chorion, within which the developing embryo floats. The fluffy extrusions, called villi, attach themselves to the walls of the mother's uterus and tap the blood vessels there. Through the villi nourishment and oxygen pass to the embryo, and waste products return to the mother's blood.



28 days—Embryo actual size: about $9/32$ inch

This is the same chorion cut open. The embryo floats freely in the fluid that protects it by equalizing pressures from accidental shocks during pregnancy. Though its organs are rudimentary, the heart has begun to beat. The emerging head is curved upward at the left.



31 days—Actual size: about 5/16 inch.

The buds protruding from the side of the body will become arms and legs. The bulbous organ around which the head and neck appear to be wrapped is the heart, which at this stage protrudes from the body. At this stage the backbone is forming, as the photograph indicates. In the neck can be seen bronchial grooves, suggestive of the gill slits of a fish; these and other similarities between the human embryo and embryos of other animals are evidence which scientists offer in support of the theory of evolution.

The degree of uniformity in the rate of development of different embryos may be judged from these three which were only three days apart in ovulation age when microphotographed.

Below, on the opposite page: embryo at 32 days.

Below, this page: embryo at 34 days.
Actual size, about 7/16 inch.

What about twins and other multiples? Human twins (triplets, quadruplets, quintuplets), are of two distinct kinds.

One kind is the result of the fertilization of two or more different ova simultaneously.

The other kind occurs when a single embryo at a certain early stage divides and subdivides.

The Dionne quintuplets were of the second variety, the Dilingenti quintuplets [see page 126] were of the first kind.

(Nature sees to it that this doesn't happen regularly, by arranging that only one ovum is matured at a time. Normally this one is expelled at menstruation before the next one is matured. Once one ovum is fertilized, then no more are matured until the baby is born. Thus nature discourages twins.)





37 days—actual size 9/16 inch.

The face has begun to form: note the eye-socket, the beginning of an ear.

38 days—

Embryo in its amniotic sac attached to the chorion (which has been cut open and pressed back). Note the blood vessels that were the life lines of the embryo. The embryo would still weigh less than an ounce.





39 days—size 3/4 inch..



49 days—Length: about 15/16 inch.

Embryo seen through the transparent amniotic sac, or caul. Now unmistakably human, the embryo is practically an inch in height. The head still comprises nearly half the total bulk. The toes and fingers are still webbed. But ears and other facial rudiments, arms and legs, hands and feet are all formed and the sex is discernible. Within, the nervous system is developing rapidly; lung bulbs have begun to grow, and liver is just getting started at its task of manufacturing red blood cells.

Now, in the photo at bottom of next page, see the changes that come in 20 more days. The embryo has taken on most of the external appearance of a human baby, and is now called a fetus. The legs can kick. The arms move spasmodically. The blood vessels in the head are clearly visible through the still transparent "skin" of the fetus. Months more must elapse before the fetus is ready to be born; but these latter months are occupied primarily in growth in size and in the further development of organs.



56 days—size 2 5/8 inches.

70 days—size 3 inches, weight one ounce.





The Diligenti quintuplets, Franco, Maria Fernanda, Maria Ester, Maria Christina and Carlos, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, passed their third birthdays July 15, 1946. Meanwhile, the Dionne quintuplets, Marie, Emilie, Yvonne, Cecile and Annette, passed their twelfth birthdays May 28, 1946. [A brother, their mother's fourteenth child, was born to the Dionne quint, Sept. 3, 1946.] The only reported set of quintuplets born in the United States in 1946, were born prematurely (as quadruplets and quintuplets usually are) and died within a few hours.

SUICIDE VS. MURDER

Again in 1946, as in previous years, more persons were killed by themselves than by others except in war. The suicides outnumbered the murders.

SEEDS OF THE FUTURE

SIXTY-FIVE has become one of the most significant numbers in the United States.

It is the age at which workers become eligible for old age benefits under the Social Security Act and, presumably, retire. Sixty-five is the mandatory retirement age in the armed services.

And sixty-five now is the average length of life (expectation of life at birth) of the American people. It is the first time in history that the average length of life has reached that figure. It is almost 16 years greater than the average at the beginning of the century.

What this means is that concomitant with a falling off of the *rate* of increase of population, the younger people will form a smaller percentage and older people a larger percentage of the population of the United States in the future. That in turn means that there will be fewer young and middle-aged persons to support, with their labor and taxes, a larger number of older persons retired under the Social Security or other pension systems. It has another and perhaps more important significance: the nation will have a proportionately smaller

supply of youthful manpower upon which to rely in future national emergencies.

It is true there was an acceleration of the birthrate in 1941-46; the number of children born in those years exceeded the total for any comparable period in the history of the country.* Because of this it appears certain that when the 1950 census is taken, the number of children under 15 years of age in the United States population will exceed the number in 1940 by a large margin. (The 1940 figure, incidentally, represented a 3,000,000 *decrease* in children under 15 since 1930.) However, authorities are convinced that this acceleration of the birthrate is a passing phenomenon. Guy Irving Burch, director of the Population Reference Bureau, stated the increase "definitely appears to be temporary, attributable to the return of war veterans." Also, its effect upon the average age of the American people was offset by a decline in the deathrate among older persons.

The United States is not the only country faced with the problem of coping with the problems inevitably raised by a

* See the previous volume of this year-book, page 298.

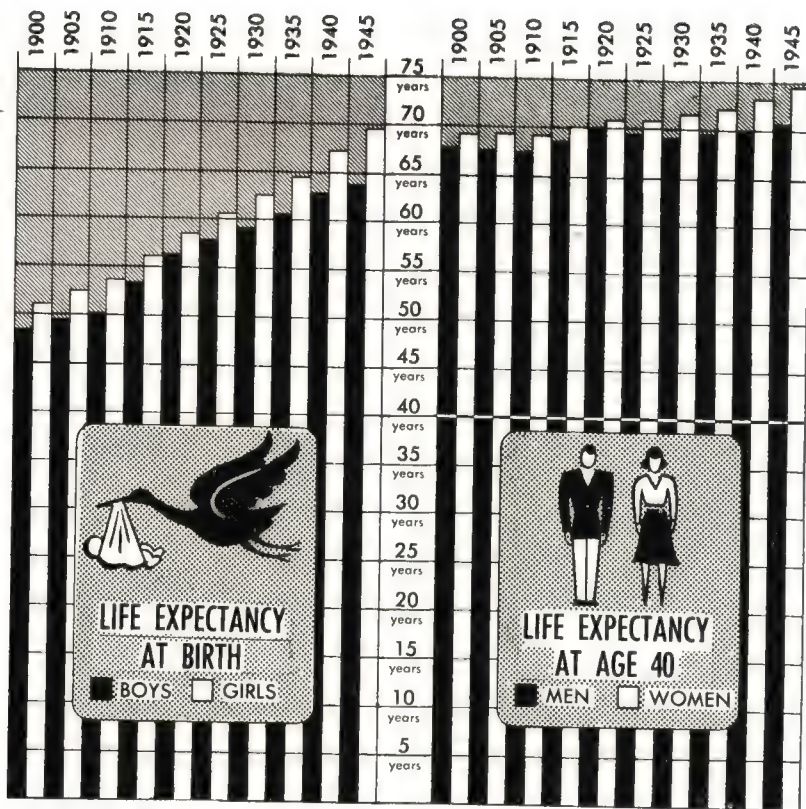


Chart by Herbert Bender

How the expectation of life at both birth and the age of 40 have lengthened since 1900. The sharper rise in the former is attributable to advances in prevention and treatment of diseases and ailments of infants, etc.

radical change in the ratio of old to young people. It is common throughout western Europe. However, it is not shared by Russia,* and that fact may be of historic importance. Russia's population is growing at an accelerated rate; at the end of 1945 it was estimated officially by the Russian government to total 193,000,000. (This figure took into account Russia's war losses and also its conquests of the Baltic republics, and parts

of Finland, Poland and Rumania.) The ratio of youths to aged persons is not declining there and it is higher than in the U.S. Russia now has about 22,000,000 men between 20 and 35, military-age, compared to about 16,500,000 in the United States in the same brackets. In a quarter-century, at Russia's present rate of increase, the Red army will have a military potential of perhaps 30,000,000 men †

† On the basis of a 250 million population that is forecast for Russia in 1965. It is calculated the U.S. will then have between 145 and 155 million.

* Nor by some other Asiatic countries.

while the U.S. will have somewhere between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000—about half as many, if its present population tendencies continue.

It appears that they *will* continue. A progressive decline in the rate of increase was forecast more than 25 years ago by Raymond Pearl in his monumental work, *Biology of Death*, and again in the 1938 report of the National Resources Committee on *The Problems of a Changing Population*. The factors that have confirmed the forecasts and accelerated the rate of decline, were analyzed in 1946 by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, vice-president and statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. He reported:

It should be noted that even in 1943, when the wartime rise in the birth rate reached its peak, the rate of natural increase still was not up to that for 1920. And since 1943, the rate of natural increase has dropped appreciably.

If conditions of fertility and mortality prevailing in 1920 had continued unchanged, a cohort of 100 white girls born in that year would eventually produce 125 daughters and 157 granddaughters. In other words, the "net reproduction rate" for white females in 1920 was 1.252. In subsequent years the rate dropped steadily, until in the middle 1930's it was under one—that is, below the maintenance level. The fertility and mortality prevailing in 1936 would eventually have led to a population decrease of 5 per cent a generation. By 1940 the net reproduction rate had risen to 1.024, which meant that the population then was little more than reproducing itself. In 1943 the rate was 1.235, and in 1945 it was 1.138.

A false optimism may prevail regarding the size of our future population as a result of the fact that the observed rate of natural increase in the past four years has been in excess of 1 per cent per annum. It should be emphasized that this measure is a misleading index of the course of population growth. Our present population has a high proportion of women in the reproductive ages, a situation which is necessarily only temporary, and in time will pass. When allowance is made for this fact—by taking into account mortality rates and reproduction rates specific for age—we have the "true" rate of natural increase, which is generally much below the observed rate.

It was Dr. Pearl's premise in *Biology of Death*, to which two subsequent decennial censuses gave support, that with environment allowing certain definite limits for expansion and with definite food supply, population will grow at a certain rate; when it has reached the density prescribed by these conditions it will stop increasing. This is true although each individual has full choice of action, whether toward increasing or contributing nothing to the population. Immigration can make little difference. The generalized growth rate will be satisfied with increase from domestic stock or imported stock. If the growth be satisfied with immigrant stock, there will be a diminution in the increase of native stock. Likewise diminution of native stock by emigration will have no appreciable effect on an otherwise healthy population. If the food and other maintenance factors on which a popu-

lation depends are reduced, the environment will support a smaller population, reduce its rate of growth and stop growing sooner.

Gains in controlling death and disease which with economic and social developments and other factors are producing a longer average life and a higher ratio of old persons to young persons, may be expected to continue. This will inevitably bring forward and give great importance to projects for the prolongation of the *useful* lives of the five older persons. That, rather than merely increasing the span of man's years, is the primary objective of the researches at the Kiev Institute of Experimental Biology and Pathology which produced the anti-reticular cytotoxic, or anti-senility serum, to which headline attention was given in 1946, and of other workers in the same field. Helping older persons to maintain their physical efficiency and productivity for more years is the primary goal, increasing the actual span of life a subordinate objective.

The Kiev Institute's founder, Dr. Alexander Bogomolets, made the objective clearer than most persons had understood it from the fragmentary reports published earlier, in a monumental book, *The Prolongation of Life*,* that appeared in English for the first time in 1946. One chapter of it says:

Contemporary medicine is not looking, of course, for an elixir for

* Published by Essential Books: Duell, Sloan & Pearce (\$1.50).

long life. Its problem is to find measures that will energize the cells to biochemical regeneration, will mobilize the organism's own forces, will aid in restoring normal metabolism, and will assure the continuous preservation and smooth co-ordination of the physiological systems. This problem is far from solved. But from the examples cited, the reader may be convinced that it can be solved. It is essential, however, to work hard, with faith in the creative power of scientific knowledge.

Medical science faces two new problems, i.e. active prophylaxis and the treatment of old age. In the realm of dietetics there is sufficient data for the preparation of a rational, preventive diet. The old idea of the famous Russian scientist, Metchnikoff, regarding the significance of controlling the bacteria in the large intestines is far from being fully utilized in practical life. And yet it may be a source of great benefit.

A new science is now in process of formation, a science of biochemical, autocatalytic self-regulation of functions. It opens wide perspectives for discovering methods of stimulation of cellular functions, which would intensify their ability for regeneration without causing untimely exhaustion. Some of these methods may be blood transfusion, cytotoxins, etc.

Hope for the prolongation of life should not be pinned on attempts to rejuvenate an organism that is old. It is hard to turn back the river current. But to slow down the process of exhaustion of the organism's functions, the process of aging, is possible by the wise control of one's life.

The first principle of a wise life is work. The entire body must work. All its functions must work. Not one of them must be forgotten. Yet, none must be overburdened to depletion. The misuse of any function at all—overeating, sexual excesses, overwork—will inevitably lead to untimely old age. Rest

from work must precede fatigue. It should be used to prevent rather than cure fatigue.

It is very important to pay attention to one's breathing. One must breathe deeply, so that exhalable gases will not be delayed in the lungs, and so that the blood will be fully saturated with oxygen. One should remember that oxygen is an important nutrient and a substance that, by a process of oxidation, helps the organism not only to produce heat but also to get rid of the harmful, poisonous waste products of metabolism.

Gueniot calls the lungs "the true fountain of youth where billions of messengers from the tissues—the red blood corpuscles—rush in for the agent of life—oxygen."

Very important for longevity is proper digestion. Food should be wholesome and simple. Many doctors recommend a vegetable diet to older people. However, such a diet is far from being popular. The famous author of *In Praise of Folly*, Erasmus of Rotterdam said: "At heart I am a Catholic, but my stomach is that of a Protestant." He begged the Pope to absolve him from the necessity of observing the days of fasting. However, there is no doubt that one should avoid too much meat. Proteins are necessary for the replacement of the proteins of the cytoplasm. But they are needed daily for this purpose in only small quantities. Although meat is predominantly protein foodstuff, it is also responsible for the formation of waste products that are not only unwholesome but even harmful when functions of the liver and kidneys are impaired. For this reason meat should be used in small quantities.

To replace expended energy it is better to use fats and carbohydrates (butter, bread, vegetables, sugar, etc.) that are oxidized in the organism to carbon dioxide and water. It is very harmful to overeat. I will remind you of a French saying: "To get fat, is to get old."

The bowels should be emptied

not less than once every twenty-four hours. This is very important. It is necessary to have proper bowel movements to prevent constipation. A glass of sour milk or a bottle of kefir at night, at the same time regulates the emptying of the bowels and suppresses the harmful bacilli of putrefaction.

Exercise and massage are useful in preventing blood congestion in various parts of the body. One should begin and end the day with them. Ten to twenty minutes daily, not only will add vigor for the rest of the day, but will preserve more than a few years of life. This promotes the exchange of substances between the tissues and the blood, improves the nutrition of the cells, and facilitates the passage of wastes from cells into the blood and from the blood through the kidneys into the urine. Walking for not less than an hour a day is a "must" for those who lead a sedentary life. One should dress lightly but according to the weather. Even Plutarch advised that for the preservation of good health one must keep the head cool and the feet warm, and not be in a hurry to take medicine.

It is essential to keep the skin clean because the skin is an important organ of exchange.

Sleep is important. Man should sleep seven to eight hours daily, including one hour after the main heavy meal. Sleep brings rest to all of the body's functions, particularly those of the nervous system. Over-tiring this system is very harmful to the general welfare of the organism and, if it is prolonged, will lead to exhaustion, untimely aging and death. Excessive indulgence in drink and tobacco affects the nervous system very badly.

If the sex function is not over-taxed it will last longer and will favor longevity. Changing the sex function into a source of excessive enjoyment will bring on an early exhaustion of the organism and its untimely aging.

The fundamental precept of the

fight for longevity is avoidance of satiation. One must not lose desires. They are mighty stimulants to creativeness, to love, and to long life.

And so we see that the ability to lengthen life is, first of all, the ability not to shorten it.

There should be no difference in the lives of those who work with their brains and those who work with their hands. Scholars must not forget their muscles and blood circulation. It would be just as harmful for men engaged in physical work to lose their interest in science, art, and artistic creativeness.

That is why the Soviet government in taking care of its greatest treasure, man, builds palaces of labor, clubs, and parks of culture and rest, to stress the great significance of *physical culture* in connection with *spiritual culture*. The harmonious development of the body and all-round systematic care of it are the best methods of achieving a normal, long life.

Normal longevity at the present level of human development may be scientifically determined as being 125 to 150 years. There is no reason, however, to consider even these figures as limits.

Bogomolets, a pupil of the great Ilya Metchnikov, first won attention outside of Russia in the 1920's with his pioneer work in blood transfusions.

Metchnikov centered his studies in the latter years of his monumental work in medicine upon bacteria infesting the alimentary canal of man. (He was awarded the Nobel Prize for them.) He discovered that the white blood cells which destroy invading germs in the body also damage the tissues during senile decay.*

* Metchnikov believed they were incited to do this by food putrefying during di-

Bogomolets, taking up where Metchnikov left off, eventually evolved his own thesis of the active elements of connective tissue. He deduced from clinical studies in the Kiev Institute which began soon after it was founded in 1930, that the cells of connective tissue also intercept and destroy microbes which penetrate the body. He decided that the structure and condition of these cells determine the organism's resistance to infection, and its predisposition to senile changes. With this as a clue, he set about to discover and develop a means of arresting senility.

As one step, a census of all persons over 100 was taken in Russia. There turned out to be over 30,000 of these ** (among some 178,000,000 population). Some 159 were found in one small mountain area of Abkhazia, on the Black Sea, and these came under Bogomolets' special attention. He also established a clinic at the Kiev Institute for study of men over 50.

The anti-reticular cytotoxic serum which he designed to prevent the production of poisons by connective tissues was tried first upon animals, then was used in experiments upon humans. In 1941, Bogomolets felt that results justified his publica-

** The last census showed there were some 4,000 centenarians in the U.S.

gestion. He noted that sour milk cut down this putrefaction and concluded that drinking sour milk would retard the condition that produced senility. He found some centenarian "mountaineers" who were habitual sourmilk drinkers. He drank gallons of it. He died at 71.

tion of his findings for the benefit of scientists of the world. The date he chose for publication was June 23. His news attracted no attention then. For that was the day of the German invasion.

The researches into senility were curtailed by the war, but the production of the serum was continued. For Bogomolets had found that ACS could be of some help also in treating fractures, to reduce the bone-knitting and healing time, and the serum was put to use in military hospitals. From experience gained in its use, Kiev Institute researchers evolved a new serum to accelerate healing of wounds. Meanwhile, details of the claims made for ACS reached scientists of other countries and became subject to the inevitable scientific process of cross-checking for validity.

A new aid to study of the digestive processes now is available to biochemists—carbon 13. A carbon isotope known since 1910, it was made possible to produce it in usable quantities by a process developed by Harold Urey of the Institute of Nuclear Studies and his former assistant, Allen Reid; and mass manufacture was begun in 1946 by Sun Oil Corporation and Houdry Process Corporation. Taken into the body with any substance, it provides scientists with an incomparable tracer. It is comparable to a light placed in the body, guiding inquirers to every stage of the body's reception, use or disposal of the substance.

"We can trace the actual mechanism which makes food go from one place to another," Dr. Reid explained. "We can establish exactly what function a vitamin has. We can determine how these intricate chemical reactions—which are the process of life itself—take place. Carbon 13 can guide us in changing conditions if necessary and thus cause different things to happen. We can watch, for example, a mouthful of apple juice go down the throat into the stomach, into the blood stream, into the tissues, and see when it changes into, say, alcohol or vinegar—if it does."

Carbon 13 can also enable the course and effect of a drug or medicine to be studied more completely than it has been possible before. It may provide a means of discovering the cause of cancer. Enthusiastic science reporters thought that carbon 13 might rank in importance with the x-ray.

It appears likely that more will be learned about the prolongation of the useful life of man through the instrumentality of carbon 13 than through ACS. But tests of ACS undertaken in the U.S. in 1946 by Dr. Harry Goldblatt of Western Reserve University, through cases of cancer and rheumatoid arthritis, may prove otherwise—may confirm Bogomolets's hopes. There will be no report on the tests until some 3,000 patients treated with ACS are studied.

For the time being, whatever news there is of ACS will come

from Kiev, via Moscow. Early in 1946, restored to the reconditioned quarters from which it fled during the German occupation, the Kiev Institute again devoted prime attention to senility. The arbitrary power of Russia's government over everything was exercised for Bogomolets: he was given medical supervision of all centenarians in

Russian territory for purposes of experimentation.

But Bogomolets never exercised the authority.

He made one more discovery about the limitations of ACS.

The man who sought to prolong the useful life of everybody, died on July 19, 1946.

He was 65 years old.*

* It was rumored before Bogomolets's death that Stalin took ACS regularly.

LIFE AFTER DEATH

COINCIDENT with the passing of Bogomolets, Western publications gave serious attention to the efforts of two other Russians, Vladimir Negosky and Arkady Makarychev, to revive the dead. A report under Negosky's lone by-line in the *American Review of Soviet Medicine* was treated as news, although it merely supplemented the details he had given in a report, co-authored with Makarychev, that appeared in English in 1944.

It has long been known that as a rule death does not take place instantaneously, but that it is a definite process beginning with the cessation of the heart's action and of respiration, and ending with the complete cessation of the function of all organs. Between the moment of complete biological death and the period when blood circulation and respiration cease, there

is a space of time during which some organs continue to live, despite the apparent onset of death.

Doctors have frequently checked death processes on the operating table and the child-bed and succeeded in resuscitating a patient who has ceased to show any signs of life.

Years ago, biologists began studying the processes of death, seeking a definite technique for halting and upsetting the processes. They achieved some successes with animals. From this they turned to resuscitating individual organs in man.

Records show that as long as Aug. 3, 1902, in Czarist Russia, the Russian scientist Kulyabko succeeded in resuscitating the heart of a three-months-old infant who had died the day before from pneumonia. Kulyabko reported that he suc-

ceeded in producing a correct rhythmic action of the heart 20 hours after the child's death. The heart continued to live for an hour, he said. Dr. William B. Kountz of St. Louis performed in sixty-three tests the feat of reviving hearts and making them function as they did in living bodies, and Dr. Alexis Carrel of Rockefeller Institute had a corresponding success in experiments.

Medical literature contains many other instances of the restoration of the vital functions of animals and of individual organs of man. With this literature before them, in the 1930's a group of researchers at Russia's Central Institute of Neurosurgery concentrated its attention on the problem of finding a dependable technique for restoring functions of the whole human mechanism. Negosky became a leader in the research.

"Death is rarely a sudden cessation of life. It is really a process involving many intermediary stages from life to death," Negosky observed. He described three phases of dying: first, "agonal," or the agonized struggle which comes at the end of life; second, "clinical," when only respiration and circulation have stopped; and third, "biological," the death state in which the brain cells begin to deteriorate and there is no chance of revival.

"We believed the vital functions of a man when dying or clinically dead could be restored," Negosky said.

In the first phase of their experiments, the Russian group conducted over 250 experiments on dogs.

"We had to design and build special perfusion apparatus to set up artificial blood circulation in animals from which we had drained all the blood, and we had to simplify the method of producing heparin (a liver extract), the best blood stabilizer for our purposes.

"We killed our poor friends Palma, Smirny, Bobik and Petrushka minute by minute and second by second, registering all the phenomena of clinical death, and after we had taken measures to resuscitate them we recorded the first signs of new life.

"Still-born children, or those who had died immediately after birth, were brought to us. In most cases death was due to 'white' or 'blue' asphyxia. We were frequently able to restore life to these children. They did not live long, usually only a few hours, although one child lived 24 hours."

In Negosky's 1946 report, further details are given on the experiments conducted in obstetric wards on 48 newborn infants, 34 in the clinical state and 14 in the agonal. In the first group, the revival experiment failed completely in 21 cases; in three, he was able to restore certain functions. Respiration and central nervous system functions were brought up to normal in six infants in the agonal state. In 44 of the 48 cases, autopsy revealed hemorrhages of the brain

and degenerative changes in the internal organs. "If they had not suffered from these organic defects we could have brought them back to life," Negosky suggested.

In 1944, Negosky, Makarychev and others of the staff of the Soviet Institute of Experimental Medicine, which had taken over the project, went to the war front to test their work under field conditions.

"We took with us primitive apparatus such as any doctor could use under any circumstances," Negosky reported. "It consisted of a vessel containing blood enriched with glucose, with a certain adrenalin content, well permeated with oxygen and warmed to a temperature of 37-38 degrees centigrade.

"By means of this apparatus we injected blood into the arteries centripetally—that is, in the direction of the heart—with a pressure of 160 to 200 millimetres of mercury. By pumping the blood through the arteries we closed the semilunar valve of the aorta, and the blood entered the vessels which feed the muscles of the heart. When the heart began to function satisfactorily we removed the apparatus and began to inject blood into the veins, reducing the pressure accordingly.

"At the same time we applied artificial respiration with a bellows. The usual methods of artificial respiration proved ineffective. The pipe from the bellows we introduced straight into the windpipe through the mouth.

"That comprised the whole method."

In the report he published in 1944, referring to these field tests, Negosky said: "We treated 51 cases of men in a state of clinical death of 'death agony,' of third-degree shock, and asphyxia. Twelve of the wounded recovered completely and were evacuated to base hospitals, three were brought back to life but died afterwards from pneumonia and gas gangrene, and 22 were completely restored to life and lived up to three days; these latter even regained consciousness. Another 12 of the wounded men were partially restored—that is, there was improved action in individual organs, heart, or lungs. Our efforts met with no success in two cases only.

"Our most extraordinary case was Valentin Cherepanov. Clinical death set in three and a half minutes before we began work. A minute later the action of the heart was restored, and three minutes later respiration began. The death process was checked and an hour later we saw the first signs of consciousness. The patient subsequently recovered completely."

In his new report, in 1946, Negosky covered the history of 284 cases of after-death resuscitation up to 1942. In 151 cases, complete and lasting survival followed. In 72 cases, revival was only temporary, and in 61 cases, the experiment failed.

Revival "attempts are not possible in those cases where death is the result of irreversible dam-

age of the vital organs," Negosky concluded. "It is feasible only in such acute stages as shock, recent trauma, extreme (loss of blood), and asphyxia." It has an even chance of success only in the case of "premature pathologic death," which follows wounds, acute diseases (not chronic), and such accidents as

automobile crashes, drowning, and carbon-monoxide poisoning.

Negosky's reports make it clear he and his co-workers are not concerned with "the inevitable physiologic death which comes as a result of natural senile changes in the organism."

That had been up to Bogomolts.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE



"And the dead shall give life. . . ."

From dead men, in 1946, came the light of life to survivors. From the dead, corneas were transplanted to the eyes of blind men (and women and children) to make them see.

In New York, in 1947, a three-year-old child who was born blind, was able to see through corneas transplanted from the eyes of a 59-year-old woman. The woman had died leaving a

will in which she said, "When life leaves my body, I want to provide a happier life for someone living by donating my eyes to science."

In a California prison, a condemned man gave his eyes to a prison guard losing his sight; after he was executed the bequest of the corneas was fulfilled. In Illinois' Stateville penitentiary, near Joliet, hundreds of other convicts insured a partial

repayment of their debt to society similarly: they willed their eyes to medical science. One of them was Nathan Leopold, survivor of the pair of wealthy Chicago youths who created a cause celebre (the Loeb-Leopold Case) in the Twenties by murdering Robert Franks.

In the photo preceding Leopold's eyes are being examined as he stands in the long line of willing volunteers.

And also persons who were free and had much to live for offered to live without a cornea, to share their sight with others.

This spirit enabled a growing number of Eye Banks in New York and other cities to expand the beneficences.

At present, the corneas of dead persons must be collected within four hours of death and must be transplanted within 72 hours. But there is hope that they can

be preserved for longer periods, as blood is. And there is hope that other organs can be transplanted similarly from body to body, passed from the dead to the living.

In April 1946, a plastic surgeon told of his successful transplantation of skin from a person, dead six hours, to portions of a badly-burned youth.

To those who cannot be made to see by grafting of corneas, science in 1946 brought another basis for hope. Experiments indicated that principles of radar could be utilized in a device that would transmit "vision" into brain centers without the camera-like cornea. Another electronic device already converts printed letters into recognizable sounds and may eventually make it possible for the blind to read without printed matter being transcribed into Braille.

THE MICROBE BECOMES A LIFESAVER

ONE of the greatest science stories of 1946 was the success of technicians in synthesizing penicillin. But a greater story was another wonder drug, streptomycin, powerful enough to check Tb.

The drama of its discovery was told in an International News Service story by Bob Con-sidine:

Because a quiet little Russian-born scientist tried to make New

Jersey soil more fertile, and learned its characteristics as no man before him, millions now doomed by a variety of diseases will live.

The soil scientist is Selman Abraham Waksman, for 30 years an American citizen and faculty member of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. The miracle he found in the soil—one specimen in a dung heap and the other in a bit of dirt taken from a chicken's throat—is the newest and most versatile curative in the world, streptomycin.

A dozen large commercial drug

firms are now producing it in small but increasingly large amounts.

Some medical men consider it the greatest development of its kind, greater than the sulfa drugs and penicillin. If it had been developed in time it would have saved countless men who died of blood poisoning from war wounds.

The microbes and mold which make up streptomycin are the implacable enemies of disease microbes producing cholera, typhoid, plague, mastoiditis, influenzal meningitis, dysentery, tuleremia (rabbit fever), Bang's disease, urinary tract troubles, whooping cough, forms of pneumonia resistant to sulfa and penicillin, undulant fever, leprosy and probably tuberculosis.

The streptomycin microbes know few enemies they cannot annihilate. But among those unconquerables, tragically enough, are the microbes of cancer. The new drug has not been tried extensively on venereal diseases because penicillin and sulfas have proven so effective.

Some even believe that penicillin, being an acid, and streptomycin, being a base, can be combined to make a salt that would produce a double-barreled cure that approaching the "cure all" sought by men of medicine since the primitive pot-boiling sorcerers. In effect, what one won't achieve the other will.

Prof. Waksman was a soil expert for years, and it was not until one of his Rutgers pupils, Dr. Rene Dubos of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, found a soil microbe and extracted tyrothricin that Waksman went to work to find another microbe in the soil he knew so well. What he sought was one that would be non-poisonous to the human body.

Just as Alexander Fleming was to notice in 1928 that the green mold which grew on his unwashed test

plates killed all germ life around it—the discovery of penicillin—Prof. Waksman had noticed for years that certain types of soil resisted the growth of poisonous microbes.

Somewhere in the soil he worked with for so many years he knew lurked microscopic organisms which were consuming other and dangerous microbes. He scooped up a bit of dirt on his thumb nail, recalled that even that tiny amount held perhaps 80 million microbes, and set about a 12-year task of finding and nurturing the right ones.

"It was like seeking a man you had never seen in a vast land inhabited entirely by illiterate deaf mutes," J. D. Ratcliff, scientist-author, said in an eventual eulogy of Waksman's work.

Waksman found his microbes by taking dirt samples, mixing them with water, smearing the dirty water over a test plate containing disease germs and noting that portion of the plate which became free of germs.

By the early 1940's he knew he was on the right track, after countless false starts in which he found disease-killing microbes which however were toxic enough to kill a diseased person.

His first dirt samples came, audaciously enough, from a cemetery. For centuries there had been a legend that cemeteries were the source of most diseases of man, that killing microbes bred there. But Waksman found the exact reverse to be true.

He and his assistant, the brilliant Dr. Albert Schatz hit the jack-pot in 1943, with the dung-heap discovery and the dirt from the chicken's mouth. Waksman tried the chemical compound on animals infected with tularemia, typhoid and tuberculosis. The cures were astounding. Waksman took the process to

Merck and Company, huge Jersey drug house, and the company assigned 50 scientists to the task of deriving more and more of the matter.

The first humans it was tried on were 66 Canadian soldiers suffering from severe urinary tract infection in a Toronto hospital. All were cured within 24 hours. The first human tubercular case cured was a 31-year-old Philadelphia man. A "typhoid Mary" who had spread her malady to dozens of customers of the Philadelphia bakery in which she worked was then cured.

Undulant fever, brought on by the drinking of unpasteurized milk, was the next victim of the voracious streptomycin microbes. Bang's disease, the animal world's equivalent of undulant fever—for years it has resulted in the destruction of 30 million dollars worth of livestock each year—next succumbed.

Like penicillin, streptomycin is "raised" in vats or bottles, the microbes brought to development in an evil-looking broth composed of beef extract, sugar and mineral salts. The matter itself is so microscopic that 50 gallons of the strained broth must be processed for one day's treatment for a case of Typhoid.

Mushroom growers in Pennsylvania and New York also have been given commissions to cultivate the kind of dirt from which the bizarre microbes can be extracted.

Sulfa, used improperly, will harm a patient. Penicillin is efficient mainly when introduced intravenously, for if taken orally the gastric juices nullify it. Streptomycin can be taken in any form and any manner.

Man, in the person of an obscure soil expert, has won another spectacular battle in the endless war on disease.

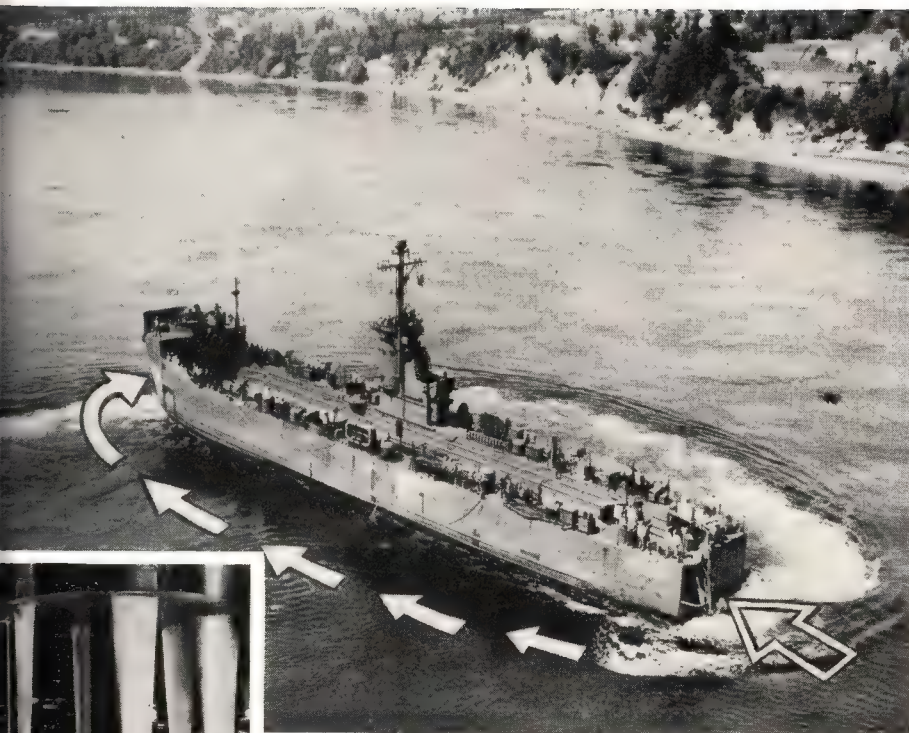
REVOLUTION IN PROPELLERS

The revolution in marine engineering and water transport effected in the 19th century by introduction of steampower and steel construction was carried further by the screw-propeller introduced coincidentally by Francis Smith, a Scotch-Englishman, and John Ericsson, a Swedish-American. It permitted more manageable, larger, faster and more efficient ships than would have been possible with the paddle-wheels that it replaced.

Cycloidal-propellers developed by Frederick K. Kirsten, and given their first practical demon-

stration in 1946, promise now to revolutionize ship propulsion more than the Smith-Ericsson screw-propellers did.

The Kirsten invention is an application of the principle of the rotor. Cast hollow of a manganese bronze alloy, the six-bladed rotor gets its propulsion through a spiral bevel gear drive. The thrust is forward. Steering is accomplished through shifting the axis of symmetry of the propeller, causing all blades to impart their thrust in the desired direction. Thus a rudder is unnecessary, and hull drag (which



A Kirsten propeller and a Navy LSM equipped with it, completing a 360-degree turn within its own length. Arrow indicates position of single-rotor propeller in craft.

exceeds 10% of the total power-wasting hull friction) is eliminated.

A vessel with cycloidal propellers can move sideways without forward or aft motion and therefore can be berthed without the tugs that most ships with screw-propellers require.

A further advantage of the cycloidal propeller is that damaged or bent blades do not destroy its proper function but only reduce its efficiency. (It can operate if all except one blade of the rotor is missing.) Most screw-propelled liners are help-

less when they have slipped blades.

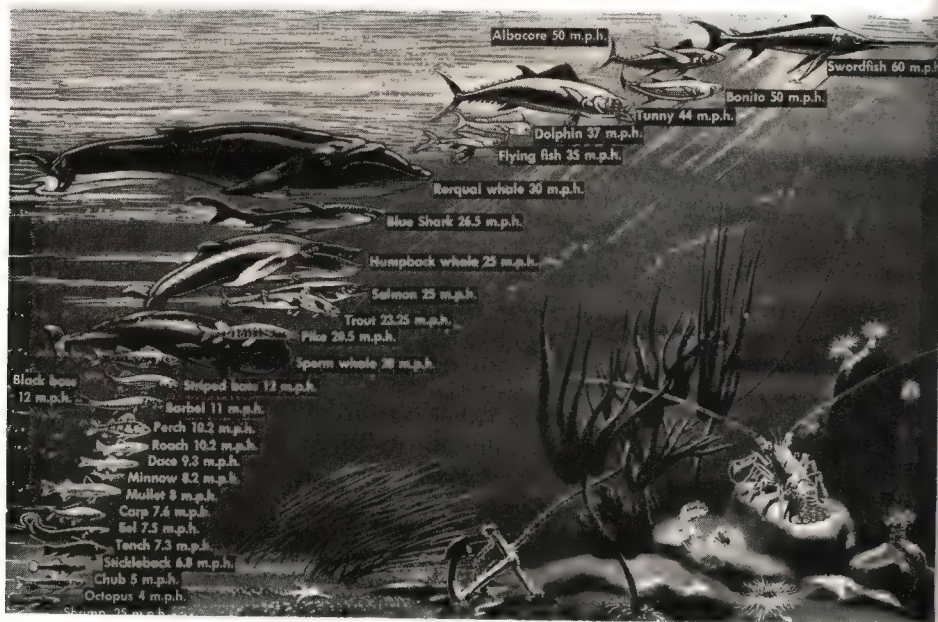
Though Kirsten's name is almost unknown to the millions whom his work has benefitted immeasurably, he is one of the nation's — and world's — most able and versatile engineers. An immigrant from Germany at 18, he got his first job in the U.S. as an electrician. He worked his way to an engineering degree at University of Washington, where he early showed extraordinary ability. He was chief designer of the White Salmon River power plant before he got his E.E.

from the University. Same year he got the E.E., he was already well enough known professionally to be equipment engineer in the designing of the new building group of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Thereafter the Kirsten impress was all over the Northwest. He designed more power projects; improved smelting transformers; developed pioneer aeronautic courses at his alma mater; con-

structed high voltage transmission lines; led the way in many research projects; introduced high intensity display lighting in United States and Canada; built one of the earliest wind tunnels; had much to do with Boeing development; effected changes in the design of propellers for airplanes and airships. The cycloidal propeller is only one of seventy-five inventions he has patented.

Which is the fastest denizen of the deep? Sportsmen long have argued the question, without scientific support for a conclusion. Studies completed and published in 1946, gave the palm to the swordfish. The runners-up in any race, are indicated in the chart below. Speeds of the fish were studied in a number of different ways. Fresh water fish were timed by stop-watch; the tuna by means of a fish-o-meter clamped to a rod and recording the speed at which the line was torn from the reel. Man's a poor fish compared to any of them: the maximum speed of a human swimmer is just over four m.p.h.





Weather phenomenon of the year in the U.S., was the tornado that twisted from River Rouge, Mich., through Detroit and across the river to Windsor, Ont., killing 17, injuring 200, and doing millions of dollars worth of property damage. Mid-channel, it sucked up four giant waterspouts, 20 to 100 feet wide—the awesome sight is suggested by this sketch; no photographer was lucky enough to get it. The tornado struck first at River Rouge, whipping up buildings and autos as if they were matchboxes, but completely missed the great River Rouge plant of Ford Motor Co., where thousands were at work.

OTHER EVENTS

At the end of 1946, science reporters chose these as the other most important developments in science in 1946:

Production of chloroquin, regarded as a more effective preventive of malaria than atabrine, and of pentaquine, which promises to be a reliable cure for malaria. These could make wide areas of the world more habitable.

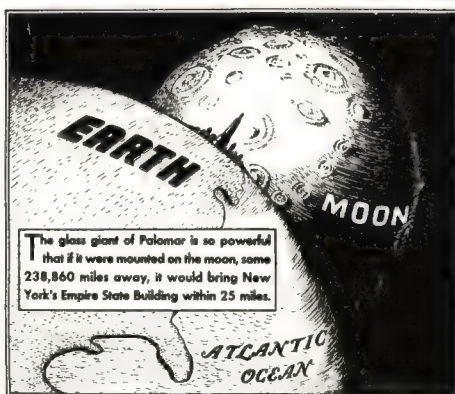
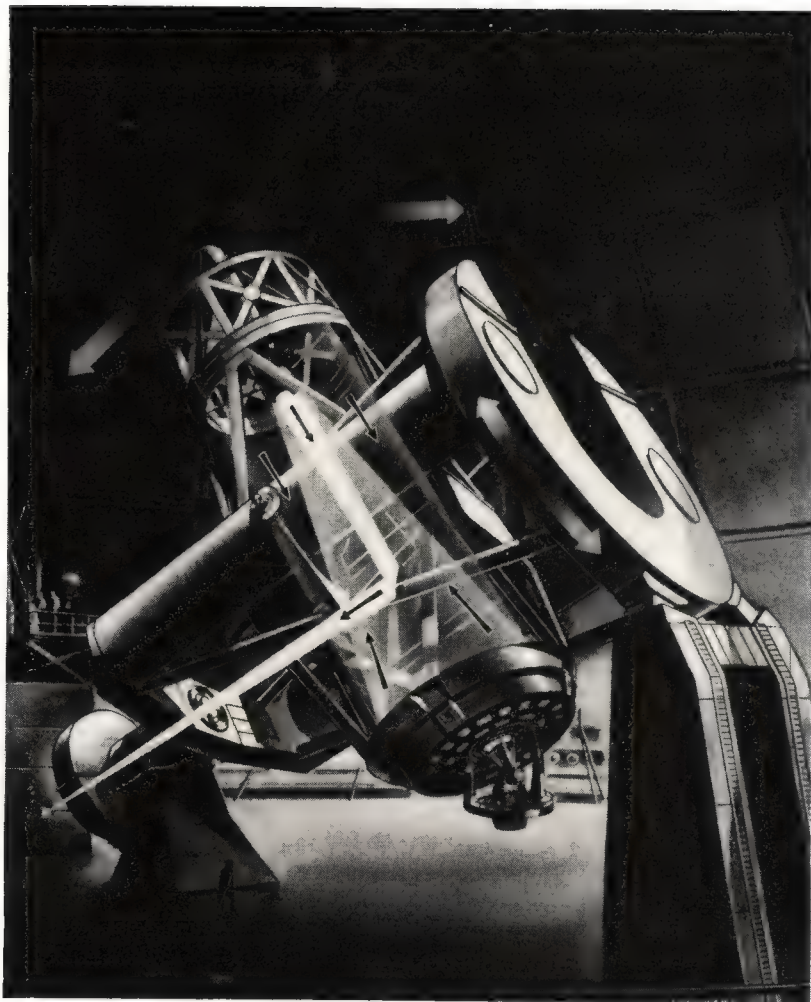
First flights of supersonic planes.

Synthesis of Vitamin A.

Use of radioactive isotopes from atom-bomb factories, for medical purposes.

Astrophotography from V-2 rockets projected into upper atmosphere. Also creation of an artificial meteor shower from V-2 rockets.

Construction of a 300,000,000-volt synchrotron at University of California.



The Mount Palomar telescope and a suggestion (left) of how it makes the universe smaller. Small arrows indicate the course of magnification followed by starlight to cameras. Sky area reflection shines upon the 200-inch mirror, is thrown upward to one auxiliary-mirror, then down to another, which relays the image to the cameras.

INTO UNKNOWN HEAVENS

MYSTERIOUS heavens hitherto unpenetrated and uncharted by any men on this earth, are being brought under the study of astronomers by the world's largest telescope, located on heretofore barren Mount Palomar, in California, in 1947. To future historians, this could be the most important happening of the year.

As scientists turned the new observatory's prying eyes into the unknown, a Central Press dispatch from "the dateline of tomorrow" said:

The 200-inch telescope, it is calculated, will enable science to extend its sight into a part of the universe by one billion light years. Man's knowledge of the heavens has been limited by 100-inch telescopes thus far, which project vision into a range of a half billion light years.*

It's power is such that if it could be set up on the coast of Newfoundland and made to bend its reflections around the arc of the Atlantic, an observer could detect whether a building on the shore of Ireland was one or two stories. It could also record the light of a candle 10,000 miles out in space. Its cameras will be able to "see" objects 6,000 bil-

lion billion miles distant, twice as far as any other instrument.

A light year is the equivalent of six billion billion miles.

G. B. Lal, Pulitzer Prizewinning science reporter of the *American Weekly*, explained:

Light which is one billion years old or older—that is, rays which have been traveling in celestial space for such long periods, will be recorded on the cameras set at the telescope's prime focus and other focus points. These radiations from the starry nebulae will be so faint that the photographing will take many hours of exposure. The position of the telescope will have to be maintained while the dome of the observatory will be rotating and revolving to compensate for the earth's motions relatively to the stars and the planets.

The tube, with the big mirror† and supplementary mirrors and related equipment, weighs about 140 tons. Through self controlling devices, it is possible to manipulate the telescope in any direction—vertical or equatorial—rapidly and

† The first telescopes to be made, at the beginning of the 17th century, used a lens to collect the light. Such telescopes are called refracting telescopes. About 1670, Isaac Newton invented a different type of telescope, known as the reflecting telescope, in which the light is collected by a mirror. Because of the impossibility of constructing lenses of very large size, all modern telescopes of great light-grasp employ a mirror to collect the light.

* With auxiliary instruments heightening its efficiency, Mount Palomar's giant eye can have more than *ten* times the power of a 100-inch reflector.

smoothly. The hemispherical dome—like the dome of the Pantheon in Rome, 137 feet in diameter—is a steel structure of 1,000 tons, capable of revolving on a circular track with split shutters riding on horizontal rails. The Mount Palomar observatory is a sort of celestial circus—the astronomer riding in the eye of the universe, whirling according to his needs of sky exploration.

The telescope itself is in the uppermost, third floor of the domed building, 5,600 feet above the Pacific Ocean level, where there is 25 per cent more darkness at night than on Mount Wilson, the home of the famed 100-inch telescope. Mount Palomar's giant eye is as free from earthly glare as it is possible for science to make it. [There are few habitable places on earth where the surrounding atmosphere is clear enough for a 200-inch reflector to be operated.]

Astronomers alert to the implications of the atomic age, are anxious to turn the instrument on the exploding stars—atomic explosions of such magnitude that, in comparison, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were as firecrackers.

The 200-inch telescope, capable of receiving radiations perhaps from the very frontiers of the universe, is designed to make photographs of only small areas of the sky on each plate. Scientists will capture the secrets of a patch of the remotest heavens, no larger than one-fifth to one-third of the full moon, with billions of stars.

Two other observatories have been built to house pilot telescopes.

One of these, the Schmidt, utilizes a 72-inch mirror—itsself the fifth largest ever ground and polished—and a 48-inch corrective lens. The big Schmidt will

make a photographic map of the universe.

To date, Mount Wilson's two great telescopes, the 100- and the 60-inch, have photo-mapped only about 1½ per cent of the sky they can observe.

Mount Palomar is under the direction of Dr. Ira S. Bowen, who also heads the Mount Wilson observatory, which is a part of Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Both observatories are supervised and their work integrated by California Institute of Technology's observatory council.* The council members will guide the glass giant in its stupendous task of combing the sky for secrets that may well usher in a new era of knowledge of the immense world in which the earth itself is relatively hardly bigger than a speck of dust.

If it answered only one question, it would be the most important astronomical instrument ever built. That is the question as to whether the world revolves within a limited area or whether its universe is infinite and without space restrictions. But it can answer other vital questions.

With a million times greater ability to collect light than the human eye the 200-inch telescope could show a big house or any object thirty or forty feet in diameter on the moon, 240,000 miles away, on a clear night. But scientists do not believe there are cities and houses on the

* In November 1946, University of California announced it would establish a new observatory on Mount Hamilton (near San Jose), with a 120-inch reflector. Its activities will also be integrated with Mount Palomar's.

moon or on any other planet of this solar system. However, if some form of life flourishes on Mars and Venus, its signs would be better detected by the new giant eye than by any other telescope ever known.

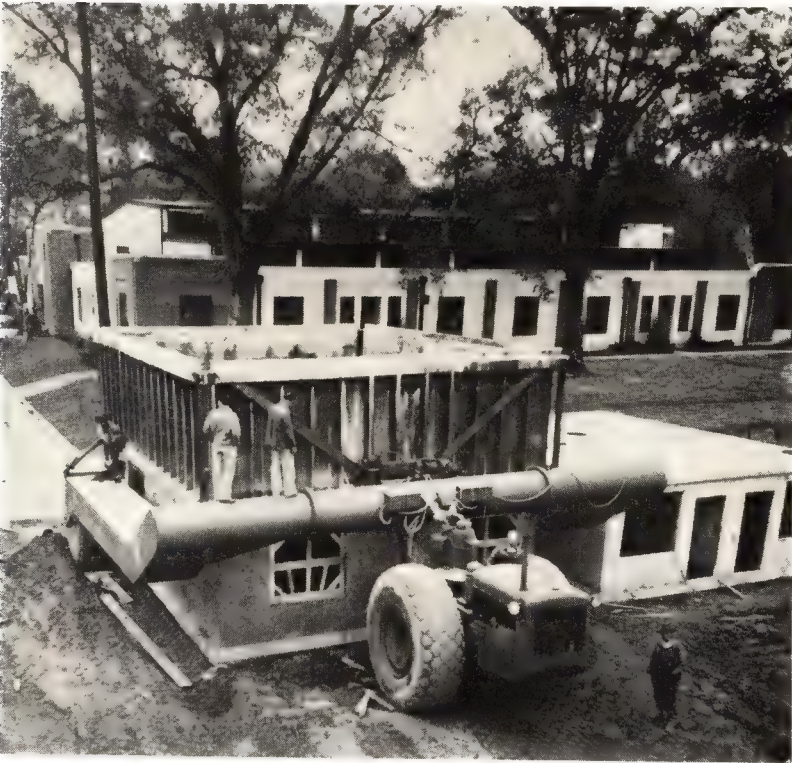
The famed astronomers who will work on Mount Palomar are far less interested in life on other planets than in solving the mysteries of the forces within

the stars and of the structure of the whole universe.*

* Sir James Jeans, the most articulate if not the greatest astronomer of his time, who died in 1946, wrote, in *The Mysterious Universe*:

"A scientific study of the action of the universe has suggested a conclusion which may be summed up, though very crudely and inadequately . . . in the statement that the universe appears to have been designed by a pure mathematician.

"We discover that the universe shows evidence of a designing or controlling power that has something in common with our own individual minds . . ."



Houses can be turned out in one piece with a giant machine introduced in 1946. The contraption backs over a prepared framework in which door and window-frames are spotted, pours concrete around and over the form and thus produces, in about 24 hours, a two-bedroom dwelling.

NATIONAL LABOR PAINS

PASSING from the worst twelve month period of strikes in its history into 1947, the United States entered into another round of industrial disputes involving the same protagonists and antagonists and issues. Nothing had been settled for good.

Looking at the national labor picture at the beginning of the war, Phillips J. Peck of International News Service wrote from Washington that there was a good chance the country would not reach 1946's record of nearly 5,000 strikes and more than 110 million man-days of idleness. Peck continued:

A number of factors account for the optimism. The principal one is the expectation that labor's 1947 wage-increase demands—generally aimed at a \$2-a-day boost—can be compromised at about half that figure.

Another incentive to peaceful settlements is the presence of a new Republican Congress, primed to enact legislation to free the country of crippling work stoppages in basic industries.

A third factor is the strike-weariness of organized labor's 14 million members; their great loss of wages during 1946's bitter industrial battles, and the depleted state of many union treasuries,

Government officials hopefully are keeping their fingers crossed and continuing their efforts to devise plans, policies and machinery to assure peaceful adjudication of labor controversies.

Most government officials in posts of authority are opposed to compulsory arbitration devices because of their reluctance to infringe on labor's self-asserted right to strike; but all are feeling the pressure of the public to find a way of ridding the nation of economy-crippling shutdowns in major industries.

As 1946 began there had been a labor-management conference in Washington called by the government. Its failure was apparent quickly.

First big strike of the year occurred in autos, steel, and electrical appliance industries as the CIO hammered on its theme—of industry's ability to pay wage increases of 25% and more without higher prices.*

* A report on "A National Wage Policy for 1947" by Robert R. Nathan, prepared for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, made public in December, advanced anew the thesis that substantial wage increases were essential to sustain purchasing power of the workers and avert economic collapse, and that such increases could be granted out of the profits of business without increasing prices. The report became a key element in the strategy of the CIO's drive for a new round of wage increases.

Labor's Monthly Survey, a publication of the American Federation of Labor, countered with the assertion that industry could not afford a general wage increase in 1947, of 25%, the figure suggested by

In the ensuing 12 months, virtually every major industry in the country ceased operations to some extent because of a labor dispute.

In the Spring, John L. Lewis' 400,000 soft coal miners walked out. The government seized the mines and negotiated a new contract with the United Mine Workers union, but this failed to prevent another walkout in the coal fields before the year was out.

The walkout ended under the pressure of a government injunction and the imposition of \$3,510,000 in fines against Lewis and the UMW for contempt of court.

The government's legal battle with Lewis carried over into 1947, however, and presented the possibility of a new coal work stoppage March 31.

A brief May strike on the railroads was ended as President Truman angrily went before Congress to demand legislation to draft the idle workers into the Army.

[The 79th Congress enacted and the President signed, a new Railroad Retirement Act extending provisions of the original Act of 1937, which placed railroad men in a separate category from workers covered by the Social Security Act and Civil Service Retirement Act. It provides old age pensions, disability benefits and unemployment insurance for two million persons on a more liberal basis than the Social Security Act.]

A maritime union strike occurred in the fall to tie up the United States merchant fleet for more than a month.

The whole country suffered from the consequences of these strikes to

a marked extent. Dimouts and curtailed services forced by the Autumn coal strike alone resulted in the losses of millions in wages and merchandise sales.

New York was crippled also, and business brought virtually to a standstill for days, by a tugboat strike and a truckers' walkout; New Orleans had a strike of State, county and municipal employes; three were numerous strikes of teachers through the country; Oakland, Calif., suffered from a general strike that paralyzed all activity, and Pittsburgh was brought virtually to that state by a strike of power company employes accompanied by walkouts of some other unions.

A picture of a strike-stricken city familiar from experience in 1947 to many Americans, was written from Pittsburgh in Octo-



Packer in New York Mirror

the Nathan Report. It implied that the CIO's sponsorship of the proposition had been inspired by Communists whose real objective was causing industrial strife, unemployment and chaos.

ber by an I.N.S. correspondent, Norman Agathon:

For almost three weeks one of the biggest problems of the average Pittsburgh business man has been to get his suits pressed, and his shirts washed. Pants bagging at the knees and shirts the worse for lack of an iron and lack of laundry starch, has turned many a Steel City dandy into a Sloppy Joe.

No steam, says the tailor, because his power-presser has no fuel. Laundries have no electricity for irons. Laundry at home is equally difficult. Some housewives have changed wash days to Sunday because the supply of electricity is a little more plentiful.

Many of the city's schools have been closed forcing children to stay home. There are no theaters for them.

Students at the University of Pittsburgh are having a rough time of it. Some have to hike 36 stories to attend classes. Duquesne students are on a holiday and Carnegie Tech is having difficulty finding parking space for automobiles.

It used to be nylon, butter and sugar lines. . . . Now it's restaurant lines. The power strike has closed many of the eating establishments—and then, too, there is the meat shortage.

The Pittsburgher has had to use his legs to an unaccustomed extent. The street cars stopped when the motormen refused to pass the power strikers' picket lines. The busses stopped for the same reason.

So Mr. and Mrs. Pittsburgher have had to fall back on the family jalopy—if they have one, and if the ancient thing still runs. Those without cars and those who aren't adept at thumbing, walk. Consequently shopping is a tiring and time-con-

suming chore, unless you can do it all right in your own neighborhood.

And getting to work? The car-less man or woman walks, grabs a lift from a kindly neighbor, or stays home.

When he gets to work he has to walk up stairs—because the elevators aren't running.

Large families have to be diplomats, too. If dad wants to read while mother is cooking up dinner in the kitchen, he has to sit in the kitchen, or not read. Only one light is permitted to burn in each home. Think that isn't complicating? Try it, some time.

Then there are the little inconveniences. No toast for breakfast unless you don't mind the slightly gassy taste it gets from the old stove. Housewives are pushing brooms while their vacuum cleaners collect dust—in closets. Lots of homes are without hot water, or heat.

Women suffer in other ways, too. Beauty parlors are closed.

But the guys and gals living in hotels are really taking a beating. There is no hot water. No heat. No maid service. . . . A hotel employees strike.

A guest in one of the strikebound hotels told what its like:

"I shave in cold water. Take a cold shower. Make my own bed and then begin walking—12 flights down. At night its walk up or sleep in the lobby."

Stores closed down entirely for awhile in the first days of the strike, but the big department stores and many of the smaller ones have reopened, using emergency generators. "Emergency" is right. They break down regularly, bringing additional headaches.

The larger pictures get the headlines—the shutting down of more than 300 manufacturing plants, the

losses suffered by Pittsburgh business, estimated at \$250,000,000 and so on.

But it's tough on the little guy, too.

On December 8, Pittsburgh had its first strike-free day in more than a year. How two Mine Workers' strikes, following a walkout of the Steel Workers, affected the key industry in Pittsburgh and United States economy, was told by Jack Ward in an International News Service dispatch:

Basic steel producers, harassed by one nationwide steel strike and two bituminous shutdowns produced 65,800,000 net tons of steel

ingots and castings in 1946. This was nearly 14 million tons below the 79,701,648 tons turned out in 1945.

Industrialists estimated that the three major strikes cost all steel-using industries a three-month production loss during 1946.

This loss in steel production resulted in corresponding losses of production in the automotive, building and virtually every other heavy industry.

The steel-makers first reeled under the blow of an industry-wide walkout of 853,000 CIO-United Steelworkers in January and February, 1946. The month-long strike caused capacity production to drop from 79.5 per cent to 5.1 per cent—lower than the worst depression day levels. The strike, which was finally



Seibel, in Richmond (Va.) *Times-Dispatch*

settled for the pace-setting 18.5-cent-an-hour wage increase, cost a production loss of six million tons of finished steel. Sales losses were estimated at \$330 million and wage losses figured at \$120 million.

The spring wage drive of the AFL-United Mine Workers and its resultant 59-day strike caused steel producers to cut production from 88.5 per cent of capacity to 43.6 per cent. Three and a half million tons of finished steel were lost and 96,000 steel-workers were idled by shortage of coal.

John L. Lewis' mine workers dealt the industry a third round-house punch in November with the second bituminous shutdown of the year. At that time, steel had hit its peak production—91.4 per cent of capacity. The 17-day miners strike knocked the figure down to 60.2 per cent and caused a loss of one and a half million tons of finished steel.

The steel industry's average hourly wage rate set an all-time high, hitting 136.2 cents an hour during the month of September.*

The CIO was shaken throughout the year by realignments of forces produced by disagreements of some of its leaders with the strong "Russian line" of a number of the CIO-affiliated unions and by raids of the A. F. of L. upon its membership. John L. Lewis, whose United Mine Workers had sponsored and financed the organization of the CIO and its strongest component

unions, led his UMW back to the American Federation of Labor and became its 13th vice president. The national body of the CIO sought to weather the intra-organization fight on the Left-wing influences by adopting a resolution at its national convention "resenting and rejecting" Communist interference in CIO affairs. But reporters said influence of Communists in the union was strong enough to get



It had been said in 1945 that overseas veterans were disgusted with the strikes that persisted at home, and would change things when they got back. In 1946, many ex-soldiers were among strikers. This striker being clubbed by a policeman at a Los Angeles plant wears overseas stripes.

* At the beginning of 1947, the U.S. Steel Corp., reached an agreement in a three-year-old controversy with the Steel Workers' Union over job reclassifications. It provided for \$49,000,000 in wage boosts and back pay, for some 140,000 workers. The pact suggested that the industry and union could reach a non-strike solution in bargaining for new contracts, later in 1947.

the original wording of the resolution toned down.

When Frank R. McGrath, president of the CIO-United Shoe Workers, charged the union was dominated by Communists, he was forced to resign. Morris Muster, international president of the CIO-United Furniture Workers, also resigned after making the same charge regarding his union. Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, however, managed to survive after denouncing a Communist cadre with conspiring to gain total dominance of the NMU and the nation's seaports. It was declared that Reds had gained dominance in other transport and communications unions, and were prepared to use their power to call strikes as a political weapon in the foreign affairs of the United States if necessary.†

In July 1946, the CIO lost by death, Sidney Hillman, long president of the Clothing Workers' Union, exponent of labor participation in politics and founder of the CIO's Political Action Committee.* He had been a restraining influence, however, against organization of international strikes for political

purposes. In February, when the World Federation of Trade Unions proposed a union strike against the regime of Francisco Franco in Spain, Hillman spoke out against it, declaring, "When unions start not only recommending foreign policy, but enforcing it, they become governments."

If things were bad on the labor front in the United States, they were no better—and often much worse—abroad. Canada was effected by strikes from one end of the Dominion to another. In Britain, with a Labor Party government, there were 1,173 strikes in the first half of the year alone. Jurisdictional quarrels between unions made London meatless. A milk distributors' strike for wage increases cut off milk deliveries to a million Londoners for nearly a week. All business suffered from trucking strikes. A general strike was threatened by the Transport Union (in which Ernest Bevin rose to his national power) when the government sought to use the army to move food to women and children during a walkout. Reconstruction workers who are paid by the hour started strikes to get longer work time.

There were strikes in the telephone and telegraph services in France; in the gold mines of South Africa; among government employes in Italy; on ships in Japan; among dock workers in Australia.

A world-wide wave of strikes piled up problems for govern-

† One of FDR's retinue at a Big Three parley said that the President complained to Stalin about the obstreperousness of the Communists in the U.S., and he quoted Stalin as replying, "We know what to do with the opposition in Russia. They're your problem."

* A Special House committee which investigated the November elections accused 49 CIO unions of violating the Corrupt Practices Act. (The act prohibits unions from making any contributions in connection with any elections).

ments, set back industrial production badly needed for recovery from war, and snarled up the international movement of goods.

The demands for wage increases to keep abreast of rising prices underlay most of the strikes abroad. But protests against governmental policies was also a factor and the strike was being used as a political weapon increasingly, in accordance with Marxian precepts.

Some rosy pictures were painted of labor's lot in lands where Leftist governments had made their might right, but by any standard of comparison, the status of the American wage earner remained far above that of any other worker in the world. This finding was made by representatives of the American Federation of Labor on an official tour abroad. Robert J. Watt, of the AFL executive staff, in a report written for International News Service, said:

American wage scales are higher and the element of personal freedom is greater in the United States than in any other nation.

True, rising prices and severe losses in take-home pay have created unrest in this country. Our troubles won't be cured over night. No law that can be enacted is likely to make men good.

But, if we will be patient, the situation ultimately will level out without putting government too far into the field of labor-management relations.

By way of contrast, European wage earners—living in lands ravaged by war and with their econ-

omies completely distorted—can look forward to difficult days ahead.

Despite our weaknesses in the field of labor relations and our recent troubles in this field, American men and management have surpassed in efficiency, production and distribution men and management of any other country.

The greater personal freedom prevailing in the United States has had some bearing on our troubles. But we must not forget that the element of personal freedom and individual initiative has been responsible for progress we have had.

Our economy possesses a flexibility of operation that is absent in practically every other country. In most other nations there has been a pyramiding of social and economic controls in the hands of those appointed or elected for their political ability.

The result has been the throttling of individual freedom and initiative.

With the single exception of the United States, the world trend is to set wages, hours and working conditions by government agencies. Growing out of this trend is a corresponding degree of control over management's right to manage.

In no country where government by decree sets standards for the workers has management been able to maintain its freedom.

The mistake made by a few of our industrialists and politicians—intoxicated with the results of the Nov. 5 elections—is in believing the foolish notion that either of the major parties, management or labor, can be hamstrung without the other.

Our own experience in the war showed that collective bargaining withers quickly when labor relations are placed in the hands of government.

If we don't get off the beam and rush headlong after those who sincerely believe they can cure anything by passing a law, there is no reason to worry about the future in America.

The troubles we now are faced with were years in the making and remedies will not be found in the corner drug store. As yet neither unions nor employers have made a real effort to establish a good foundation for healthy and decent labor-management relations.

Mr. Watt also noted a significant new trend abroad. Whereas in pre-war days the primary aim of labor was to effect a wider distribution of the available production rather than to increase output. Now they are beginning to recognize that only by producing more can the workers share more of the good things of life.*

The General Council of Britain's Trades Union Congress put on record its recognition of the fact that it was now the duty of the unions to work for increased production, after Charles Dukes, chairman of the TUC struck this keynote in his opening address. Traditional trade-union practices that required restrictive measures to protect the worker against the employer must now be reconsidered, he said.

"It is the public interest that is served by every managerial

* Vassily Matrosov, a shoemaker, was made a hero of the Communist press (in Russia) because he devised means of increasing his and fellow workers' production 87 250%. His feats were compared to those of coal-miner Stakhanov, Russian production hero of the 1930s, who did the work of three men.

and industrial development that increases production per unit of labor, where the output of industry is treated as a social product," he continued. Taking into consideration the Labor Party's plans to nationalize most of Britain's major industries, he added:

"It will not be easy for workers in a nationalized industry to see that their claims to improved conditions, better wages and shorter hours of work must be balanced in a consideration of the general social interests."

But this attitude on the part of British workers was still to become a fact. Sir Robert Webber, British publisher, said on arriving in the U. S., "Workers at home are agitating for more and more—for doing less and less. They want more pay and more holidays."

As if in confirmation, a representative of the National Union of Railwaymen of Great Britain, said: "Whether the railways are owned by the government or by private enterprise, the workers' interests are paramount, and we shall retain the right to strike for higher wages and longer holidays."

George E. Sokolsky was one observer who thought that John L. Lewis' strike against the government served a valuable purpose. (In May 1946, when the government, acting under its war emergency powers, seized the coal mines and signed a temporary agreement with the United Mine Workers, the contract was between the govern-

ment and the Union, it did not apply to the mine owners. When the U.M.W. staged its walkout in December, not one of the mines had been returned to the owners; the strike was against the government as operator.) Mr. Sokolsky wrote, in one of his columns for King Features Syndicate, that "It has shown to organized labor that whereas under private enterprise the strike is not only tolerated but is a normal process for the adjustment of grievances, it is an impossible weapon in government-owned enterprises. In the latter situation, the strike becomes *ipso facto* an insurrection; the labor leader a rebel. In a word, no one can strike against his government." He added:

This is precisely what occurred in every fascistic country, including Soviet Russia. The labor union was reduced to an instrument of government; the labor leader was transformed into a government official; labor became, in fact, an industrial soldier subject to the disciplines which we customarily apply to the army. There have been no strikes in Soviet Russia because to strike is to conduct sabotage against the state, which is a punishable offense.

Those who, in this country, advocated that the government seize the plants had not thought out the logical sequences that inevitably followed upon that action. The ultimate of it is a national slavery to the officials of the state. That is the condition in which a large part of the human race finds itself today. Surely, no one desires that for



Hungerford, in Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*

The Problem Child



A copper miner refused to join a strike called by officials of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union (CIO). His home in Butte, Mont., wrecked, as were the homes of 15 other nonstrikers. A boy said, "I was paid \$1.55 by a man to do 'a good job' of wrecking a house."

the United States. The seizure of plants by government may work out favorably for the programs of the unions if the government so desires; it may result in a struggle for power between the unions and the government, which is revolution.

John L. Lewis himself gave the answer to his own conduct when he called off his strike so that the "constitutional" Supreme Court would not have to deal with the issue in an atmosphere of frenzied public opinion.

Mr. Sokolsky concluded: "The greatest wonder of all is that the United States licked this strike without riots, concentration camps, murders and political

change. That might be a lesson in freedom to all the fascist countries, including Soviet Russia."

Despite all of the strikes, most Americans—a record number—remained at work in 1946. In October, employment reached a total of 60,340,000 jobs. This was an increase of 15,000,000 jobs over 1939, although an increase in population accounted for only 500,000 new workers. The growth also occurred despite the withdrawal of some 4,000,000 new workers (mostly women and older persons) from jobs after VJ day.

Unemployment insurance





The question of how far picketing and mass demonstrations by strikers can go before they become disturbances to public safety and illegal, remained unsettled in the courts in 1946; and police in scores of cities were sorely tried. Unions admitted no restraints on picketing at all; and trampled (below) on court orders limiting it.



claims under various State insurance laws dropped from 2,000,000 at the beginning of 1946 to 1,000,000 at the end, although the number of persons insured had increased in the meantime. There was good reason to believe that many of these claims were made by persons wanting time-off between jobs. For turnovers were high in some industries, and want-ad columns of newspapers were crowded with job opportunities.

More significantly, there was no evidence that private enterprise was discouraged. About twice as many new businesses were begun in 1946 as in pre-war 1940, and about half as many were discontinued as in 1940. Profits of corporations and business owners were some 27 billion dollars, about five billion more than in 1945.

Agriculture and mining were the only industries in which the total number of employed persons declined in 1946. Thus the machinery set up under the Full Employment Act passed by Congress and signed by the President early in 1946, in anticipation of sharp post-war declines in employment, did not need to be brought into full operation.

In 1947, Congress had before it scores of different proposals for effecting peace on the labor front. A number of them were more stringent than the Case Anti-Strike Bill, which President Truman vetoed and the House failed to pass over his veto. The indications were that mild regu-

latory laws would be imposed on the unions during the year.

The problem was not being left to Congress alone. James T. Powers, in an International News Service story at the turn of the year, said:

Whatever Congress may do in an effort to alleviate labor-management disputes, many aroused communities today are organizing their own grass roots groups to keep labor peace.

Most famous of these organizations, perhaps, is in Toledo, O. There the "Toledo Plan" is operating on the theory that to prevent industrial disputes the thing to do is get working on them before they break out.

New York City has its "Mayor's Committee." Mayor William O'Dwyer appointed a permanent secretary of this small group who is assisted by two "public members." It is credited with a valuable assist in avoiding a repetition this year of last year's disastrous tug-boat strike.

Philadelphia has set up a "Middle Atlantic States Assembly," which goes into action after a dispute in a vital industry has deadlocked or negotiations have broken down. It operates in eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

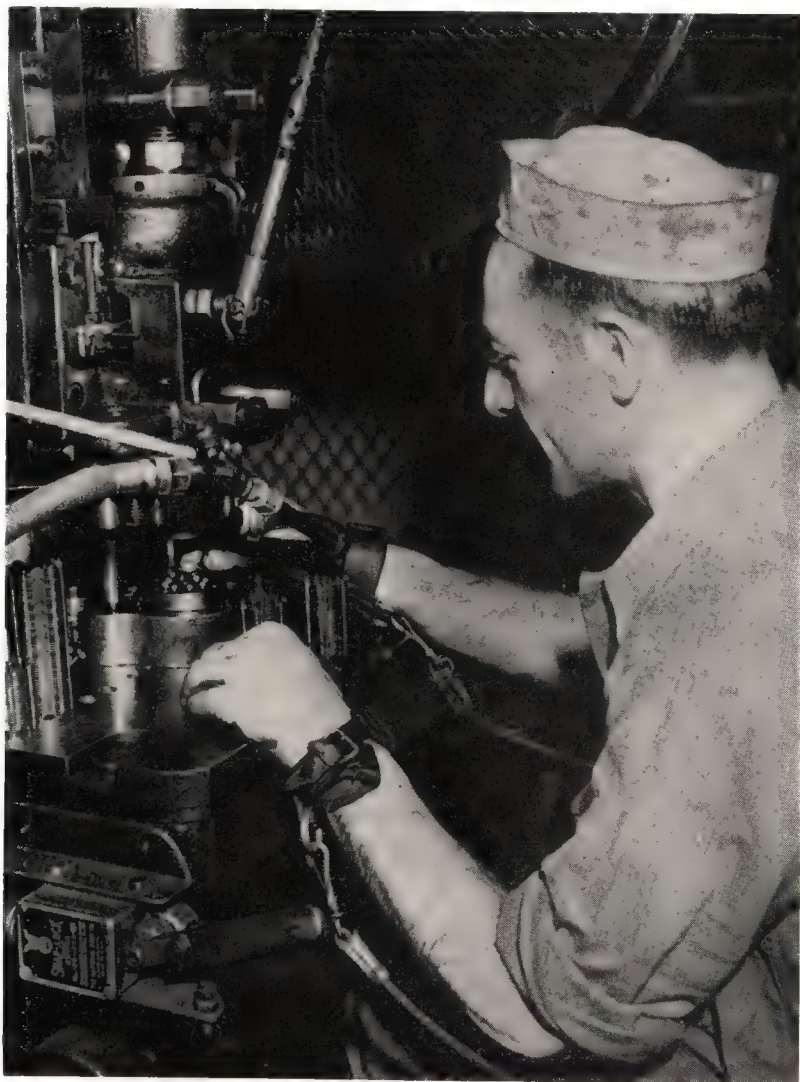
Most organizations designed to eliminate industrial disputes are composed of representatives of labor, management and the public. The Toledo Plan has equal representation for each. Philadelphia's group is made up of ten management representatives, 10 union men (both AFL and CIO) and two attorneys for each group.

Most states have mediation boards designed to settle such disputes, but labor and management

representatives say privately that these boards sometimes reflect the changing political nature of succeeding administrations.

Also there is the U.S. Conciliation Service, a federal, civil service

agency which offers to act as mediator. This organization, however, has no power to intervene in a dispute unless invited and has no powers to enforce its rulings. It can exert no pressure other than the power



It can be a good thing for a man to be chained to his job. Shackling operators to their machines, reduced accidents in a Philadelphia plant 26% in 1946. These chains synchronize movements of the operator's hands and the press.

of persuasion on either group. But a local, public group can operate through the back door.

Management members of such an organization may see that the businessman in the dispute is being recalcitrant. They, through business connections, can put the pressure on until he sees that he is endangering himself, as well as the community through his attitude. If it is a labor leader that refuses to yield, powerful labor spokesmen on such committees can put the heat on him through his superior officers and perhaps through his rank-and-file membership.

Many community leaders are coming to the belief that you can't "legislate away" labor-management troubles. But, they believe, they can be avoided or settled through common sense action on a community level.

The bases of union demands for cost-of-living wage increases were shaken at the beginning of 1947 by a rise in the value of the commodity dollar.

The price of food, which led the high cost of living uphill during the war, apparently reached the summit late in 1946. Food prices generally started downhill and quality rose. In January 1947, the cost of a restaurant meal in any one of eight large cities was 10% under what it was in November 1946.

Before food prices could reach pre-war levels, they had to bump up against the Steagall amendment to the Commodity Credit Corp. Extension Act. This committed the federal government to try to hold farm prices, through 1948, to at least 90 per

cent of parity. (At any given time the "parity price" of a particular commodity depends upon the cost of the things a farmer must buy such as clothing, tractor parts, farm tools.) But agricultural economists questioned whether the 90 per cent cellar could be kept in a period of generally falling prices.

As food became more plentiful and less expensive, so did other things.

At the beginning of 1947, International News Service's Inez Robb wrote from New York:

Happy days are here again for that war-time fall guy, the American Consumer.

You and I are reentering the paradise, from which we were expelled in 1941, where the customer is always right.

Members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association are agreed that it is now a buyers' market. They said:

"We are going to love you consumers to death in 1947!"

The consumer is not going to be able to revel in generally lower prices until at least the last half of 1947. But he or she already is benefiting and will continue to benefit from the buyers' market in these ways, Miss Robb found:

(1) The customer can pick and choose as in the good old days.

(2) Quality of merchandise has improved and is continuing to improve. Retail buyers are refusing to accept shoddy merchandise.

(3) Because of improvement

of goods quality, the consumer will get more for his money.

But a compilation by the Association of reports from 1,890 member stores on the basis of what their customers are willing to pay for 65 standard items of soft goods, shows that while the American consumer dreams of pre-war price levels, he is far too realistic to believe those prices will fully return. However, it is equally plain that he is in no mood to continue paying the high prices of the war and post-war era. They want a good, dependable uplift for \$1.50 in either cotton, satin or nylon.

Lew Hahn, president of the Association, in discussing the report, likened the present business situation to a ship buffeted by gales and blown off its course in a severe storm. He observed:

"Now that the storm is over, we must find where port lies. There is a price at which merchandise sells freely and where it won't budge. The problem is to discover what the consumer wants and what he is willing to pay for it."

As costs of living declined, making cost-of-living wage increases less pressing, an entirely new factor entered the troubled labor-management situation. This was the issue of travel-time or portal-to-portal pay, the latter being the term under which it was made familiar when John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers used it in bargaining for increased incomes.

The portal-to-portal issue and its potentialities, had passed with small mention and no com-

ment in lay publications until almost the beginning of 1947, by which time suits based upon it had built up contingent liabilities of over four billion dollars for American corporations, and confronted the Federal government with the possibility of paying out billions of dollars in corporation tax refunds.

The suits began to snowball after June 10, 1946, when the United States Supreme Court upheld a decision of Federal Judge Frank Picard of Detroit, in a suit begun in 1941. The action instituted by a local of the United Pottery Workers (CIO), against the small Mount Clemens Pottery Co., of Mount Clemens, Mich., alleged the company had not included "certain bonus payments" in figuring the workers' overtime. Also, and this was the pivot of the case, they contended the company had not paid them for getting ready to go to work or to go home. The union claimed workers in industries with the full statutory 40-hour work week instituted by the Fair Labor Standards Act 1938, were entitled to be paid, at overtime rates, for such time as they spend walking from the gate of a plant to the place of work, changing clothes, sharpening tools and readying machines before the work whistle blows.

The Mount Clemens plant covers about eight acres and is approximately a quarter of a mile long, with the employees' entrance in one corner. The principal issue involved an interval of about fifteen minutes

before and fifteen minutes after the productive work time of each shift.

Evidence was offered that on the other hand, the company permitted workers to engage in personal pursuits (eating candy in the restroom, talking, mixing soft drinks, going to washrooms) as much as twenty-five to thirty minutes a day.

Picard's ruling, embracing the whole body of the suit, including the portal-to-portal issue, was favorable to the union. His decision was overruled in the District Court of Appeals, in 1942, but the union carried the fight to the Supreme Court and the latter body held, 6 to 2,* that Picard was right. The majority decision, written by Justice Murphy (a former governor of Michigan), said:

"Since the statutory work-week includes all the time during which an employe is necessarily required to be on the employer's premises, on duty, or at a prescribed work place, the time spent in these activities must be accorded appropriate compensation."

However, the Court remanded the case to Picard's jurisdiction for adjudication of the amounts due the Mount Clemens workers. It remained for him to decide if the doctrine of *de minimis* applied.

Promptly, union lawyers seized on travel-time portal-to-portal to get new raises or to get around the Big Steel formula. (18½¢ an hour, an increase which most of

labor had already obtained.) All employers in interstate commerce were effected.

The 1938 wage-hour law prescribed a maximum work week of forty hours but contained no definition of what constituted work for the purposes of the restrictions and penalties it imposed. Before the passage of the law and the portal-to-portal litigation that arose under it, the concept of what constituted working time for which employees were to be paid had been established by custom in some industries and by agreement in others.

In the mining industry, it had been customary for working time to be computed on a "face-to-face" basis; that is, from the time when miners actually began to extract coal at their stations in the mines. But a Supreme Court decision in 1942 held that the working time of miners for the purposes of computing the statutory employment period begins when the miners report at the portal of the mine for departure underground and ends upon their return to the portal at the end of the shift. This decision was given by a 5 to 4 vote in a case brought to the court by the Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO).

It was this case that eventually brought the feud of Justices Black and Jackson into the open. From Nuernberg, where he was acting as prosecutor in the war criminal trials, Justice Jackson cabled to the Senate Judiciary Committee, asserting that

* Justice Burton and Frankfurter dissented. Justice Jackson took no part.

Justice Black participated in decisions affecting a former law partner and that if this practice continued it would bring America's highest court into disrepute. Justice Black backed the majority opinion in this case, while Justice Jackson was among those dissenting.

John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers was the first to take advantage of the court's portal-to-portal rulings in a big way.

Meanwhile, lower court deci-

sions or administrative rulings had held the following incidental activities to constitute work for the purposes of the act: filling out work sheets, waiting for work, waiting in pay lines, waiting in line to punch time clocks, performing duties during lunch periods, resting for periods not exceeding 20 minutes, and traveling to work in company conveyances where there is no optional means of transportation. However, the courts ruled that



Cargill for Central Press

the doctrine of *de minimis* applies to these situations—that where the time so consumed amounted to only a few seconds or minutes beyond the scheduled working hours, it might be disregarded—and that the test of reasonableness be applied in each situation. The question of how much time could be thus disregarded was, however, left very uncertain.

It was estimated that granting all claims made for retroactive portal-to-portal pay could “literally wipe out” the nation’s aircraft companies and that the amount sought from the steel industry exceeded its entire cash holdings. The general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers declared that the pending suits would, unless Congress took decisive action, “cause widespread bankruptcy and unemployment.”

Subsequently, the president of the A. F. of L. recommended that all unions affiliated with that organization withdraw from portal-pay suits and settle their claims by bargaining.

And out-of-court settlements for retroactive portal-to-portal pay were reached by Dow Chemical Company and District 50 of John L. Lewis’ United Mine Workers to cover the plant at Midland, Mich., not so far from Mount Clemens, where portal-to-portal entered the national picture.

It suggested that management and labor were not so far from getting down to a basis upon

which they could settle their differences peaceably.

There was further evidence, too, that the people, by their votes in the November election, had made their influence felt. A “no strike, no lockout” agreement was made between the building trades unions and the Associated General Contractors of America. That promised both labor peace and quicker alleviation of the United States’ second greatest problem—more housing.*

Summarizing the trend in Wall Street at the beginning of 1947, Leslie Gould, financial editor of I.N.S. wrote:

The first year of peace was anything but that for the stock market. It marked the end of the long bull market that in the four years saw prices more than doubled—129 per cent to be exact.

In the selling, about 44 per cent of the rise was cancelled. In points this loss was nearly 53 in the Dow, Jones industrial price index, and only 16¾ points of this were regained before the year end.

Some of the individual groups, like the air lines, which had been selling more on romance than realism, saw as much as 60 per cent of their market values erased.

This break came in the face of world-wide shortages, the highest employment in this country’s history, an inflationary trend, the death of the socialistic New Deal via the ballot box and the end of price and most other controls.

* The National Labor Relations Board ruled that workers who strike in violation of a no-strike pledge in their union contracts can be dismissed without the protection of the Wagner Act.

Offsetting this was the behavior of labor in the year just closed, with threats of a new round of strikes this year. The year brought some hope of curbs on labor—both by its leaders, after John L. Lewis' retreat, and by the new Congress.

Another weakness was the over-speculation in cheap new issues and unlisted securities, resulting largely from the cockeyed Federal Reserve Board's 100 per cent margin rules on listed stocks. Unlisted stocks, including new issues, could be traded on margin through banks.

The symptoms are the same as 26 years ago, when after the first World War a stock market break was the advance agent for a short business recession. Such a recession always follows every major war. Things get out of adjustment at such a time, and currently the difficulties have been increased by the demands of labor.

The following table shows the 1946 range and the net change from the close of 1945 of 56 individual Big Board stocks:

AMUSEMENTS

Loews	41	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paramount	39 $\frac{5}{8}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
20th Cent. Fox	63 $\frac{7}{8}$	37 $\frac{1}{8}$	— 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Warner Bros..	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

AVIATION MFG.

Boeing	35	18	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons. Vult ...	33 $\frac{5}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Douglas	108 $\frac{7}{8}$	63 $\frac{5}{8}$	— 26 $\frac{1}{8}$

AIRLINES

Am. Airlines..	197 $\frac{8}{8}$	9	— 7
Pan. Am. Air..	27	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 13 $\frac{1}{8}$
Trans. Wst....	71	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 49
Utd. Airlines..	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 28 $\frac{7}{8}$

BUILDINGS

Am. Radiator .	23	127 $\frac{8}{8}$	— 21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Johns Manv ..	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	— 61 $\frac{1}{4}$
U. S. Gypsum.	132	93	— 85 $\frac{8}{8}$

CHEMICALS

Air Reduct ...	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	33	— 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Allied Chem ..	212 $\frac{1}{4}$	154	— 15

CHEMICALS—Continued

Com. Solvent..	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	— 27 $\frac{8}{8}$
duPont	227	161	+ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$

COMMUNICATIONS

Am. Tel. & Tel.	200 $\frac{1}{4}$	159 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 191 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int. Tel. & Tel.	317 $\frac{8}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 121 $\frac{1}{2}$
West Union...	53 $\frac{3}{8}$	181 $\frac{1}{8}$	— 305 $\frac{8}{8}$

* ELECTRIC EQUIPMENTS

Gen. Electric..	52	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 117 $\frac{8}{8}$
West'house ...	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{5}{8}$	— 105 $\frac{8}{8}$

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Case J. I.	55	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deere	581 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 8
Int. Harv	102	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 23

FOODS

Borden	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gen. Foods ...	561 $\frac{8}{8}$	39 $\frac{1}{8}$	— 83 $\frac{4}{4}$
Nat. Biscuit ..	37 $\frac{3}{8}$	25 $\frac{1}{8}$	— 41 $\frac{4}{4}$
Nat. Dairy ...	451 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	+ 15 $\frac{8}{8}$
Std. Brands ...	55	34 $\frac{3}{8}$	— 12

MOTORS

Chrysler	141	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 395 $\frac{8}{8}$
Gen. Motors ..	803 $\frac{8}{8}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 23
Hudson	341 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Packard	125 $\frac{8}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	— 41 $\frac{1}{2}$

OILS

Pure	287 $\frac{8}{8}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ 2
Sinclair	203 $\frac{4}{4}$	15	— 33 $\frac{4}{4}$
Socony	181 $\frac{4}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Std Oil N. J..	783 $\frac{4}{4}$	615 $\frac{8}{8}$	+ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas	681 $\frac{4}{4}$	52	— 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

RUBBERS

Firestone	831 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	— 91 $\frac{4}{4}$
Goodrich	881 $\frac{1}{2}$	591 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 73 $\frac{4}{4}$
Goodyear	77	501 $\frac{8}{8}$	— 51 $\frac{8}{8}$
U S Rubber ...	80	481 $\frac{4}{4}$	— 131 $\frac{4}{4}$

STEELS

Bethlehem	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	85 $\frac{5}{8}$	— 5
Jones & La ...	537 $\frac{8}{8}$	315 $\frac{8}{8}$	— 7
Republic	407 $\frac{8}{8}$	247 $\frac{8}{8}$	— 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
U S Steel	973 $\frac{8}{8}$	651 $\frac{8}{8}$	— 93 $\frac{8}{8}$
Youngstown ..	837 $\frac{8}{8}$	571 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 13 $\frac{8}{8}$

UTILITIES

Am Wt Wks..	283 $\frac{4}{4}$	135 $\frac{8}{8}$	— 73 $\frac{4}{4}$
Col Gas	14	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cons Edison ..	36	243 $\frac{4}{4}$	— 57 $\frac{8}{8}$
El Pw & Lt... 291 $\frac{1}{2}$		133 $\frac{8}{8}$	+ 1 $\frac{4}{4}$
No Amer Co ..	393 $\frac{4}{4}$	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 2
Utd Gas	305 $\frac{8}{8}$	187 $\frac{8}{8}$	— 5 $\frac{8}{8}$



Pius XII, Patriarch of the West

THE CHURCH MILITANT

AS 1947 began, it seemed to some pessimistic observers of the European scene that Russian Communism had become an irresistible force—that without armed conflict there was no stopping its domination of southeastern Europe or of the extension of that domination further West. For example, into France, where the Communist Party had taken hold of the reins of government; and into Latin America, where Communists had achieved influence out of all proportion to their actual numbers. But others were more confident that there was one immovable body in the path of the Russian juggernaut that could and would stop it. That body, they believed, was the Roman Catholic Church.

There had been a suggestion in 1945 that the Soviet Government and the Vatican might reach a concordat. But Vatican spokesmen, in 1946, said that on both spiritual and social levels, the positions of the Catholics and Communists were irreconcilable. One reason given was that whereas Catholics, as do other Christians, want to improve the world by first reforming man; in the opinion of the Marxists, economic reform must

precede true moral reform. Another reason was that the Communists insist that the church, like everything else, shall be the possession of the state. A third reason was more fundamental; as the Vatican newspaper *Osservatore Romano* put it, "The Pope does not condemn Communism as a purely economic system, but because it denies God and the supernatural." †

What George E. Sokolsky had forecast in 1945*, came to pass in 1946: Russia and the Roman Catholic Church lined up for a showdown between the supposedly irresistible force and the historically immovable body. Catholic clergymen used the word war.

"I do not exaggerate when I say the Church of God is facing the prospect of the greatest persecution of modern times," said the Rev. Dr. John D. Heenan, in London. "The battle is already joined between Communism and the Catholic Church." Others spoke similarly in New York, in Buenos Aires, Paris, China.

† Lenin called religion "the opium of the people." One of his first acts was to disestablish the Russian Orthodox Church and convert its churches into anti-religious museums.

* See the previous edition of this year-book, page 222.

The Catholic bishops of the United States, at the close of their annual meeting in Washington, in November, issued a statement declaring, "Throughout the war the American battle cry was the defense of native freedoms against Nazi and Fascist totalitarianism. The aftermath of war has revealed victorious Soviet totalitarianism no less aggressive against these freedoms in the countries it has occupied."

Whatever term described the situation correctly, it was a year of crisis for the church that caused its spokesmen to bespeak their alarm.

The Communist regime of Josef "Tito" Broz in Yugoslavia arrested Archbishop Aloysius Stepanic, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia, and tried him for "crimes against the people," along with some followers of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, who had been executed earlier in the year for having opposed setting up of the Tito dictatorship in the country. The charge against the archbishop was that he had aided the Croatian Ustachi, "Crusaders," who also opposed the Tito dictatorship. The prosecutors also claimed that a statement of the archbishop in 1944, that the country was passing through hard times with "maybe worse to come," was a reflection on Broz's partisans.

The archbishop was sentenced to 16 years in prison after refusing to testify in his own behalf on the ground that the proceedings were illegal.

In one pastoral letter he wrote before his arrest, he protested "the systematic killing and torturing of guiltless Croatian priests and the faithful." In another, he indicated that the Broz government was attempting to compel him to break relations with the Vatican.* The insistence of Croatia's Catholics in retaining their faith had produced other dire consequences. There was documentary evidence that Yugoslav's Communist government had carried on a systematic campaign to suppress the Catholic church by force during which numbers of priests had been killed. (The Vatican said the number was 200).

Broz's government denied in statements circulated in the United States that the imprisonment of Archbishop Stepanic had any religious significance; Broz himself declared that there was no persecution of the church. But the government admitted that some priests had been executed since the Communists took power. It asserted "They were tried as war criminals, not as priests." Subsequently, it was revealed that six Roman Catholic bishops had been prevented from making annual tours of their dioceses; and the Roman Catholic bishop of Trieste declared that a wave of religious persecution was being carried on in the Yugoslav occupation zone of Venezia Giulia. He accused uniformed Yugoslav

* In 1945, the Communist regime in newly Russianized Ruthenia, induced the Ruthenian church to break with Rome.



In this photograph, made in September 1945, Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac (second from left) stands with the Croatian Premier, Vladimir Barbaric, and the Russian military attaché, reviewing a patriotic parade. Most of Yugoslavia's Catholics live in Croatia.

soldiers under the command of an officer of having abducted parish priests. He himself had been debarred from visiting the zone, which lay within his diocese.

Yugoslavia was a pattern for happenings in other countries

of Russian-dominated Europe from which there was little leviation. In Albania, nuns who operated hospitals were first imprisoned, then expelled from the country. In Hungary, three Roman Catholic youth organizations were disbanded by official

order, upon the demand of the Soviet occupation commander. The ban was also applied to the Boy Scouts and the K.I.O.E., an organization similar to the Y.M.-C.A. In Poland, for centuries one of the most Catholic of countries, President Boleslaw Bierut demanded that Catholic priests "stop using their sermons for political purposes." He decried what he described as "a certain feeling of distrust between the forces now in power in Poland and the church." In the portion of Poland that was absorbed by the Ukraine, Catholics said that the Russian police, NKVD, sought to compel them to renounce Roman Catholicism and join the now Soviet-controlled Russian Orthodox Church. They declared that 1,000 members of the Order of St. Basil the Great who resisted, were executed or imprisoned.

In Italy, the Leftist press carried on an anti-clerical campaign that had echoes in Leftist newspapers in Latin America.

At the end of 1946, Pope Pius XII exhorted Catholics to awaken to the threat of anti-clericalism that was rolling like an enlarging snowball around the world. He described the world as a "quagmire of inhuman suffering and injustice," and referred to the fact that Americans who came to the assistance "of the victims of the holocaust . . . little thought that the food and clothing which they shipped overseas would be in some countries tagged with a

price. The price of adherence to a political party." *

Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of the influential Protestant periodical *Christian Century*, told his readers that Europe was facing a holy war. From the striking gains made by religious parties in recent elections, he decided that the final antagonists might be the "Russian-inspired Communist Parties versus parties standing for an evolutionary socialism based on the principles of Christianity." He observed that although Protestant leadership had not intervened as deeply in politics as the Vatican, the leadership was "moving toward battle stations."

While to Americans, such titles as "Christian People's Party" borne by groups in European countries might smack of Klanism, Hutchinson testified that to many Europeans their religious political parties stand as the only hope against Communism. He explained that the "Christian" movement favors some sort of socialist order. "It is just as intent on preserving individual liberty as it is on exploiting the whole resources of the community to insure social justice," he maintains. "Ideolog-

* Pope Pius XII, in an open denunciation of Russia, in Jan. 1946, accused the Communists of arresting "all bishops and very many priests" of the Roman Catholic faith in the western Ukraine. He denounced the "pressure on Ruthenians to make them pass over into the schism." He said: "All this was done under the pretext of political considerations with the suggestion Catholics are enemies of the state. . . . This happens while in international assemblies is proclaimed freedom of religion which on the contrary is denied in Ruthenian territory."

ically it derives not from Karl Marx but from the prophets of Israel and the New Testament."

The battle lines of Catholicism vs. Communism were by no means confined to Europe and the United States* and the other Americas.† They extended to China, where the Communists seek to wrest control of the country from the regime of Chiang Kai-shek (a professed Protestant Christian). The Catholic Church has won 3,100,000 Chinese, more than any other church. It extended to India, an objective of Russian expansion since Czarist days, where Communist agents have assisted in stirring up the strife between Moslem and Hindu elements that is blocking formation of a stable independent government. Catholic missionaries went to India before they went to America, and the church had a slow and steady gain there.

The problem of the Church in the East always has been that ardent nationalists often suspect Western missionaries of being agents of imperialism and sometimes accuse their converts of be-

* In the United States, such Leftist leaders as Michael J. Quill openly renounced Catholicism in labor movements; and other Leftists took the same line as the Ku Klux Klan in criticising the influence of Catholics in politics.

† But Pope Pius XII denied that the Catholic Church aims at creation of a world empire. He said:

"This concept is fundamentally false.

"In no epoch of history has it been true or corresponding with reality, unless it is desired erroneously to transport to past centuries the ideas and terminology of our times."

The Moscow official newspaper *Izvestia* had asserted that the Vatican was trying to spread "reactionary" politics throughout the world through its selection of the new cardinals.

ing traitors. Now the Church has expanded the priesthood and the hierarchy among the native populations. There is a college for native priests of missionary countries in Rome. In 1946, a native of India was consecrated bishop of Bombay. There already was a Negro bishop in Africa, which has 7,600,000 native Catholics.

In 1946, the Vatican opened up its highest ruling body, the College of Cardinals, to the hierarchy of any race, breaking up a virtual monopoly which white men had held all centuries of its existence.

The significance of an event in Rome on February 18, 1946, was even more apparent in 1947 than it was the day Michael Chinigo, Rome correspondent of I.N.S., wrote this story about it:

Thirty-two Roman Catholic prelates, four from the United States, were created Cardinals today in a momentous consistory emphasizing the universality of the church.

It was the largest number ever named to the cardinalate at one time, and placed non-Italians in the majority in the Sacred College.

Twenty-nine of the 32 journeyed to the Eternal City from six Continents—North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Australia and Europe, for the colorful, time-honored ceremonies in which churchmen of 19 countries were accorded posts second only to the papacy itself.

Among the dignitaries elevated were four American archbishops—Francis J. Spellman of New York, Samuel A. Stritch of Chicago, John



Behind this ornate renaissance gate lies the private garden (below) of the Pope, where he has the daily exercise upon which he depends to a large extent to keep him in physical trim for bearing his heavy burdens.



J. Glennon* of St. Louis and Edward Mooney of Detroit.

The others were: Thomas Tien, Chinese; Gregory Agagianian, Levantine; James MacGuigan, Canadian; John De Jong, Dutch; Carlos de Vasconcellos Mota and Giacomo Camara, Brazilians; Bernard Griffin, English; Antonio Caggiano, Argentinian; Joseph Mindszenty, Hungarian; Emanuel Ochotorena, Agostino Parrado y Garcia and Enrique Pla y Deniel, Spaniards; Emanuel Arceaga y Belamcourt, Cuban; Juan Guevara, Peruvian; Jose Rodriguez, Chilean; Norman Gilroy, Australian; Jules Saliege, Emile Roques, and Pierre De Julleville, French; Adam Sapieha, Polish; Clement von Galen,† Conrad von Preysing and Josef Frings, Germans; Benedetto Masella, Clemente Micara and Giuseppe Bruno, Italians; Ernesto Ruffini, Sicilian; Teodosio de Gouveia, of Portuguese East Africa.

They assumed the rank of princes and papal advisers after Pope Pius XII read their names to a consistory of 27 veteran cardinals.

The older cardinals signified their approval of the Holy Father's nominations by raising their scarlet skullcaps with the right hand.

Immediately, the Pontiff, garbed in white and wearing a purple jacket, reached for a silver bell on a table before him. Its ring sent

papal emissaries off to various parts of Rome where cardinals-designate were assembled, to give them official notification of their elevation.

In the consistory, the Pontiff told the assembled cardinals that the acceptance of the prelates from "five parts of the globe" into the hierarchy placed "in a new light" the universality of the church. He declared that the Roman church did not belong to "one race, people or nation but to all."

The setting where the American cardinals received the papal emissary was a scene of splendor. The cardinals occupied thrones placed along the west wall six feet apart. They were flanked by monsignori, and a score of American bishops were in the hall. Cardinals Mooney and Stritch were dressed in violet habits, or "peacock cassocks." Cardinal Glennon was garbed in a plain violet great mantle. Cardinal Spellman wore a *pompa magna*, or great mantle bordered with gold. The four wore gold episcopal crucifixes and violet birettas.

The secret consistory will be followed by an open session at which the symbolic large red hats of office will be given the cardinals. The new princes of the Church will be admitted to their first secret consistory the next day, when they will be named titular heads of various churches and receive the sapphire rings of their office.

* He died in Ireland, March 9, 1946.

† He died March 22, 1946.

Pius XII is more than a spiritual shepherd, he is also a temporal ruler. His physical realm is a sovereign state with the powers of other sovereign states—with its own flag, coinage, postal service, broadcasting station, guard. It is the City of the Vatican, which lies within the left three-quarters of the photo in the following two pages. St. Peter's and the colonnaded Piazza San Pietro are in the center, with the 1000-room Vatican Palace and the Vatican gardens to the left and in the foreground. The grounds were thrown open to Jews as a sanctuary during the German occupation of Rome and thousands found safety there. The Vatican railroad station is at right center. The circular building beside the Tiber, upper left, is Castel Sant' Angelo, former residence of popes.





For the first time, there is a Chinese prince of the Church: Thomas Cardinal Tien. The church has brought many Chinese to Rome to be trained as priests; a number of the seminarians may be seen at the Rome airport to greet cardinals-designate Tien, Glennon (left) and Spellman (right) upon arrival.

In traveling by plane, the new cardinals did not establish precedent; the reigning Pope, when a cardinal, made a tour of the U.S. by air.

The facility with which cardinals can now reach Rome may become of historic importance. In the past, when travel was slow, cardinals whose homes were at a distance from Rome, often were unable to reach the Vatican in time to participate in elections of new pontiffs.





At the time of the elevations of Archbishops Glennon, Spellman, Stritch and Mooney, the only U. S. wearer of the red hat was Denis Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia. He remains dean of all the hierarchy in the Americas. He (below) was made

a cardinal by Benedict XV in 1921.

First American cardinal was John McCloskey, archbishop of New York, elevated in 1875; second was James Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, raised in 1878.



Elevation of James Cardinal MacGuigan, archbishop of Toronto (below) gave Canada two cardinals.

The new cardinals from the Americas gave unparalleled cooperation to newsreel, radio and newspapermen; and no religious

event in recent years received such extensive coverage.

A special lighting system in St. Peter's in Rome permitted the rites to be seen and shown with unprecedented comprehensiveness, as indicated in following pages.





Awaiting the notification: (l. to r.) Cardinals Glennon of St. Louis;



Mooney, Detroit; Stritch, Chicago; Spellman, New York.



St. Peter's priceless works of art stood out



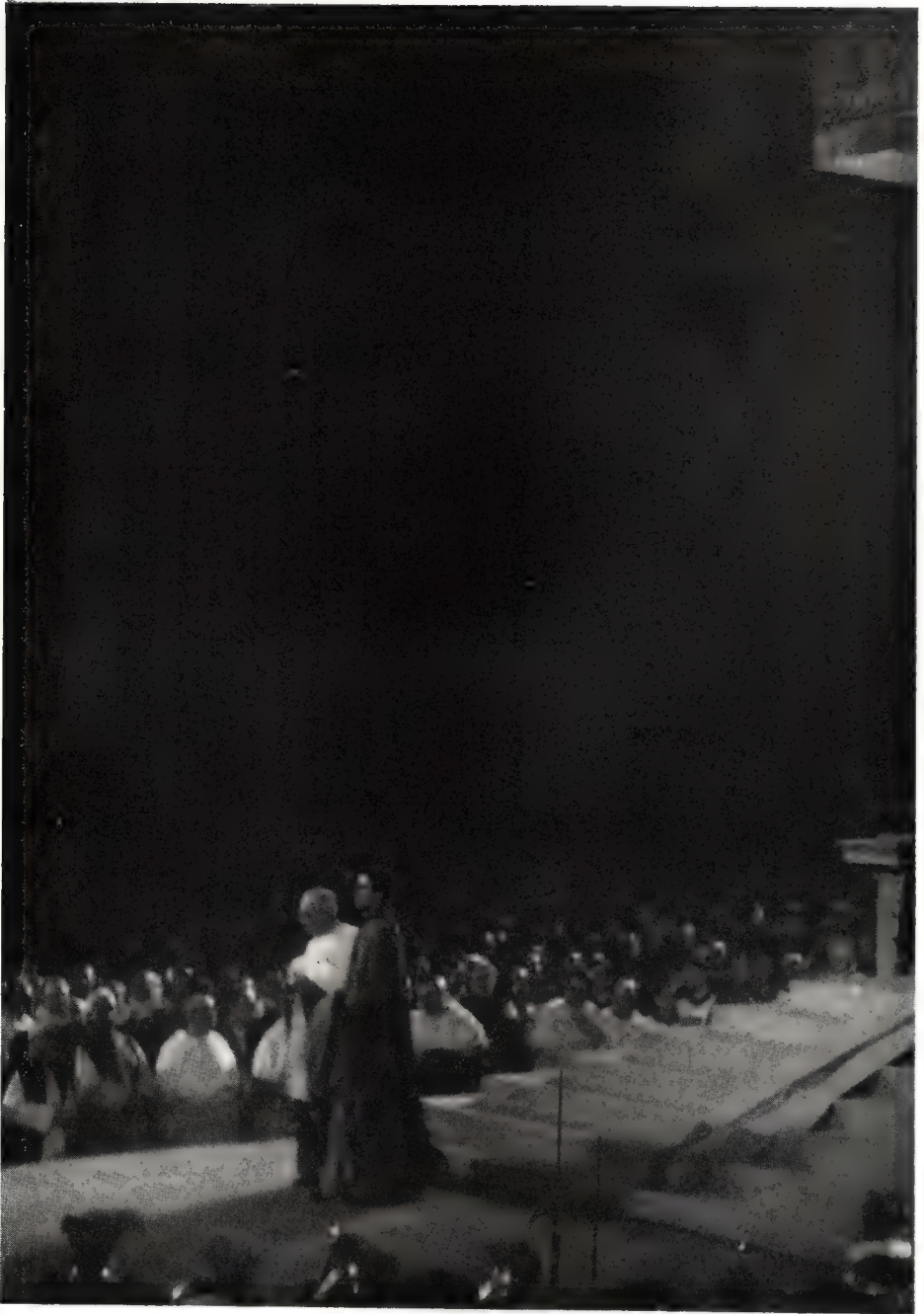
brilliantly in the illumination for the rites.



Before the red hats are bestowed, the Pope hears a plea of advocates



for canonization of Mother Cabrini as the first U. S. saint.



Francis Cardinal Spellman leaves the throne after



having received his red hat from the Pope's hands.



The newly created Cardinals prostrate



themselves before the Altar of Adoration.



This is the most solemn moment of all in



the installation of the new cardinals.



The Pope bestows his blessing as he is borne



away after the final ceremony of induction.



The new princes convene in the sanctum sanctorium of the



College of Cardinals. The dean, Cardinal Belmonte, presides.

Coincident with the rites in which the Italian members became outnumbered in the Sacred College, the church's constitution was changed. One important innovation is a stipulation that the general congregation of cardinals may be held in a city other than Rome if necessary. It makes allowance for the fact that a pope might die outside of Rome. It changes the voting requirements so that a two-thirds vote plus one is sufficient to elect a new pope. (At the beginning of 1947, there were 39 non-Italian members to 27 Italian members.)

It was suggested that Cardinal Spellman might become the Vatican prime minister; and his name was among those mentioned as possible successors to his good friend Pius XII as pope. During the rites at the Vatican, Pius XII had shown special favor to Cardinal Spellman: the red hat which he bestowed upon the native of Boston who is New York's archbishop, was the red hat he himself wore as Cardinal Pacelli.

Michael Chinigo, in an I.N.S. dispatch from Rome at the time of the consistory, reported:

With four United States archbishops added to the Sacred College, Vatican experts pointed out that in the future only a pope from a Western democracy could "reasonably" guarantee that Church universality so urgently advocated by the present bishop of Rome.†

They said that to assure the continuity and expansion of Catholicism, any successor to Pius XII should come from a democracy which practices the religious free-

dom it preaches. Contemporary performance for the time being excludes a non-Italian European selection.

Before the Allied nations rose to crush the axis powers, the Holy See was forced by nazism and fascism to a strenuous defense of religious freedom. And the struggle continues today with Soviet Russia. Even Francisco Franco, who posed as a savior of Catholicism in Spain, papal historians declared, made such demands on the Vatican that a concordat was impossible.‡

In July, a U.S. citizen was inscribed in the church's roster of saints for the first time: Mother Francesca Cabrini, founder of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart*, was canonized as St. Frances Xavier.

St. Frances, who died in Chicago in 1917, instituted hospitals and schools for immigrants in Chicago and New York; and members of her order became nursing and teaching missionaries all over North America, South America and China.

† A dispatch from Rome in November, 1946, forecast the naming of six additional Cardinals early in 1947. It suggested that one new Cardinal would be from Eire, one from Czechoslovakia and possibly three from the U.S. Names mentioned in this connection were Archbishops MacNicholas of Cincinnati, Mitty of San Francisco, Curley of Baltimore, Ritter of St. Louis.

‡ To the World Council of Churches, meeting in Geneva late in 1946, went an appeal from representatives of 30,000 Protestants in Spain. They wanted world wide support for their campaign for the right to establish Protestant schools; to print Protestant literature, tracts, hymn books, to hold Protestant burials in civil cemeteries; to do Protestant missionary work; to mark their churches with crosses and signboards. At the Vatican, spokesmen were quoted: "Franco is indeed severe. We would not oppose a change."

* Not to be confused with the Society of the Sacred Heart, which was instituted in America by Mother Rose Philippine Duchesne, who was beatified in 1936 and may also soon become a saint.



St. Frances Xavier Cabrini's remains lie in this vault in N. Y.

HEADS OF STATES AND CAPITALS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

[corrected to January 31, 1947]

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT	CAPITAL	HEAD OF GOVERNMENT
Afghanistan	Kingdom	Kabul	King—Mohammed Zahir P.M.—Mohammed Hashim Khan
Albania	Republic	Tirana	Premier—Enver Hoxha
Algeria	France	Algiers	G.G.—Yves Chataigneau
Arabia			
Saudi-Arabia	Kingdom	Mecca	Ruler—Abdul-Aziz ibn Abdur- Rahman Al-Saisal Al Sa'ud
Yemen	Kingdom	Sanaa	Ruler—Zaidi Iman Yahya b. Muhammad b. Hamid ed Din
Argentina	Republic	Buenos Aires	Pres.—Juan Domingo Peron
Australia	Dominion	Canberra	G.G.—William John McKell P.M.—Joseph B. Chifley
Austria	Republic	Vienna	Pres.—Karl Renner Chancellor—Leopold Figl
Belgium	Kingdom	Brussels	King—Leopold III Regent—Prince Charles P.M.—Camille Huysmans
Bolivia	Republic	La Paz	Pres.—Enrique Hertzog
Brazil	Republic	Rio de Janeiro	Pres.—Eurico Dutra
Bulgaria	Republic	Sofia	Premier—Georgi Dimitrov
Canada	Dominion	Ottawa	G.G.—Lord Alexander P.M.—W. L. Mackenzie King
Chile	Republic	Santiago	Pres.—Gabriel Gonzalez Videla
China	Republic	Nanking	Pres.—Chiang Kai-shek Premier—T. V. Soong
Colombia	Republic	Bogota	Pres.—Mariano Ospina Perez
Costa Rica	Republic	San Jose	Pres.—Teodoro Picado
Cuba	Republic	Havana	Pres.—Ramon Grau San Mar- tin
Czechoslovakia	Republic	Prague	Pres.—Eduard Benes Premier—Klement Gottwald
Denmark	Kingdom	Copenhagen	King—Christian X P.M.—Knud Kristensen
Dominican Republic		Cuidad Trujillo	Pres.—Rafael Leonidas Tru- jillo
Dutch East Indies		Batavia	G.G.—Hubertus van Mook Prs.—Dr. Achmed Soekarno
Indonesian Republic			Premier—Sutan Sjarir
Ecuador	Republic	Quito	Pres.—Jose Maria Velasco Ibarro
Egypt	Kingdom	Cairo	King—Farouk I P.M.—Mahmoud Fahmy Nok- rashy Pasha
Eire	Republic	Dublin	Pres.—Sean T. O'Kelly P.M.—Eamon de Valera
Ethiopia	Empire	Addis Ababa	Emperor—Haile Selassie I P.M.—Bitwoded Makonnen Endalkachow
Finland	Republic	Helsinki	Pres.—Juho K. Paasikivi Premier—Mauno Pekkala

HEADS OF STATES AND CAPITALS OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

—Continued

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT	CAPITAL	HEAD OF GOVERNMENT
France	Republic	Paris	Pres.—Vincent Auriol Premier—Paul Ramadier
Germany	Republic	Berlin	
U.S. Occupied Zone			Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, C.-in-c.
British	"		Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, C.-in-c.
French	"		Gen. Joseph Koenig, C.-in-c.
Russian	"		Marshal Sokolovsky, C.-in-c.
Bavaria	Republic	Munich	Mins.—Pres. Hans Ehard
Greece	Kingdom	Athens	King—George II P.M.—Demetrios Maximos
Haiti	Republic	Port-au Prince	Pres.—Dumarsais Estime
Honduras	Republic	Tegucigalpa	Pres.—Dr. Tiburcio Carias Andino
Hungary	Republic	Budapest	Pres.—Zoltan Tildy P.M.—Ferenc Nagy
Iceland	Republic	Reykjavik	Pres.—Sveinn Bjoernsson P.M.—Stefan Stefansson
India	British Empire	New Delhi	Viceroy—Archibald P. Wavell
Interim native government			Pres.—Jawaharlal Nehru
All-Indian Congress party			Pres.—A. Kripalani
Sikh party			Pres.—Sardar Baldev Singh
Moslem League			Pres.—M. A. Jinnah
Nepal	Kingdom	Kathmandu	King—H.M. Maharajadhiraja Shu n Sher Jung Deva P.M.—H.H. Maharaja Sir Padma Shum Sher Jung Ba- hadur Rana
Hyderabad	Semi-Independent	Hyderabad	Nizam—Osman Ali Khan
Kashmir	Semi-Independent	Srinager	Maharaja—Sir Hari Singhja Badadur
Baroda	Semi-Independent	Baroda	Maharaja—Sir Pratap Sinha Gaekwar
Gwalior	Semi-Independent		Maharaja—Sir Jivali Rao Scinda
Mysore	Semi-Independent	Bangalore	Maharaja—H.H. Sri Jaya Cha- maraja Wadiyar Bahadur
Indo-China			
Viet-Nam	Republic	Hanoi	Pres.—Ho Chi Minh
Cochin China	Republic	Saigon	Pres.—Levan Hoach
Iran	Kingdom	Teheran	King—Mohammed Riza Shah Pahlevi Premier—Ahmad Ghavam
Iraq	Kingdom	Bagdad	King—Feisal II Regent—Emir Abdul Illah Premier—Arshad el Umari
Northern Ireland	Britain	Belfast	Governor—Earl of Granville P.M.—Sir Basil Brooke
Italy	Republic	Rome	Pres.—Eurico de Nicola P.M.—Alcide de Gasperi
Japan	Allied Control Council	Tokyo	Emperor—Hirohito P.M.—Shigeru Yoshida
Korea	Allied Control Council	Seoul	Prov. Gov.—Jha O. Koo
Liberia	Republic	Monrovia	Pres.—William V. S. Tubman
Luxembourg	Grand Duchy	Luxembourg	Grand Duchess—Charlotte P.M.—Pierre Dupong
Mexico	Republic	Mexico City	Pres.—Miguel Aleman Valdes
Netherlands	Kingdom	Amsterdam	Queen—Wilhemina P.M.—W. Schermerhorn

HEADS OF STATES AND CAPITALS OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

—Continued

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT	CAPITAL	HEAD OF GOVERNMENT
Newfoundland	Dominion	St. John's	G.G.—Gordon MacDonald
New Zealand	Dominion	Wellington	G.G.—Sir Bernard Freyberg
Nicaragua	Republic	Managua	Pres.—Anastasio Somoza
Norway	Kingdom	Oslo	King—Haakon VII P.M.—Einar Gerhardsen
Palestine	British Mandate	Jerusalem	High Commissioner—Sir Alan Cunningham
Panama	Republic	Panama	Pres.—Enrique Adolpho Jimenez
Paraguay	Republic	Asuncion	Pres.—Don Higinio Morinigo Premier—José Alzamora
Peru	Republic	Lima	Pres.—Dr. Jose Bustamante Premier—Julio Ernesto Portugal
Philippines	Republic	Manila	Pres.—Manuel A. Roxas
Poland	Republic	Warsaw	Pres.—Boleslaw Bierut P.M.—Josef Cyrankiewicz
Portugal	Republic	Lisbon	Pres.—Antonio Oscar Carmona P.M.—Antonio Salazar
Romania	Kingdom	Bucharest	King—Michael I P.M.—Petru Groza
Salvador	Republic	San Salvador	Pres.—Salvador Castaneda Castro
Siam	Kingdom	Bangkok	King—Phu-niphon Aduldet Regent—Prince Chai-net Phya Manaveraj Sevi Premier—Kuang Aphaiwong
Spain	Republic	Madrid	Premier—Francisco Franco Provisional President in Exile—Diego Martinez Barrios
Sweden	Kingdom	Stockholm	King—Gustav V P.M.—Tage Erlander
Switzerland	Republic	Berne	Pres.—Philippe Etter
Syria	Republic	Damascus	Pres.—Shucri Bey al Kouatli P.M.—Jamil Mardam Bey
Lebanon	Republic	Beirut	Pres.—Bechara el Khoury P.M.—Riad es Solh
Transjordan	Kingdom	Amman	Emir—Abdullah ibn Hussien
Turkey	Republic	Ankara	Pres.—Ismet Inonu P.M.—Recep Peker
Union of South Africa	Dominion	Pretoria	G.G.—Gideon Brand van Zyl P.M.—Jan C. Smuts
United Kingdom	Kingdom	London	King—George VI P.M.—Clement R. Attlee
U.S.S.R.	Soviet Republic	Moscow	Pres.—Nikolai Mikhailovitch Shvernik Premier—Joseph Stalin
Byelo-Russian S.S.R.		Minsk	Premier—P. K. Ponomarenko
Ukrainian S.S.R.		Kiev	Premier—N. S. Khrushchev
Uruguay	Republic	Montevideo	Pres.—Tomas Berreta
Venezuela	Republic	Caracas	Pres.—Romula Betancourt
Yugoslavia	Republic	Belgrade	Pres.—Josef (Tito) Broz

Abbreviations:
Pres.—President

P.M.—Prime Minister
G.G.—Governor General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

President: Harry S. Truman, Missouri.

Vice President: (vacant)

President *pro-tempore* of the Senate: Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan.

Speaker of the House of Representatives: Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Secretary of State: George Catlett Marshall of Virginia.

Secretary of the Treasury: John Wesley Snyder, Missouri.

Secretary of War: Robert Porter Patterson, New York.

Attorney-General: Thomas Campbell Clark, Texas.

Postmaster-General: Robert Emmet Hannegan, Missouri.

Secretary of the Navy: James Forrestal, New York.

Secretary of the Interior: Julius Albert Krug, Wisconsin.

Secretary of Agriculture: Clinton Presba Anderson, New Mexico.

Secretary of Commerce: William Averill Harriman, New York.

Secretary of Labor: Lewis Baxter Schwellenbach, Washington (State).

The Supreme Court of the United States

Chief Justice: Frederick Moore Vinson, Kentucky.

Associate Justices: Hugo Lafayette Black, Alabama; Stanley Forman Reed, Kentucky; Felix Frankfurter, Massachusetts; William Orville Douglas, Connecticut; Frank Murphy, Michigan; Robert Houghwout Jackson, New York; Wiley Blount Rutledge, Iowa; Harold Hitz Burton, Ohio.

Other Major Officials

Speaker of the House of Representatives: Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Massachusetts.

Chief Delegate to United Nations (1947): Warren R. Austin, Vermont.

Chief of Staff, United States Army: General of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower, Kansas.

Chief of Naval Operations: Fleet Admiral Chester William Nimitz, Texas.

Commanding General, Army Air Forces: General Carl Spaatz, Pennsylvania.

Commandant U.S. Marine Corps: General Alexander A. Vandegrift.

Commandant U.S. Coast Guard: Admiral Joseph F. Farley.

Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board: Mariner S. Eccles, Utah.

Chairman of the Social Security Board: Arthur J. Altmeyer, Wisconsin.

Surgeon-General: Thomas Parran, New York.

Commissioner of the Office of Education: John W. Studebaker, Iowa.

Administrator of Veterans' Affairs: General Omar Nelson Bradley, Missouri.

Chairman of Federal Power Commission: Leland Olds, New York.

Chairman of Federal Communications Commission: Charles R. Denny, Jr.

Chairman of Federal Trade Commission: William August Ayres, Kansas.

Chairman of Interstate Commerce Commission: George M. Barnard, Indiana.

Chairman of National Labor Relations Board: Paul M. Herzog, New York.

Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission: David Eli Lilienthal, Illinois.

Governor of Alaska: Ernest Gruening.

Governor of Hawaii: Ingram M. Stainback.

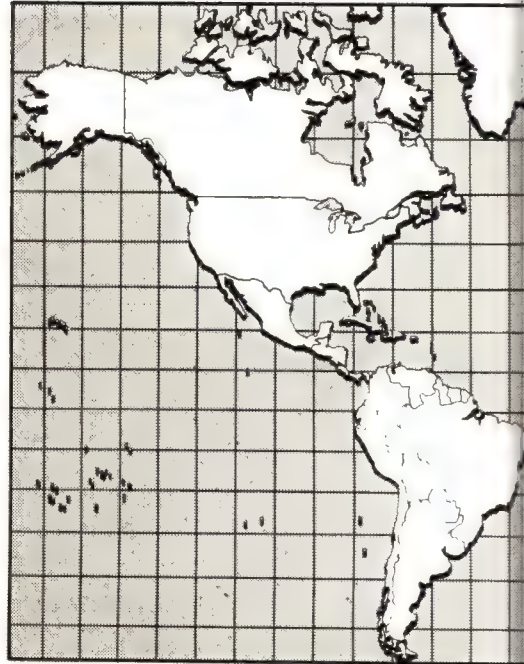
A table of electoral votes for President 1928-1944 will be found in page 592.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF 1947

THERE were but few areas on Earth in 1947 that cartographers could map with any assurance that their handiwork would not require change soon.

Some World War II peace treaties had been written, but the most important remained to be framed and adopted. Meanwhile, revolutions, independence movements, customs unions, explorations, vast construction projects and other factors were effecting changes in boundary lines, governmental setups and natural conformations.

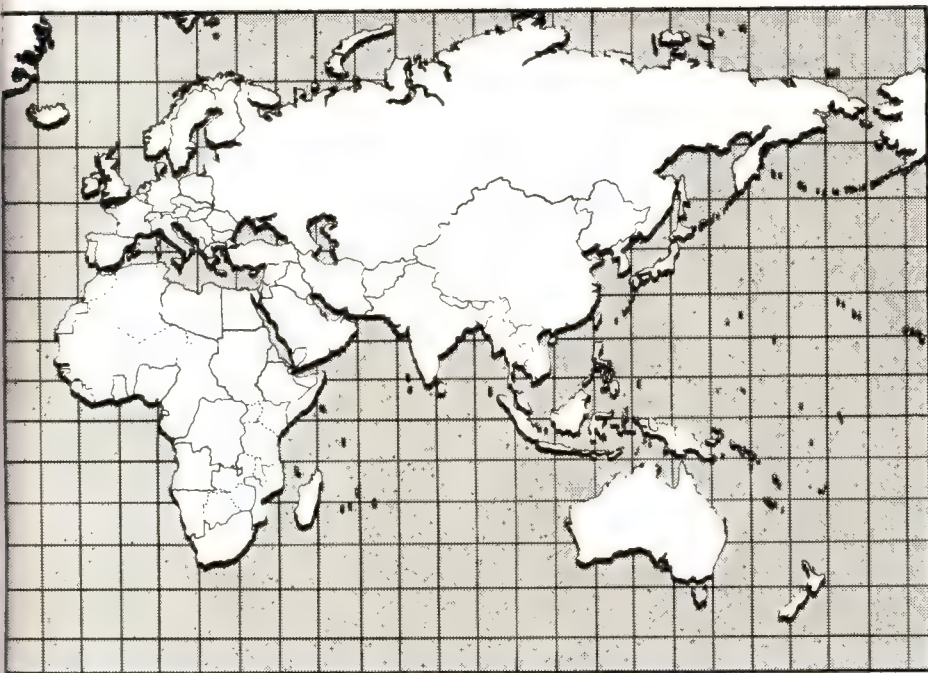
The whole of Eastern Europe, the Near East and East Asia are in ferment. More than 20,000,000 persons in Eastern Europe have been expelled from their homes since the end of World War II or are now threatened with expulsion. The group effected includes 3,000,000 Poles from East of the Curzon Line whereon Russia has established a new geographic frontier, 500,000 Hungarians, and 17,000,000 German-speaking peoples. Hundreds of thousands of Jews remained home-



less in refugee camps, barred from Palestine and other countries. Their number was increased by Jews from the territory taken by Russia.*

* Rabbi Benjamin Schultz of New York wrote in 1946: "Russia is the world's cruelest dungeon for the Jew. Most of the million and a half there would flee if they could." The "iron curtain" was raised briefly, as Polish Jews were sent beyond the new Russian frontier.

KEY TO MAP SYMBOLS			
Important Highways Vital Rail Links Oil Pipe Lines 1939 Boundaries Important Cities (Seals of Government in CAPITAL letters)	Wheat...	Timber...	Iron and Steel...
	Rice...	Rubber...	Heavy Industry...
	Sugar...	Uranium...	Hydro Electricity...
	Cattle...	Tin...	Aircraft Plants...
	Tobacco...	Oil...	Ship Building...
	Cotton...	Coal...	Naval Bases...



Millions of other Europeans who were *not* homeless were ill-housed, ill-clothed and ill-fed. Nearly all the victorious nations on the Continent were on as low rations as defeated Germany and Italy. Only the neutrals in World War II ate well.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was closing up shop; and at the beginning of 1947 a projected International Refugee Organization that was to take over some of its functions had not been implemented by the United Nations. The U. S., which contributed three-fourths of the cost of UNRRA, decided in mid-1946 not to provide any more money, after widespread evidence accumulated that UNRRA relief was being used for political purposes in a number of countries in which, at the same time, bitter anti-American propaganda was rife.

In 1946, airplanes flew halfway around the world without a stop.

No place on earth was more than 60 hours by air from Washington. It was indeed a small world, but a long way from being One World. The United Nations was only a name so far.

It was more important in 1947 than ever before for Americans to understand the special position that the United States now occupied and the implications involved. It was more important than ever for them to know maps and histories of the nations of the world, and to follow the news closely and comprehendingly.

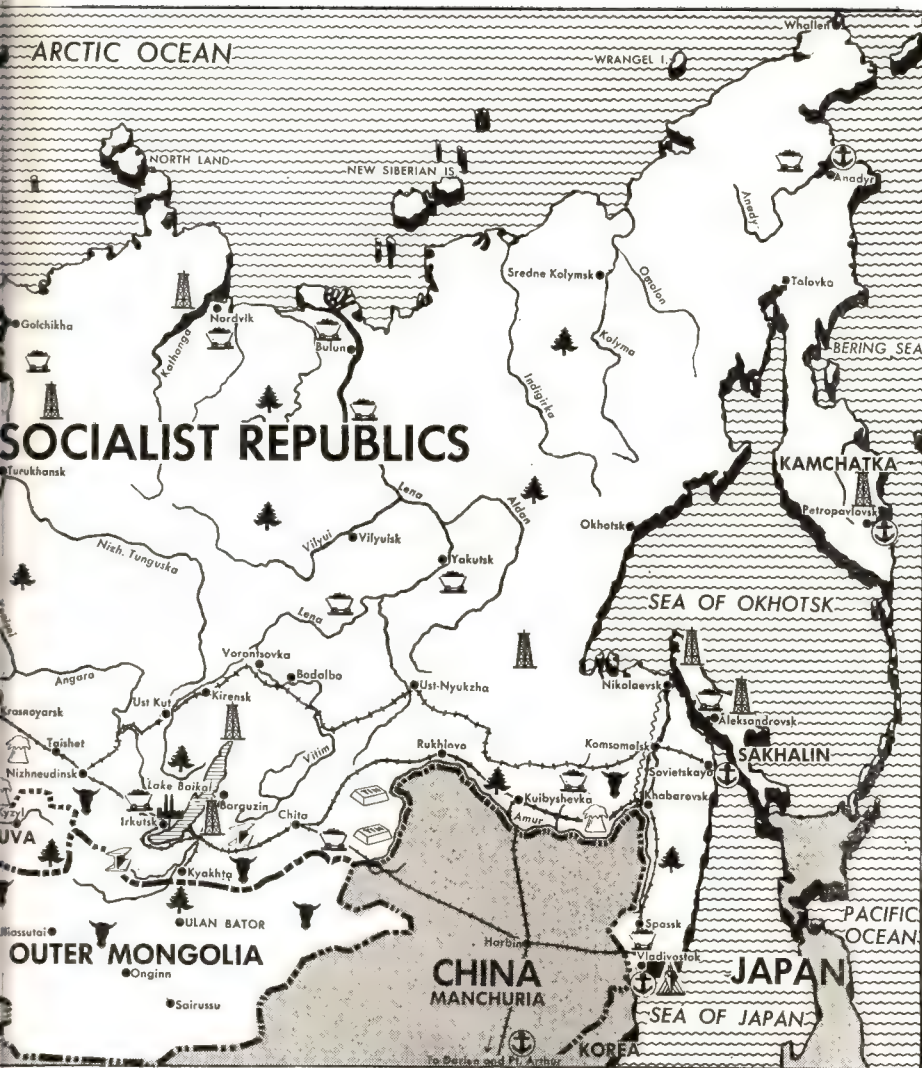
The maps in the following pages were all made especially for this book. They indicated latest settled boundaries, as of the time the book was prepared for publication. A study of the symbols shown in the opposite page will aid the reader in understanding them and assaying their importance in world affairs.



RUSSIA (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*). Republic-dictatorship. Area: 8,390,490 sq. mi. Pop. (est. 1947): 200,000,000. Principal cities: Moscow (capital), Leningrad, Kiev, Stalingrad, Vladivostok, Gorky, Kharkov, Kazan, Odessa, Rostov-on-Don, Sverdlovsk, Tiflis, Dnepropetrovsk. Monetary unit: ruble. Languages: Russian, Ukrainian, and many others.

Russia continued its territorial and political expansion in 1946.

At home, it was in the second year of a new Five Year Plan announced by Stalin to make the USSR able to raise the standard of living of its people to a level more nearly approximating that of the masses in western and democratic nations. But reports in the Russian press showed progress was slow because of the



fact that the Russian produces a fraction of the American worker in a corresponding job, and due to the blundering of the bureaucracy. The latter was under continuous fire in the Russian press. *Pravda*, official Moscow newspaper, called for a "cleanup of the scum of bureaucracy." The budget chairman of the two Soviet parliamentary houses issued a joint condemnation of the

entire food, films, clothing and mining industries for inefficiency, theft and embezzlement.

Observers pointed to the evident low state of industrial efficiency in Russia as the most hopeful sign in the world situation. They surmised that Stalin was not ready for a war, even if he wanted one, in which he would be dependent upon his own economy for the means of waging it.



ALASKA. Territory of the U.S. Area: 586,000 sq. mi. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of Texas). Pop. (est. 1946): 75,000. Principal cities: Juneau (capital), Ketchikan, Fairbanks, Anchorage.

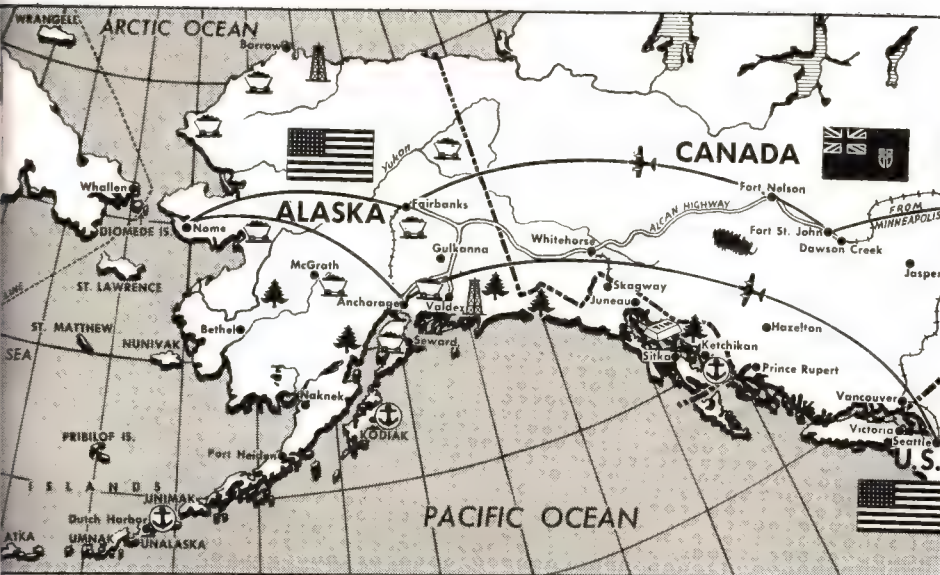
Purchased in 1867 from Russia for \$7,200,000, and paid for many times over by the mineral and natural wealth it offers, Alaska in 1947 promised to become far more valuable to the U.S. than anyone ever dreamed in the days before long-range airplanes were developed. With transpolar air routes the shortest distances between many points in Northern Europe and Northern Asia and the U.S., Alaska is now of immense importance in world strategic concepts. The armed services are establishing extensive bases there.

Alaskan voters, in 1946, approved a petition to Congress to admit Alaska as the 49th or 50th State (Hawaii also made a bid for Statehood). Reconstruction of the war-built Alcan Highway [see map] permitted the highway to be opened to

casual civilian traffic. Alaska hoped for an influx of tourists, and hardy, well-heeled settlers.

CANADA. Dominion within the British Empire. Area: 3,690,000 sq. mi. (larger than the Continental U.S. and Alaska). Pop. (est. 1947): 15,000,000. Principal cities: Montreal (1,000,000); Toronto (750,000); Vancouver; Winnipeg; Hamilton; Ottawa (capital); Quebec; Windsor. Of the total population, approx. 6,000,000 are of British origin, 4,000,000 of French origin. Rest are mainly German (500,000), Ukrainian (400,000), Scandinavians, Netherlands, Poles, Indians and Eskimos. Monetary unit: Canadian dollar. Languages: English and French.

A new nickel mining field, discovered in 1941 and opened in 1946, 400 miles north of Winnipeg, made northern Manitoba a rival of northern Ontario in the production of this crucial metal (of which Canada produces 80% of the world supply).





MEXICO. *Republic.* Area: 763,944 sq. mi. ($\frac{1}{4}$ the size of the U.S.). Pop. (est. 1942): 20,625,826. Principal cities: Mexico City (capital), 1,500,000; Guadalajara, Monterrey, Puebla. Monetary unit: peso. Language: Spanish.

The 3,300-mile all-weather Pan-American Highway, from the Texas border southward to Guatemala and on toward Panama, was brought nearer completion and attracted an increasing number of tourists.

CUBA. *Republic.* Area: 44,164 sq. mi. (about the size of Pennsylvania). Pop. (est. 1943): 4,777,284. Capital: Havana. Monetary unit: peso. Language: Spanish.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. Area: 19,332 sq. mi. (about the combined size of Vermont and New Hampshire). Pop. (est. 1943): 1,826,407. Capital: Ciudad Trujillo. Monetary unit: U.S. dollar. Language: Spanish.

HAITI, Republic. Area: 10,204 sq. mi. (about the size of Maryland). Pop. (est. 1937): 3,000,000. Capital: Port-au-Prince. Monetary unit: *gourde*. Language: French.

PUERTO RICO. Territory of the U.S. Area: 3,435 sq. mi. Pop. (est. 1947): 1,500,000. Capital: San Juan. Language: Spanish.

The 100 by 35 mile island has the highest birthrate in the world and a density of 1200 persons per sq. mi. Population pressure, chronic unemployment there, and a shortage of labor in the U.S. during the war years produced an exodus of some 400,000 natives that is continuing.

Both independence and admission to the Union as a State is being agitated in Puerto Rico.

GUATEMALA, Republic. Area: 45,452 sq. mi. (about the size of Pennsylvania). Pop. (est. 1943): 3,450,732. Capital: Guatemala City. Monetary unit: *quetzal*. Language: Spanish.

Sept. 15, 1946, was 125th birthday of Guatemala and four sister Central American republics—Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Originally they were one Cap-

taincy-General of Spain, and after winning their freedom, they became the United Provinces of Central America. Lack of roads hampered communication, the feeble bonds of union dissolved, and five separate republics resulted. New Guatemala's president seeks a reunion.

SALVADOR, Republic. Area: 13,176 sq. mi. (about the size of Maryland). Pop. (est. 1944): 1,896,168. Capital: San Salvador. Monetary unit: *colone*. Language: Spanish.

In 1946, Salvador and Guatemala abolished their frontier.

HONDURAS, Republic. Area: 41,275 sq. mi. (about the size of Pennsylvania). Pop. (est. 1940): 1,105,504. Capital: Tegucigalpa. Monetary unit: *lempira*. Language: Spanish.

BRITISH HONDURAS. Crown colony. Area: 8,867 sq. mi. Pop. (est. 1945): 63,390. Capital: Belize. Monetary unit: British pound.

NICARAGUA, Republic. Area: 60,000 sq. mi. (about the size of Georgia). Pop. (est. 1942): 1,013,946. Capital: Managua. Monetary unit: *cordoba*. Language: Spanish.

COSTA RICA, Republic. Area: (est.): 23,000 sq. mi. (about the size of West Virginia). Pop. (est. 1943): 705,305. Capital: San Jose. Monetary unit: *colon*. Language: Spanish.

PANAMA, Republic. Area: 33,667 sq. mi. (about the size of Maine). Pop. (est. 1941): 635,836. Capital: Panama. Monetary unit: *balboa*. Language: Spanish.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE. Leasehold of the U.S. Area: 553 sq. mi. (of which 191 are water). Civil pop. (est. 1945): 48,351. The military and naval establishments provide a large additional American population.



BRAZIL. Republic. Area: 3,275,510 sq. mi. (larger than the U.S.A.). pop. (est. 1943): 44,460,000. Largest and most populous country in South America and fourth largest in the world. Principal cities: Rio de Janeiro (capital), Sao Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Natal, Pernambuco. Monetary unit: cruzeiro. Language: Portuguese.

VENEZUELA. Republic. Area: 352,170 sq. mi. (about the size of Texas and Oklahoma combined).

Pop. (est. 1941): 3,839,747. Capital: Caracas. Monetary unit: bolivar. Language: Spanish.

ECUADOR. Republic. Area: 275,936 sq. mi. (larger than Texas). Pop. (1942): 3,085,871. Capital: Quito. Monetary unit: sucre. Language: Spanish.

CHILE. Republic. Area: 296,717 sq. mi. (larger than Texas). Pop. (est. 1943): 5,237,432. Capital: Santiago. Monetary unit: peso. Language: Spanish.





PARAGUAY. Republic. Area: 174,854 sq. mi. (slightly larger than California). Pop. (est. 1941): 1,040,420. Capital: Asuncion. Monetary unit: guarani. Language: Spanish, but most persons speak guarani, an Indian dialect.

BOLIVIA. Republic. Area: 537,792 sq. mi. (about twice the size of Texas). Pop. (est. 1943): 3,533,900. Capital: Sucre. (Seat of government actually is La Paz.) Monetary unit: boliviano. Language: Spanish.

COLOMBIA. Republic. Area: 448,794 sq. mi. (combined size of Texas and California). Pop. (est. 1942): 9,523,200. Capital: Bogota. Monetary unit: peso. Language: Spanish.

URUGUAY. Republic. Area: 72,153 sq. mi. (about size of North Dakota). Pop. (est. 1941): 2,185,626. Capital: Montevideo. Monetary unit: peso. Language: Spanish.

PERU. Republic. Area: 532,000 sq. mi. (about twice Texas). Pop. (est. 1940): 7,023,111. Capital: Lima. Monetary unit: sol. Language: Spanish.

ARGENTINA. Republic. Area: 1,084,935 sq. mi. ($\frac{1}{3}$ size of U.S.A.). Pop. (est. 1944): 13,909,950. Principal cities: Buenos Aires (capital), largest city in South America; La Plata; Rosario; Cordoba. Monetary unit: peso. Language: Spanish.

Argentina is pressing a claim to the Falkland Islands, long held by Britain.



DENMARK. *Monarchy. Area: 16,575 sq. mi. (half the size of Maine). Pop. (est. 1939): 3,805,000. Capital: Copenhagen. Monetary unit: krone. Language: Danish.*

Iceland, which was under Danish rule for more than a century, declared its freedom in 1941. In Sept. 1946, the Faroe Islands, lying between Norway and Iceland, voted themselves free of Denmark. The Danes' last overseas possession is Greenland (to which Norway also makes partial claim), world's largest island—827,300 square miles, more than twice as large as the next biggest: New Guinea. At the beginning of 1947, an I.N.S. man wrote:

One of these days, when the parties concerned feel that Russia isn't looking, the U.S. probably is going to buy Greenland from Denmark for a billion dollars.

We and the Danes will produce some fancy, neatly worded double-talk about the deal. But, of course, we want Greenland as a defensive base.

I spent a little time in Greenland during the winter of 1944-45 and would like to speak for the GI's and airmen I met there. It is the world's lousiest stretch of land, if that isn't too subtle.

"Land" is used advisedly. The only visible land is a thin, flinty lip that curls around the extreme southern coast of the island. Somehow, it manages to sustain life in the island's 15,000 inhabitants, mostly Eskimos. They survive mainly on fish, of course.

The Americans did astounding things in Greenland during the war. Engineers hacked three remarkable airfields out of the ice, rock and tundra on the coasts.

Farther to the North we set up tiny weather stations where six or eight men and their equipment were ice-locked for as much as ten months at a time. Food was dropped to them. They developed an entirely new malady, commonly called the "Greenland stare"—a form of stir-craziness.

We had to have them up there, for

Greenland is the cradle of all Europe's weather. Bombing missions over the continent and ground and sea operations needed the weather reports. And the air transport command, which threw a veritable bridge of airlines and bombers over the North Atlantic, needed those Greenland bases.

ICELAND. *Republic. Area: 39,709 sq. mi. (about the size of Kentucky). Pop. (est. 1943): 125,915. Capital: Reykjavik. Monetary unit: krona. Language: Icelandic.*

Iceland's sub-arctic climate is modified by Gulf Stream. It has many volcanic hot springs: the natural hot water is piped to cities and used to heat buildings. The land is fertile enough to produce, with the fisheries, nearly all of the island's food.

In 1946, evacuation of U.S. military and naval personnel which occupied Iceland in 1944, was begun. The Keflavik airport, built by the U.S. army, was demilitarized and became an international airfield.

FINLAND. *Republic. Area: 134,588 sq. mi. Pop. (est. 1942): 3,900,000. Capital: Helsinki. Monetary unit: mark. Language: Finnish.*

Finland was deprived of its only year-round harbor, Petsamo, by the terms of the 1946 treaty of peace with Russia.

NORWAY. *Kingdom. Area: 124,556 sq. mi. (about the size of New*





Mexico). Pop. (est. 1940): 2,937,000. Capital: Oslo. Monetary unit: krone. Language: Norwegian.

Norway's overseas possessions were considered of little importance until 1944 when Russia made secret demands on Norway (not publicly revealed until 1946) for bases in the islands of Spitsbergen officially known as Svalbard. They lie 400 miles from Greenland.

SWEDEN. Monarchy. Area: 173,347 sq. mi. (slightly larger than California). Pop. (est. 1944): 6,522,827. Capital: Stockholm. Monetary unit: kronor. Language: Swedish.

Sweden, neutral throughout the war, when its industries supplied both sides, moved prosperously ahead filling postwar orders. It emerged from the conflict in a strong position economically.



GREAT BRITAIN. *Monarchy.* Area: 93,983 sq. mi. (about the size of Oregon). Pop.: 47,886,445. Principal cities: London (capital), Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Cardiff, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Belfast. Monetary unit: pound.

In 1947, the United Kingdom faced the greatest crises in its history. The Empire, whence came its strength for centuries, was breaking

up into independent units. The country entered upon a scheme of nationalization of major industries and production fell at a time that Britain needed a peak output to rebuild its shattered trade and hold its economic spheres of influence. [At the same time, military experts opposed reconstruction of British industry in England; they said the island could nevermore be protected from devastation by air.]

BELGIUM. Monarchy. Area: 11,775 sq. mi. Pop. (est. 1941): 8,386,553—densest in Europe. Principal cities: Brussels (capital), Antwerp. Monetary unit: franc. Language: Flemish in Flanders, French in the Walloon region.

EIRE. Independent Republic within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Area: 27,137 sq. mi. (about the size of West Virginia). Pop. (1941): 2,989,700. Monetary unit: Irish pound. Language: Gaelic (official) and English.





NETHERLANDS. *Monarchy.* Area: 12,862 sq. mi. (about size Delaware and Maryland combined). Pop. (est. 1944): 9,090,000. Principal cities: Amsterdam (capital), The Hague (seat of royal government), Rotterdam. Monetary unit: guilder (florin). Language: Dutch.

FRANCE. *Republic.* Area: 212,659 sq. mi. Pop. (est. 1942): 38,000,000. Principal cities: Paris (capital), Marseilles, Lille, Lyon, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Cherbourg, Reims, Strasbourg, Calais, Brest, Boulogne. Monetary unit: franc. Language: French.

France received territorial additions under the Italian peace treaty in 1946: two small areas east and

north of Nice. It sought control of the Ruhr, chief center of German steel manufacture, under terms that would block any possibility of the Ruhr being able to aid a German military revival in the future.

France's vast overseas empire was almost intact at the war's end, but it was forced to grant autonomy to part of Indo-China [q.v.] and in 1947 was engaged in warfare with the resultant Viet Nam native republic. Natives of Madagascar, French possession since 1896, also were agitating independence.

France had more serious troubles at home: in the general election of Nov. 10, 1946, Communists won the most seats in the Constituent Assembly, with the Popular Republi-

can Party second and the Socialists third. Subsequently, a Socialist was elected president and a Socialist became premier, by leave of the Communists, who installed one of their leaders as deputy premier and placed Communists in key posts in the government.

To weld stronger links with some of its colonies, France in 1946 declared Martinique and Guadeloupe in the Atlantic, Reunion in the Indian Ocean (near Madagascar), and French Guiana (in South America) departments of France, with direct representation in parliament.

SPAIN. *Republic - dictatorship.* Area: 196,607 sq. mi. Pop. (est. 1944): 26,761,902. Principal cities: Madrid (capital), Barcelona, Bilbao,

Cadiz, Granada, Malaga, Seville, Valencia, Santander. Monetary unit: *peseta*. Language: *Spanish*.

Repeated pressure was sought through the United Nations in 1946 to force the downfall of the authoritarian regime of Francisco Franco; but he remained strongly entrenched, seemingly. As 1947 began, there were reports he had obtained assurance he would be welcomed to a haven in Eire if he left Spain. A Spanish republican government-in-exile had been set up in Mexico.

PORTUGAL. *Republic-dictatorship.* Area: 35,582 sq. mi. (size of Indiana). Pop. (est. 1944): 8,043,315. Principal cities: Lisbon (capital), Oporto. Monetary unit: *escudo*. Language: *Portuguese*.





GERMANY. Ruled by Allied Control Commission. Area: 182,741 sq. mi., divided into French, British, U.S. and Russian zones of occupation [see map]. Control capital: Berlin. German monetary unit: the reichsmark.

The Allied Control Commission in 1946 restored the German borders of 1937, except for eastern areas awarded to Poland; further revisions were due to be made in

the final peace treaties being framed in 1947.

AUSTRIA. Republic. Area (pre-war): 32,369 sq. mi., the population of which was approx. 7,000,000. Capital: Vienna. Monetary unit: schilling. Language: German.

Like Germany, Austria was divided into French, U.S., British and Russian occupation zones, but in June 1946, lines of demarcation

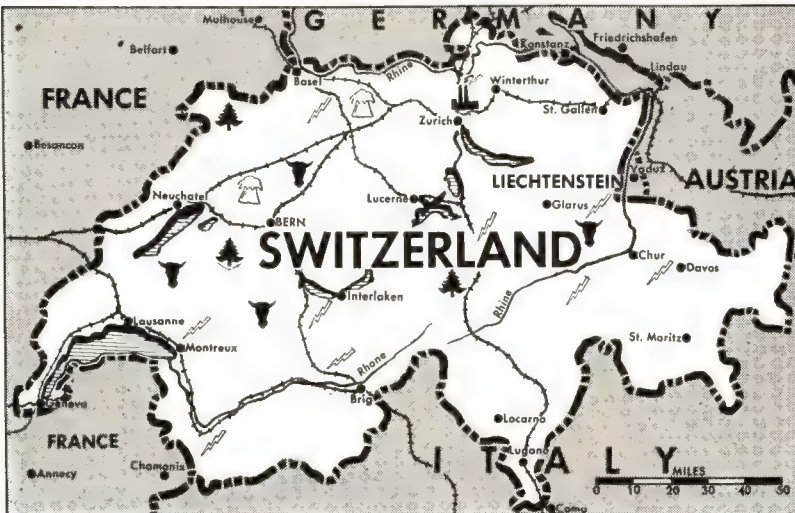


were removed, and the provisional government elected by popular vote in Nov. 1945 was given nominal control of the country. Communists were in the extreme minority in the National Assembly.

SWITZERLAND. *Republic.* Area: 15,737 sq. mi. (1½ times Maryland). Pop. (1941): 4,265,703. Capital: Berne. Monetary unit: franc. Languages: German, French, Italian, each in various areas.

ROMANIA. *Kingdom.* Area: 91,584 sq. mi. (about size of Oregon). Pop. (est. 1941): 15,686,153. Capital: Bucharest. Monetary unit: lev. Language: Romanian.

Romania loses one-fifth of its pre-war area and population by the decisions of the "Big Four" foreign ministers in 1946. Russia was given Bessarabia in the northeast and northern Bucovina in the north. The southern portion of Dobruja, on Romania's southeast rim, was given to Bulgaria.





CZECHOSLOVAKIA. *Republic.*
 Area: 49,358 sq. mi. Pop. (est.) 14,500,000. Capital: Prague. Monetary unit: koruna. Languages: Czech, Slovene, German.

In national elections, in May 1946, Democrats polled a higher vote than Communists. However, a Communist became premier and four Reds entered the Cabinet.



BULGARIA. Kingdom. Area: 42,808 sq. mi. (size of Tennessee). Pop. (est.): 6,549,664. Capital: Sofia. Monetary unit: lev. Language: Slavonic.

Communists won control of the national assembly in October.

HUNGARY. Republic. Area: 35,875 sq. mi. (size of Indiana). Pop. (est.): 9,100,000. Capital: Budapest. Monetary unit: forint, which supplanted the pengoe in 1946. Language: Magyar.

The third Hungarian republic

came into being in Feb. 1946, with Communists in the minority in the National Assembly.

POLAND. Republic. Area: 150,470 sq. mi. (without territorial revisions provided under the Potsdam agreements). Pop. (est. 1946): 23,622,334 (see preceding). Capital: Warsaw. Monetary unit: zloty. Language: Polish.

The government, under Russian domination in 1946, nationalized all industries employing more than 50 persons a shift.



YUGOSLAVIA. Communist dictatorship. Area: 95,558 sq. mi. (about size of Oregon). Pop. (est. 1940): 16,200,000. Capital: Belgrade. Monetary unit: dinar. Languages: Slovene, Croatian, Serbian.

The monarchy was deposed and Yugoslavia became a Communist federated republic in 1946, with Josef "Tito" Broz as the totalitarian ruler. All property was seized and nationalized. Yugoslavia made im-

portant territorial acquisitions through the terms of the peace treaty with Italy (q.v.).

ITALY. Republic. Area: 119,800 sq. mi. (size of New Mexico). Pop. (est. 1943): 45,801,000. Principal cities: Rome (capital), Milan, Genoa, Florence, Naples, Venice, Turin, Bologna, Palermo, Verona, Leghorn. Monetary unit: lira. Language: Italian.





Italy became a republic in 1946, by voting out the monarchy. First King Emmanuel, then his son, Humbert, who followed him on the throne briefly, went into exile. But the Fascist Party with which Mussolini rose to power was not dead; this was evident throughout 1946—there were SAM (Mussolini action squads) and GAM (Mussolini action groups) operating.

The Italian peace treaty drawn up by the Big Four powers reduces Italy's territorial possessions considerably below those held prior to World War I. Biggest territorial loss comes from the renouncing of its former African empire of Libia, Italian Somaliland, and Eritrea.

In Europe, the treaty provides that most of the Istrian peninsula,

called Venezia Giulia [see map], at the head of the Adriatic Sea, together with near-by islands and mainland to the north, are to be part of Yugoslavia. The transfer includes Pola and Fiume. Trieste and its environs become an international free territory.

Albania, recognized as independent by Italy, gets undisputed title to the island of Saseno. Minor frontier adjustments are made in favor of France in the Alpine borderland. The Dodecanese isles are turned over to Greece.

ALBANIA. Republic-dictatorship. Area: 10,629 sq. mi. (about size of Maryland). Pop. (est.) 1,100,000. Capital: Tirana. Monetary unit: franc. Language: Albanian.

GREECE. Monarchy. Area: 50,257 sq. mi. (size of New York state). Pop. (est. 1947): 6,600,000. Capital: Athens. Monetary unit: drachma. Language: Greek.

Greece, which British diplomacy and a British-supported monarchial government had managed to keep out of the Russian orbit at the end of World War II, was subjected throughout 1946 to pressures from Leftist parties within and the Leftist-dominated countries without.

With Britain no longer able to play the role of strong man in the Mediterranean, it remained for the U.S. to take over that role and support the tottering conservative regime in Greece, or let it fall into Communist and Russian control.

Conservatives in Greece needed a great deal of support, for they had lost almost everything in the war with Italy and Germany. A half million Greeks died in the war.





TURKEY. *Republic.* Area: 294,416 sq. mi. (twice Montana). Pop. (1945): 18,871,000. Capital: Ankara. Monetary unit: piastre. Language: Turkish.

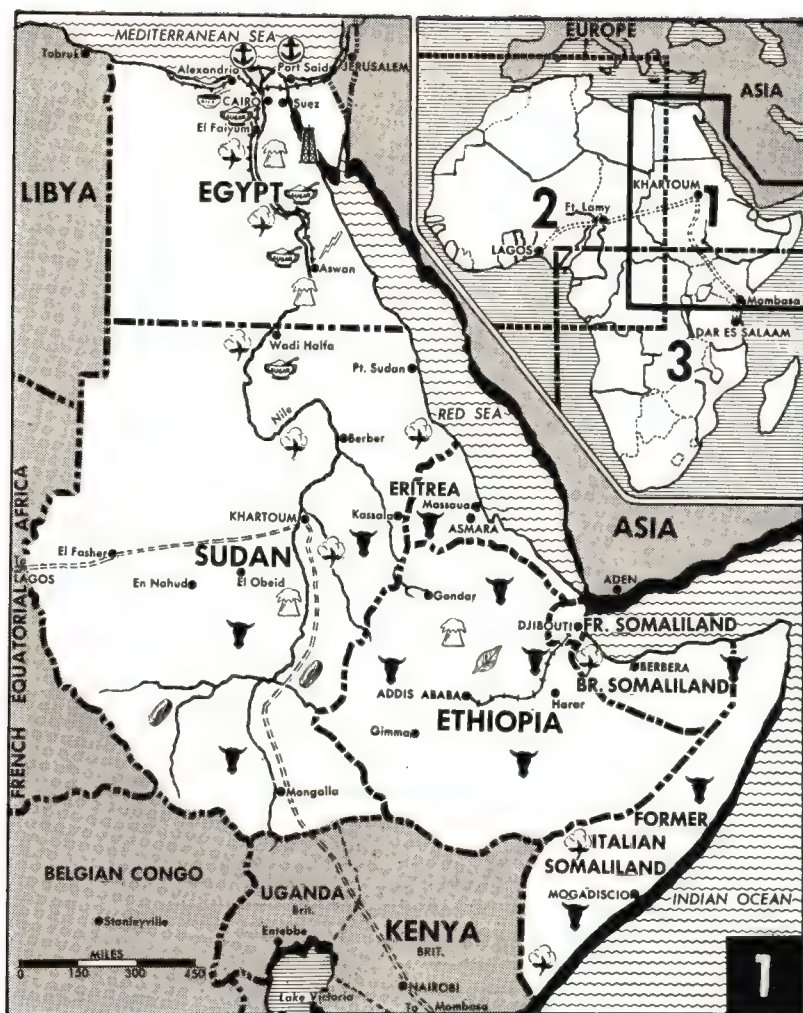
Turkey was subjected throughout 1946 to threat of attack by Russia. The Soviet sought joint control of the Dardanelles and accession of territory.

LEBANON AND SYRIA. *Allied republics.* Area: 57,900 sq. mi. Pop. (1943): 3,920,000. Capitals: Beirut, Damascus. Monetary unit: Syrian pound. Language: Syrian.

PALESTINE. *Mandate, ruled by Great Britain.* Area: 10,429 sq. mi. Pop. (est. 1945): 1,740,000. Capital: Jerusalem. Monetary unit: Palestine pound. Languages: English, Hebrew, Arabic.

It was torn by internecine warfare through 1946, as Great Britain failed to reach a basis of settlement between Jews and Arabs over the future status of the area, which Britain committed itself in 1917 to establish as a Jewish national home—an objective that Arab residents of the region now resist, backed by the powerful Arab League of states which ring it and straddle the British Empire “life-line.”





ETHIOPIA (*Abyssinia*). Kingdom. Area: 350,000 sq. mi. Native Pop. (est. 1939): 12,100,000. Capital: Addis Ababa. Languages: Arabic, Coptic.

Reconstituted after Italy's surrender, and its former ruler, Haile Selassie, restored to his throne, it was being aided in recovery and modernization in 1947 by a grant made to the Sinclair Oil Co. (U.S.) for exclusive oil-prospecting rights throughout the country, and by a U.S. Government loan.

EGYPT. Kingdom. Area: 386,000 sq. mi. (Texas and New Mexico combined). Pop. (est. 1942): 17,287,000. Monetary unit: Egyptian pound. Language: Arabic.

When in 1936, Britain's military occupation of Egypt was terminated, it retained certain rights and privileges with regard to defense of Suez Canal. Without this foresight, Britain would have lost World War II, for Egypt was the keystone of British strategy. It could have meant a United Nations defeat also.

With the war over, Egypt insisted on complete withdrawal, and in 1946 the Attlee government agreed. This meant giving up the great base at Alexandria as well as army evacuation. Britain's armies for defending Suez now must be based in Palestine, if anywhere, and British-owned Cyprus [see map, page 227] becomes of key importance.

As 1947 began, Britain and Egypt were having difficulties over the question of the future status of the Sudan, which has been a condominium of the two governments. The Sudan is a vital link in the Empire's projected new overland "life-line."

An I.N.S. dispatch from London said:

Great Britain pins her hopes for the survival of the Empire on her holdings in Africa.

Faced with deterioration of her strength in the Orient, British strategists now see in the Dark Continent a territory rich in natural resources around which imperial power can be rallied.

A glance at the map of Africa discloses the immensity of British controlled territory there. Gambia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, British Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Rhodesia are the important territories.

And at the southern tip of the continent is the Union of South Africa, with the mandated territory, South-west Africa.

The British Colonial Office here reveals, very frankly, imperial intentions





of strengthening the military position in Africa.

Most important, perhaps, is the proposal that a super-highway be built across the continent, from Nigeria on the west coast to Kenya on the east coast—a route 3,000 miles long.

¹ At each terminal, giant military installations would be built, under these plans. They would rival in size and power the bases held by the British at Gibraltar and Alexandria. World War II taught the Empire strategists how vulnerable the Mediterranean is. German forces marched across the deserts of Africa within hailing distance of the port at Alexandria. Nazis dominated Greece and the adjacent islands. Italian naval forces roamed the inland sea. Other enemy daggers pointed at the Suez Canal and the southern outlet from the Red Sea and the end of the war did not bring a return of

British political supremacy in *Mare Nostrum*.

Hence the installations in Nigeria and Kenya, and the transcontinental highway to replace the Mediterranean life-line. With them Britain could continue to have access to her own territories from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. Simultaneously, commercial and industrial development of the long neglected African continent could be speeded.

Coincidentally, Britain is mending political fences in Africa by giving natives a greater share of their local governments (as is France). Under a new constitution placed in effect in 1946, Africans have a majority in the legislature of the Gold Coast. Nigeria's natives also have a majority in their legis-

lature. Natives now sit in the legislatures or governing councils of Sierra Leone, East Africa, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

LIBERIA. *Republic.* Area: 43,000 sq. mi. (about size of Pennsylvania). Pop. (est.): 2,000,000. Capital: Monrovia. Monetary unit: American dollar. Language: English and native dialects.

In 1947, Liberia celebrates the centennial of its independence. It was established as a home for liberated slaves from the U.S., and the U.S. has remained its "best friend." It is the only native-ruled part of Africa.

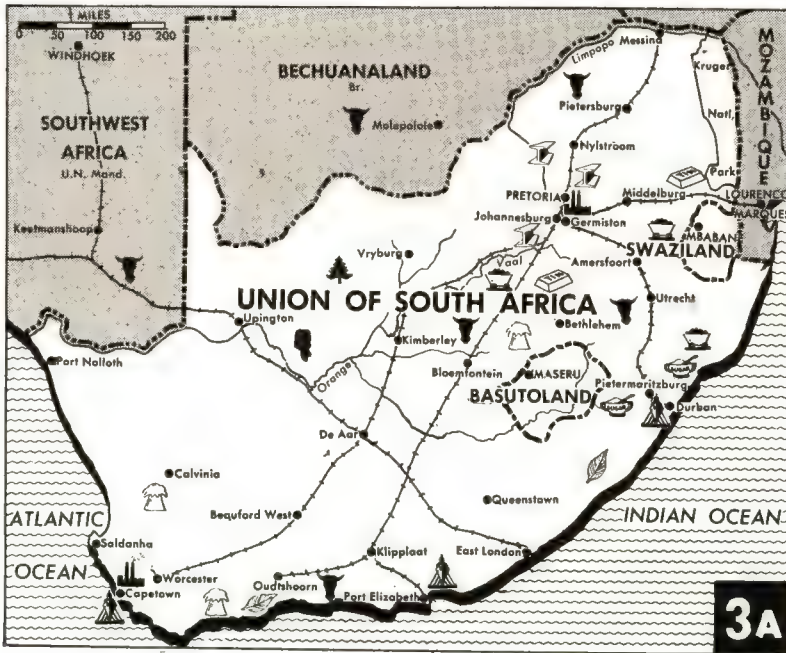
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. *Dominion within British Commonwealth.* Area: 472,550 sq. mi. Pop. (est. 1945): 11,250,000. Capital: Capetown. Monetary unit: South African pound. Languages: Afrikaans and English.

IRAN (Persia). *Kingdom.* Area: 628,000 sq. mi. Pop. (est.): 15,000,000. Capital: Teheran. Monetary unit: rial. Language: Persian.

A Russian-supported movement caused an autonomous government in Azerbaijan (see map) to be recognized by the Teheran regime early in 1946. Later, the Teheran government re-established its authority in Azerbaijan by force.

ARABIA. *Area (est.): 1,000,000 sq. mi. Pop. (est.): 10,000,000. This consists of six more or less independent Arab states (see map).*

Principal state is Saudi Arabia, ruled by Abdul-aziz ibn Abdur-Rahman Al-Faisal Al Sa'ud, the most influential single individual in the Arab world. His realm embraces the sultanate of Nejd and the kingdom of the Hejaz, within which lie the two holiest cities of Islam, Mecca and Medina. (Mecca is Ibn Sa'ud's capital.) To these,



Moslem faithful are bound to make pilgrimages. The revenues they produce and royalties from Saudi-Arabia's vast oil preserves pour millions into the hands of Ibn Sa'ud.

NEPAL. *Kingdom. Area: 54,000 sq. mi. Pop.: 5,600,000. Capital: Kathmandu. Language: principally Gurkha.*

IRAQ. *Kingdom. Area: 140,000 sq. mi. (about size of Montana). Pop. (est. 1942): 3,560,000. Capital: Bagdad. Monetary unit: dinar. Language: Arab.*

This is one of the great oil-producing countries of the world, with American concerns heavily interested. Most of the oil flows by pipeline, through Palestine, to ports on the Mediterranean.

TRANSJORDAN. *Kingdom. Area: 34,740 sq. mi. Pop. (est.) 400,000. Capital: Amman. Monetary unit: British pound. Language: Arabic.*

Transjordan was set up as an independent state in 1946, by division of the Palestine Mandate held by the British. Most of its population is Moslem. The ruler chosen is the son of the king of the Hejaz and brother of the king of Iraq; and a union with Iraq is in prospect.

INDIA. *Provisional republic. Area: 1,581,410 sq. mi. (half of U.S.). Pop. (1941) 388,997,955. Principal cities: Calcutta (2,100,000), Bombay (1,500,000), Madras, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Delhi (capital), Cawnpore. Monetary unit: rupee.*



In compliance with a wartime promise to effect Indian independence, within the structure of the Empire, at the war's end, Britain in 1946 sponsored an interim All-Indian government into which it invited representatives of the Congress Party (Hindus), Moslems, Parsees, Sikhs, Christians. The beginning of the functioning of this native government was accompanied by widespread riots resulting from clashes of Hindus and Moslems. The Moslems pressed demands for Pakistan, that is, an independent Moslem state within India. This made it appear that a unified Indian government was far from realization; nevertheless, the British an-

nounced their intention of withdrawing from India by June 1948.

The areas the Moslems want embraced in their Pakistan, are those in which the Moslem population is predominant; they total about 94,000,000.

There are some 254,000,000 Hindus, six million Christians, five million Sikhs, one and a half million Jains, 250,000 Buddhists, 100,000 Parsees, 25,000 Jews, among the 45 races, 2,400 castes and tribes.

AFGHANISTAN. *Kingdom.*
Area: 250,000 sq. mi. Pop. (est.)
12,000,000. Capital: Kabul. Mone-
tary unit: afghani. Language: Push-
tu, Persian.





CHINA. Republic. Area, including territories geographically but not politically a part of the country: 4,314,097 sq. mi. Pop. (est. 1936): 458,000,000 Capital: Nanking. Monetary unit: yuan. Languages: Many dialects.

China was no nearer being a stable country with a unified government at the beginning of 1947 than at the beginning of 1946, despite the recognition given to the Chiang Kai-shek regime by the Moscow government late in 1945 and the armistice signed between the Chiang government and the Communist forces which had been carrying on civil warfare for a decade. The armistice was broken after futile attempts of U.S. arbitrators to effect peace, and in 1947, a full scale war was being fought by the two contenders. There was prospect of peace until one or the other was destroyed.

The U.S. withdrew its forces and some material aid to the Chiang government of which it had been the main supporter for a decade.

The future of Manchuria, which was turned into a rich industrial and agricultural region after Japan stripped it from China, remained in doubt. Russia's occupation forces withdrew, appropriating and carrying off industrial installations as they went, and both Communist and Nationalist forces moved in to fight for Manchuria's possession. Russia retained joint control of the vital railway system and of Port Arthur and Darien, the principal parts. [See map, next page.]

China's greatest problem is the extreme poverty of most of its peasants, who constitute the greatest part of the population. Their neglect and the corruption among nationalist government officialdom has made them ripe for Communist agitation, and peasant revolts that began in Kweichow in 1946 weakened Chiang Kai-shek's chances of defeating the Communists.

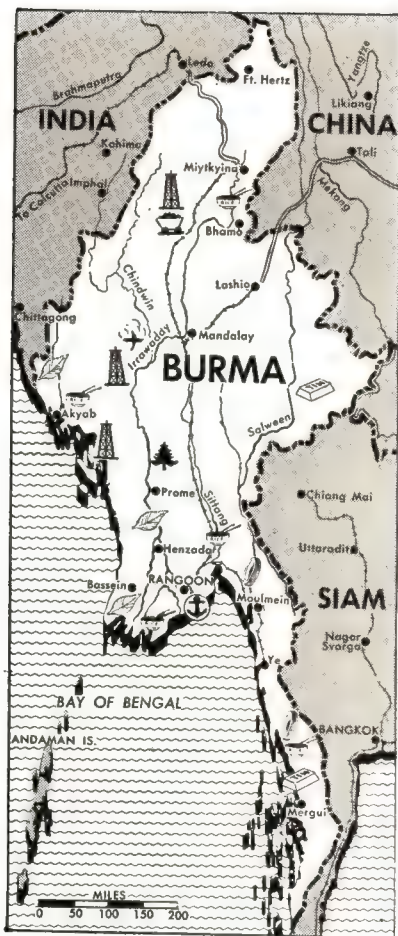
Korea, which had been promised its independence in the Cairo Declaration, was still under joint oc-

cupation of Russia and U.S. forces. U.S. efforts to reach an agreement with Russia for turning over the country to a native government had failed. Russia was drafting Koreans into its army and otherwise indi-

cating its intention of staying in Korea.

The area of Korea is 85,246 sq. mi. (about the size of Utah) and its prewar population was about 22,000,000. The capital is Seoul.





BURMA. *Dominion within British Commonwealth. Area: 261,610 sq. m. Pop. (est.): 15,000,000. Capital: Rangoon. Language: Burmese, English.*

Burma won the right to independence at the beginning of 1947. Details remain to be worked out.

Before World War II, Burma was the world's leading rice exporter, and it has extensive deposits of tin, lead, silver, tungsten, petroleum.

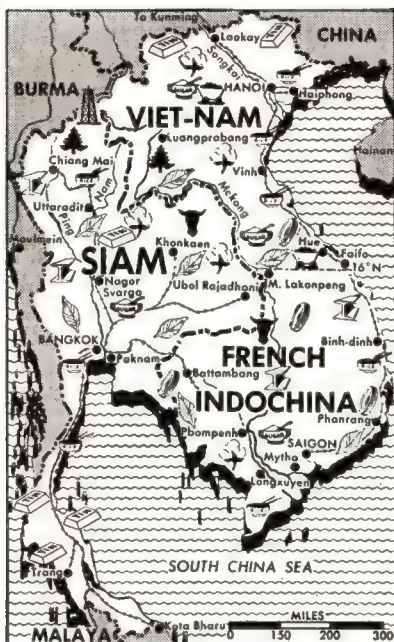
INDO-CHINA. *French dependency. Area: 281,174 sq. mi. (Slightly larger than Texas.) Pop. (est.) 25,000,000. Capital: Saigon.*

In March 1946, France recognized the Viet Nam Republic, set up by Annamese nationalists with a capital at Hanoi, as a free state within the Indo-Chinese Federation. The republic thus recognized embraced the states of Annam and Tonkin. Coincidentally France recognized the Republic of Cochin China and gave autonomous privileges to the king of Cambodia. Annamese claimed that Cochin China belonged within Viet Nam's borders, and civil warfare between Annamese and French forces broke out anew over this question. Ho Chi-Minh, president of Viet Nam, is a Communist trained in Moscow's school for revolutionary leaders and was a Red agent in China. He attempted a evolution in Siam, before he found success in Viet Nam.

Defeat of the French in Indo-China would be a boon to independence movements in French Algeria, Tunisia and Madagascar. Communists are active in all these.

INDONESIA. *Republic. Area (est.): 214,480 sq. mi. Pop. (est.): 70,000,000. Capital: Batavia. Monetary unit: Dutch guilder. Language: Malay, Dutch.*

Formal recognition of the Indonesian Republic of Java, Madura, and Sumatra, marks the end of Dutch colonial rule over a vast island empire strung out 3,000 miles along the Equator from the tip of southeast Asia. By January, 1949, in accordance with the agreement made in 1946, the entire Netherlands Indies are to be organized into a United States of Indonesia, and linked with the Netherlands kingdom by a joint body known as the Netherlands-Indonesian Union. Included in the U.S. of Indonesia will be states of Western Borneo and of East Indonesia, the latter consisting of the



1,000 scattered islands called the Great East. [See map next page.]

SIAM. *Kingdom.* Area: 200,148 sq. mi (about size of Arizona and Utah combined). Pop. (est. 1940): 15,718,000. Capital: Bangkok. Monetary unit: baht. Language: Siamese.

A Council of Regency rules for the young king who, at 18, succeeded in 1946 to the throne after the mysterious death of his 20-year-old brother. Siam was admitted to full membership in the U.N.

Siam is less crowded than most of its neighbors in the Orient. Its square-mile density of 80 people is only half that of the Philippines, one-third of India's and China's, one-sixth of Japan's.

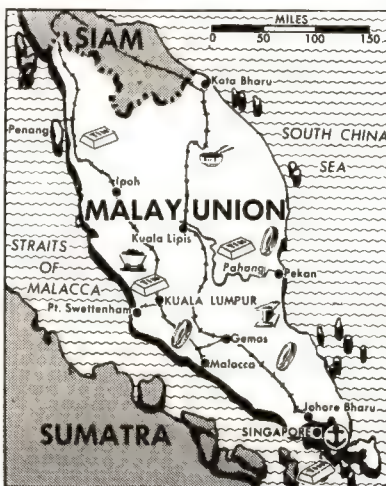
MALAYA. *Federation within British Empire.* Area: 50,000 sq. mi. Pop. (est.): 3,200,000. Capital: Kuala Lumpur. Language: Malay.

Prewar Malaya consisted of the Straits Settlements (Singapore, La-

buan, Penang, and Malacca) and nine Malay States, four federated and five unfederated. Under the prewar constitution the Straits Settlements formed a crown colony with direct British administration. In the Malay States, British authority rested upon treaties with the rulers. Each sultan retained sovereignty in his own state but was bound to accept British advice. Administrative co-ordination was achieved the Straits Settlements.

Under a new constitution proposed in 1946, the nine Malay States, Penang and Malacca would become a federal union. Singapore would remain a crown colony.

To bring about unification of the government under the union, new treaties were negotiated with each of the sultans. These treaties aroused protests among the Malays, and the terms of the proposed citizenship, which would be available to persons of any race after five years' residence, were resisted on the grounds that they would lead to the political as well as the economic domination of the country by people of alien race. (Most of the commerce of Malaya is in the hands of Hindus and Chinese.)



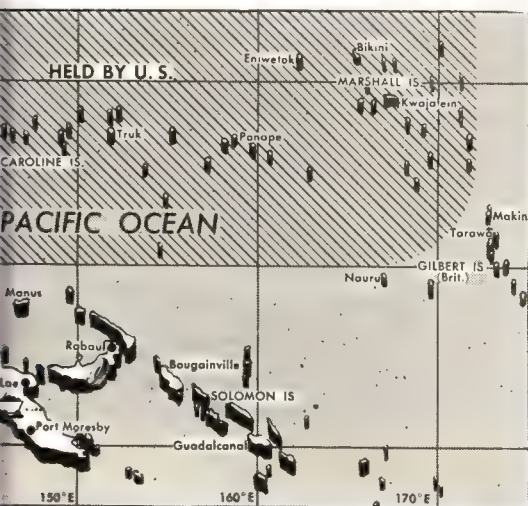


PHILIPPINES. Republic. Area: 115,600 sq. mi. Pop. (est. 1940): 16,350,000. Capital: Manila. Monetary unit: Philippine dollar. Language: Spanish, Malay.

The republic came into being July 4, 1946, in accord with the Act of Congress of 1934, under which the U.S. surrenders all rights of sovereignty or supervision. Determination of the Filipinos to assert their independence, produced difficulties for the U.S. in bid for permanent military bases in the islands, and made Washington reluctant to grant further loans for Philippine reconstruction. [Under the separation agreement, the U.S. is already committed to advance some \$700,000,000 to the new Republic.]

Because of the difficulties, the Army and Navy were disposed to abandon installations in the Philippines completely, and establish main bases in the former Japanese islands to the north and east now under U.S. rule. These include Oki-





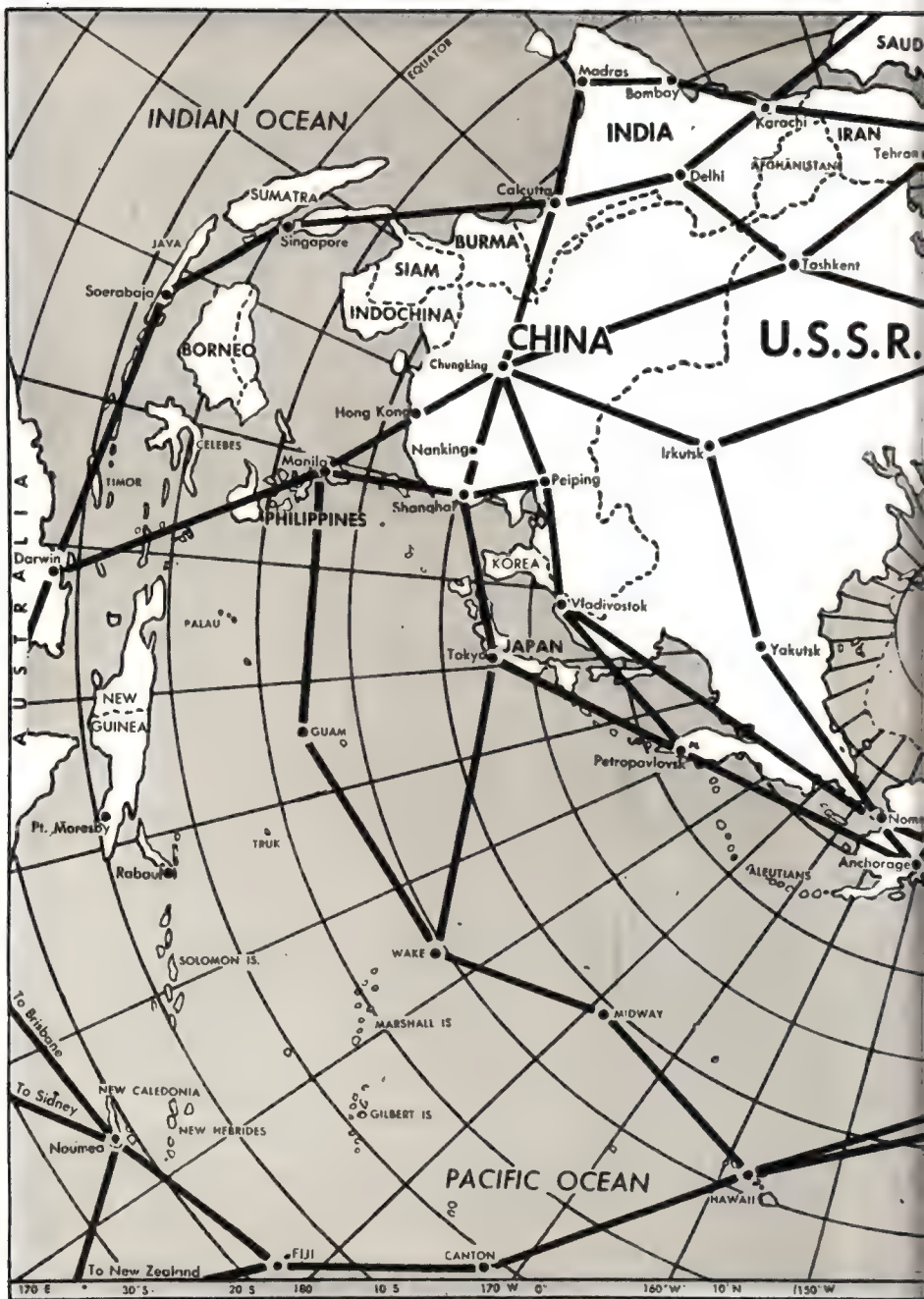
nawa and the Caroline, Marianas and Marshall groups.

JAPAN. Empire, ruled by Allied Control Commission. Area: 146,690 sq. mi. (smaller than California). Pop. (est.): 73,110,995. Capital: Tokyo. Monetary unit: yen. Language: Japanese.

As constituted after its defeat, Japan consists only of the four home islands; she was deprived of everything else, including possessions acquired as far back as 1895.

Russia got the Kuriles and Southern Sakalin, Formosa went to China.

As 1947 began, the final treaty of peace and terms remained to be written.



Main commercial airline routes of the world. "Feeder



routes and military operations are not included.

AUSTRALIA. *Commonwealth within the British Empire. Area: 2,974,581 sq. mi. Pop. (est. 1945): 7,364,341. Principal cities: Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane, Adelaide, Canberra (capital). Monetary unit: Australian pound. Language: English.*

Australia has the biggest immigration project of any nation in history: it seeks to triple its present population. Commissioners were sent to Britain and Europe in 1946 to determine how many persons from each country could be attracted, and set up an orderly system of migration.

A quota of 70,000 has been set for each of the first years. Skilled farmers and artisans (and families) are being given the preference.

Australians were encouraged to increase the birth-rate by a maternity act providing a bonus for every child born.

Offers were also made to skilled workers in the U.S., to induce them to assist in setting up new industries. They were guaranteed admission to Australian labor unions. Australia has a strong union movement and Labor government. The Labor party won another term in power in the national election in 1946.

High tariffs on imported manufactures coupled with a plentiful supply of iron and coal and wartime necessity have produced rapid growth of Australian industry. Manufacture of machinery and machine tools has boomed. Shipbuild-



ing and aviation are important new industries. The nation's economy has come to depend more upon industry than agriculture, and the swing toward manufacturing is continuing, making the country an increasing competitor of the U.S. in Pacific markets.

By its acts in 1946, Australia indicated its intention of taking over whatever roles in Pacific affairs that Britain is forced to relinquish by its domestic crisis. It made a determined bid against the U.S. for possessions in Antarctica.

NEW ZEALAND. *Dominion within the British Empire. Area: 113,315 sq. mi. Pop. (est. 1942): 1,631,414. Capital: Wellington. Monetary unit: New Zealand pound. Language: English.*

New Zealand, like its neighboring dominion, has a Labor government and wide socialization is in effect. It was one of the first countries with a national free medicine plan.

Names of heads of governments of all countries will be found in pages 201-2-3.



GOVERNORS OF STATES, 1947

(The names in italics are the new governors elected in 1946; asterisks () denote incumbents re-elected in 1946.)*

ALABAMA

James E. Folsom (D)

ARIZONA

**Sidney P. Osborn* (D)

ARKANSAS

**Ben Laney* (D)

CALIFORNIA

**Earl Warren* (R)

COLORADO

William L. Knous (D)

CONNECTICUT

James L. McConaughy (R)

DELAWARE

Walter W. Bacon (R)

FLORIDA

Millard Caldwell (D)

GEORGIA

(Legal occupant undetermined.)

IDAHO

C. A. Robins (R)

ILLINOIS

Dwight H. Green (R)

INDIANA

Ralph Gates (R)

IOWA

**Robert D. Blue* (R)

KANSAS

Frank Carlson (R)

KENTUCKY

Simeon Willis (R)

LOUISIANA

J. H. David (D)

MAINE

**Horace A. Hildreth* (R)

MARYLAND

William P. Lane, Jr. (D)

MASSACHUSETTS

Robert F. Bradford (R)

MICHIGAN

Kim Sigler (R)

MINNESOTA

Luther W. Youngdahl (R)

MISSISSIPPI

Fielding L. Wright (D)

MISSOURI

Phil Donnelly (D)

MONTANA

Samuel D. Ford (R)

NEBRASKA

Val Peterson (R)

NEVADA

**Vail Pittman* (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

**Charles M. Dale* (R)

NEW JERSEY

Alfred E. Driscoll (R)

NEW MEXICO

Thomas J. Mabry (D)

NEW YORK

**Thomas E. Dewey* (R)

NORTH CAROLINA

R. Gregg Cherry (D)

NORTH DAKOTA

**Fred G. Aandahl* (R)

OHIO

Thomas J. Herbert (R)

OKLAHOMA

Roy J. Turner (D)

OREGON

**Earl Snell* (R)

PENNSYLVANIA

James H. Duff (R)

RHODE ISLAND

**John A. Pastore* (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

J. Strom Thurmond (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA
George T. Mickelson (R)

TENNESSEE
*Jim Nance McCord (D)

TEXAS
Beauford H. Jester (D)

UTAH
Herbert M. Maw (D)

VERMONT
Ernest W. Gibson (R)

VIRGINIA
William M. Tuck (D)

WASHINGTON
Mon C. Wallgren (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
Clarence W. Meadows (D)

WISCONSIN
*Oscar Rennebohn (R)

WYOMING
*Lester C. Hunt (D)

THE UNITED STATES SENATE, 1947

(The names in italics are the new Senators elected in 1946. Asterisks () denote incumbents re-elected in 1946. Cross (†) denotes Senator by appointment.)*

ALABAMA
Lister Hill (D)
John J. Sparkman (D)

ARIZONA
Carl Hayden (D)
*Ernest W. McFarland (D)

ARKANSAS
John L. McClellan (D)
J. William Fulbright (D)

CALIFORNIA
Sheridan Downey (D)
William F. Knowland (R)

COLORADO
Edwin C. Johnson (D)
Eugene D. Millikin (R)

CONNECTICUT
Brien McMahon (D)
Raymond E. Baldwin (R)

DELAWARE
C. Douglass Buck (R)
John J. Williams (R)

FLORIDA
Claude Pepper (D)
Spessard L. Holland (D)

GEORGIA
Walter F. George (D)
Richard B. Russell (D)

IDAHO
Glen H. Taylor (D)
Henry C. Dworshak (R)

ILLINOIS
Scott W. Lucas (D)
C. Wayland Brooks (R)

INDIANA
Homer E. Capehart (R)
William E. Jenner (R)

IOWA
George A. Wilson (R)
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)

KANSAS
Arthur Capper (R)
Clyde M. Reed (R)

KENTUCKY
Alben W. Barkley (D)
John S. Cooper (R)

LOUISIANA
John H. Overton (D)
Allen J. Ellender (D)

MAINE
Wallace H. White, Jr. (R)
*Owen Brewster (R)

MARYLAND
Millard E. Tydings (D)
Herbert R. O'Connor (D)

MASSACHUSETTS
Leverett Saltonstall (R)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R)

MICHIGAN
Homer Ferguson (R)
*Arthur H. Vandenberg (R)

MINNESOTA

Joseph H. Ball (R)
Edward J. Thye (R)

MISSISSIPPI

James O. Eastland (D)
*Theodore G. Bilbo (D) [Unseated]

MISSOURI

Forrest C. Donnell (R)
James P. Kem (R)

MONTANA

James E. Murray (D)
Zales N. Ecton (R)

NEBRASKA

Kenneth S. Wherry (R)
*Hugh Butler (R)

NEVADA

Patrick A. McCarran (D)
George W. Malone (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Styles Bridges (R)
Charles W. Tobey (R)

NEW JERSEY

Albert W. Hawkes (R)
*H. Alexander Smith (R)

NEW MEXICO

Carl A. Hatch (D)
*Dennis Chavez (D)

NEW YORK

Robert F. Wagner (D)
Irving M. Ives (R)

NORTH CAROLINA

Clyde R. Hoey (D)
†William B. Umstead (D)

NORTH DAKOTA

Milton R. Young (R)
*William Langer (R)

OHIO

Robert A. Taft (R)
John W. Bricker (R)

OKLAHOMA

Elmer Thomas (D)
Edward H. Moore (R)

OREGON

Guy Cordon (R)
Wayne L. Morse (R)

PENNSYLVANIA

Francis J. Myers (D)
Edward Martin (R)

RHODE ISLAND

Theodore F. Green (D)
J. Howard McGrath (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Burnet R. Maybank (D)
Olin D. Johnston (D)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chan Gurney (R)
Harlan J. Bushfield (R)

TENNESSEE

Tom Stewart (D)
*Kenneth McKellar (D)

TEXAS

W. Lee O'Daniel (D)
*Tom Connally (D)

UTAH

Elbert D. Thomas (D)
Arthur V. Watkins (R)

VERMONT

George D. Aiken (R)
Ralph E. Flanders (R)

VIRGINIA

A. Willis Robertson (D)
*Harry F. Byrd (D)

WASHINGTON

Warren G. Magnuson (D)
Harry P. Cain (R)

WEST VIRGINIA

Chapman Revercomb (R)
*Harley M. Kilgore (D)

WISCONSIN

Alexander Wiley (R)
Joseph R. McCarthy (R)

WYOMING

*Edward V. Robertson (R)
*Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)

AN EXTRAORDINARY SNOWFALL

In Denver, in November 1946, snow fell unceasingly for 71 hours 14 minutes, reaching a depth of 28 inches—an all time record in the U.S.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN ONE WORLD

IT WAS not in New York, Paris or Berlin, in Spain, China or Palestine, that the world had the best demonstration in 1946 of international co-operation for the common good. It was in the north Atlantic ocean, it was a demonstration accompanied by no vetoes or bickerings of any kind, and it was conducted by an agency of the United States of America—the Coast Guard.

In March 1946, the Coast Guard re-established the International Ice Patrol that was terminated in December 1941 by reason of war conditions and disruption of normal maritime commerce. As a media of international unity of purpose, the International Ice Patrol was then 28 years old. It was the product of an International Safety of Life at Sea Conference called after the *Titanic* disaster in 1912. All of the maritime nations chipped in to provide the expense — Germany, France, Britain, Norway, Russia, Netherlands, et al., and the United States was chosen to maintain and administer the Patrol alone. The Coast Guard was assigned to the duty.

The nations normally contribute to the cost according to their shipping tonnage. Thus, in pre-war years, Britain paid 40

per cent of the expense; the United States 18 per cent; Russia, 12 per cent; and so on down the scale.

The iceberg menace is one of nature's elements which man in all his ingenuity and resourcefulness cannot control, regulate or entirely avoid. Breaking off from the massive Greenland glaciers, these icebergs, frequently as long as a city block and a half as high above the water as they are in depth below it, are carried along by the ocean currents. Some of them reach the Labrador current, and then they start their march south. It is beyond human power to hold them back, to destroy them, or to divert them from their courses.*

The Coast Guard does all man can do to safeguard himself against the 'bergs, by patrolling systematically an area about the size of the State of Pennsylvania, in the general region of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. During the iceberg season, which usually extends from March to July, this region is blanketed in fog during a large part of the

* One of the more fantastic schemes given serious consideration at a war conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and their staffs, "Project Habakkuk," came to light in 1946. It provided for use of an enormous artificial iceberg as a super-sized aircraft carrier in the North Atlantic. A test model was actually constructed in Canada.

time, accentuated by the confluence of the Gulf Stream and Labrador current. Through it passes the world's heaviest traffic, forewarned by the Coast Guard of every 'berg within the area—its course, speed and special characteristics.

Not a single life has been lost by reason of collision of a vessel with an iceberg in the area under surveillance.

The Ice Patrol's planes and ships are based at Argentia, Newfoundland, where the Patrol commander and staff have headquarters. Coast Guard-manned B-24's make aerial surveys. *Owasco*-class cutters maintain surface patrol. These vessels are especially designed for Coast Guard duty and service conditions, such as rescue at sea, ice-breaking, and weather observations, and their rough-weather duties have determined their hardy design and the choices of their crews. A man has to be a man to man a cutter in a north Atlantic patrol.

Aviation, radar, and loran were employed for the first time in 1946 to insure greater certainty of detection and location. Both cutters and planes were radar and loran-equipped. The large transatlantic liners traversing the area also are radar-equipped, but though radar can detect large 'bergs many miles away there are smaller 'bergs, capable of ripping the bottom of a big ship, which may not be detected. Consequently, radar in its present stage of development, is not an absolute guarantee of

safety and the need for the cutter patrol is as great as ever—even more, now that its weather reports are of prime importance to the steadily increasing air traffic over the Atlantic.

Besides the ice patrol cutters, the Coast Guard now also has weather-ships providing all-year-round continuous meteorological information to transatlantic airmen. Recognizing the importance and value of this service, representatives of nine nations, meeting in London in September 1946, took steps to establish a chain of such ships in the Atlantic. These would also furnish search and rescue to pilots forced down at sea.

Information concerning ice and icebergs collected by the patrol vessels and planes, and by ships and planes operating in or crossing the area under surveillance, are radioed to all traffic at regular intervals, so that every navigator has a continuous picture of any threatening hazards.

An idea of the importance which navigators in the vicinity of the Grand Banks place on the receipt of ice formation is indicated by the cessation of practically all other radio transmission during the periods the ice information is being broadcast by the Ice Patrol commander.

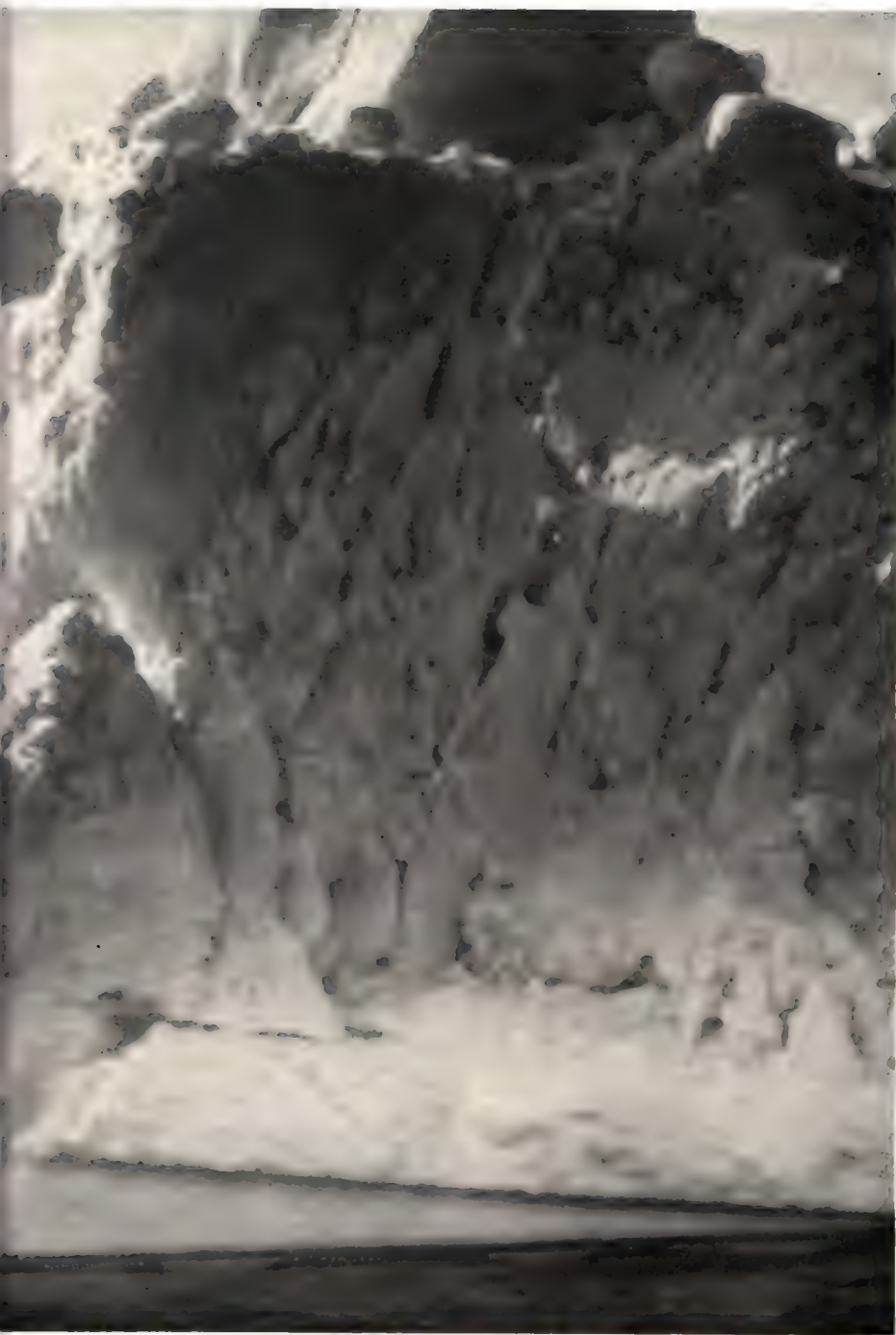
The International Ice Patrol, and the International Postal Union, were heartening reminders in the discordant world of 1947, that nations *can* pool their interests in common cause and let one nation or organization serve them all.



A cutter plowing into ice on 'berg patrol, and a Coast Guard map showing the drift of icebergs from their source.

An ice mountain (the literal meaning of iceberg) comes crushingly close to a cutter; but, knowing its course, the cutter is out of danger. The fuzzy, fleecy look of the 'berg is deceptive. It's a wolf in sheep clothing—one of a pack that annually comes out of the North to devour unwary ships.





THE QUEST OF THE GOLDEN PEACE, 1946-47

"IT MIGHT be said that 1947 is the year of hope. It might also be said that it may be the year of a return to common sense, a restoration of wholesome thought-processes, a recognition of obligation and responsibility. It may be the year in which the profligacy of recklessness will give way to a more rigid regard for moral standards. It may be the year of transition."

So wrote George E. Sokolsky as the year began. He continued:

1946 will go down in history as one of the very worst years in history. It is a year marked in Europe and in this country by a repudiation, in conduct, of the whole canon of moral obligation which, for some 6,000 years of the Judaic-Christian civilization, has moved man forward from a selfish, tricky, scheming savage to one who could, with effort and self-denial and constant prayer and penitence, aim to recognize and acknowledge objective truth.

Western civilization is a progressive movement toward the acknowledgment of the brotherhood of man in the Fatherhood of God. But such an ideal of life is not yet an accomplishment and man, weak and unsure, slips backward until he regains strength to move forward. In 1946, he slipped backward.

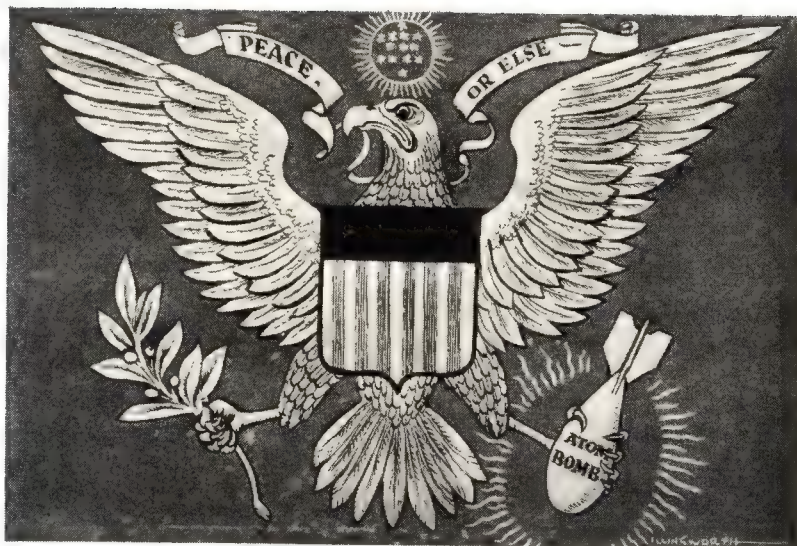
There has been little evidence of this ideal in Europe, where peoples have been enslaved, where the food of charity has been used politically to oppress human beings and to starve their children, where statesmen debased themselves into pawns that the power of Soviet Russia might permit them to remain in office.

It was in 1946 that the United States witnessed an arrant and abject retreat from love of country, from patriotism, from the ideal of the integrity of our performance. It was in this year that small men, motivated by personal ambition and self-interest, weakened the authority of their own country by un-



Cargill for Central Press

"Truculent Turtle"



Illingworth, *The Daily Mail* (London)

"Peace or else"—a British commentary on American foreign policy.

necessary strikes, by sabotaging production, by preventing the economic system from settling down to normal production and distribution. It was in this year that Henry Wallace weakened the competent, far-seeing American delegation to the United Nations and to the Council of Foreign Ministers, working on treaties of peace, by producing a façade of a sharply divided country in the face of a nation which we assisted unselfishly and unstintingly in her distress and which has chosen not the path of friendship but the uncharted course of antagonism to her benefactor.

From Paris, Kingsbury Smith, European general manager of International News Service, wrote:

Europe is watching with anxious eyes the play of power politics between the United States and Soviet Russia.

The United Nations debates and international maneuverings are

viewed in Europe's chancelleries as moves in what might be described as the greatest poker game in history.

Folks back home may not be fully aware of it, but Europe sees Uncle Sam and Uncle Joe as the leading players in this momentous contest of world diplomacy. The other nations who have a hand in the game are regarded realistically as having few, if any, blue chips for the show-downs.

The main contestants are seen as playing for two different kinds of worlds. Russia is gambling for a world with the Kremlin way of life. The United States is recognized as striving to preserve democracy. Involved in the stakes is the peace of the world.

Europeans regard the presence of a U. S. fleet unit in the Mediterranean, the nonstop flights of B-29 superforts from Florida to Germany, and similar globe-spanning hops, and the Task Force Frigid opera-



Carrier *Franklin D. Roosevelt* lies off Piraeus, port of Athens, on a visit by U.S. warships to Greece that Russian newspapers attacked as "pressure tactics." This begot a classic retort from Admiral W. F. Halsey.

tions of American combined services in Alaska as cards which Uncle Sam has showing in this poker game. Those "cards" are seen by Europe's diplomats as demonstrations to Uncle Joe that the United States is not kidding in its determination to back up the policy of firmness it is now pursuing in its relations with Soviet Russia.

Western European governments have been advised by their envoys in Washington, that American foreign policy now is designed to check further Soviet expansion through convincing the Kremlin that Russia would stand no chance of winning a war against the West.

What makes Europe anxious is uncertainty over whether the American policy will hold fast. If it does, Europe's liberal thinkers believe the world will have peace for some years to come. If it fails, another

major war between the great powers is regarded as inevitable. The view prevails more strongly than ever in Europe today that America is the only power in the world capable of exerting a restraining influence on Soviet Russia.

European statesmen with whom I have talked think there are signs that the American policy is succeeding to some extent. They discern a change in the tactics of Soviet foreign policy: in the face of the stiffened American attitude, the Kremlin is recoiling, temporarily, at least, from the aggressively expansionist methods that marked its initial post-war diplomacy.

These statesmen are convinced that Stalin does not want war with the West now, and that the Kremlin therefore is reverting to the historic Russian policy of the *peredyska*, or breathing space, in which



Cargill for Central Press

"... Ain't what she used to be!"

gains already made can be consolidated and the Soviets may have time to reconstruct and fully industrialize Russia.

If this is so, it is believed some agreement may be reached between Russia and the West on the remaining European peace treaties and the future treatment of Germany.

But none of the many European statesmen with whom I have talked think for a moment that the peace settlement is going to be based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

It is, in their opinion, going to be based on sharply bargained compromises of power politics.

Kingsbury Smith was once described by the *American Mercury* as the reporter with the most intimate knowledge of the U.S. State Department, where he served as diplomatic correspondent of I.N.S. before being assigned to Europe. Fellow correspondents regarded him as an unofficial spokesman for the Department in many of his exclusive stories.

Smith accurately forecast a "deal" between the United States and Russia over Trieste. He pointed to a connection between the American government's action in yielding some 600 Danube River vessels to Russia's Balkan satellites and Russia's conciliatory concessions on Trieste and wrote, "... The United States is going to acquiesce to Russia's 'special' economic position in the Balkans in return for internationalization of Trieste and a general agreement on the Italian peace treaty." He added, "Peace through this sort of diplomatic horse-trading is how Europe's statesmen see the shape of things to come."

Such realistic observers of the international scene as Smith did not see the prevalence of diplomatic horse-trading, the wielding of balances of power, as special cause for alarm, but as some reason for reassurance. Paul Scott Mowrer, able European observer for the *New York Post*, said:

"There is only one alternative to the balance of power. And that is a totalitarian world—the hegemony of one nation over the rest, meekly accepted.

"In a society of free nations, the balance of power is the only conceivable guarantee of the freedom of the lesser nations from the encroachments of the greater, and of the greater nations themselves from the rulership of one among them. . . .

"Consequently, the instinct of free peoples is to combine in such a way, in any circumstances, that no one nation shall be able to dominate. . . .

"In any given situation, whenever any nation or group of nations begins to encroach or expand so fast that it seems to threaten the liberties and security of the rest, the others, in self-defense, will begin to unite against it. This reaction is instinctive.

"The nation or group thus reacted against will deny and protest and accuse. It will complain it is being unjustly treated, encircled. It may confuse the issue temporarily. It cannot in the long run, for its own acts will betray its intentions."

Kingsbury Smith, continuing his survey of the European political scene in 1947, wrote:

While Europe generally is now more hopeful that there will be no war between the great powers in the near future, the average European is despondent over the prospects of

internal political and economic recovery on the continent as a whole.

There are many who believe the old Europe will not recover in our time. This widespread pessimism is based on the fear that the liberal civilization that emerged out of the renaissance is receding in Europe and that a new era is dawning which, if not Communistic, will be at least Socialistic.

These pessimists, or realists, think that the spiritual destruction that has taken place in Europe is far greater and more serious than the physical destruction that occurred during World War II. They believe that something has happened to Europe's ideas of honor, of morality, of faith, hope and charity that goes so deep it will be many years before it can be restored.

In the few fortunate countries that managed to remain neutral in the war or to escape severe devastation, such as Sweden, Switzerland and Denmark, the people are not so



conscious of the continent's plight. But the masses of such nations as Germany, Austria, Romania, Hungary, France, Italy, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia and even Russia, greeted the new year with no expectations that it would be a prosperous and cheerful one.

In no country in Europe was the feeling of hopelessness over the future more profound than in defeated Germany. Creatures of despair and apathy, the German people know 1947 holds in store for them further trudging along the road of slow starvation, further privations in every day life, and further national humiliation as the Big Four Allied powers engage in

a tug-of-war over what is left of Germany.

In Russia, the war-weary masses face another year of few comforts while toiling on a new Five Year Plan to rebuild and industrialize the Soviet Union. The year may bring a little increase in consumer goods, but it will be a mere drop in the bucket to satisfy the craving of the 193,000,000 inhabitants of the Soviet Union for a higher standard of living—a higher standard of living that millions of Russian soldiers first fully realized existed when they marched into Middle European countries or Manchuria and Korea, and with which millions of Russians at home became ac-

Moscow's Kremlin, nerve center of the Red Empire. A citadel shaped like an isosceles triangle, one side of which is parallel to the Moscow River, it dates back to the 15th century. Its 90 acres contains 25 palaces and museums, and 30 churches in some of which czars lie buried. Communists inter their notables in the Kremlin wall.





Vyacheslav Molotov, Stalin's spokesman, stands before the representatives of the United States (front row) and other nations in Luxembourg Palace.

quainted through the enormous quantities of supplies of all kinds which Lend-Lease poured into the Soviet and the loot that the soldiers brought home.

A confused and frightened France is confronted with the prospect of more drastic national economies and more political chaos. An almost evenly divided political lineup between the Left and Right elements with the Communists in a strong position, insures the French nation will have months of unstable

government. The Monnet Plan for economic recovery is based upon labor's return to a 48-hour week, strict priorities on capital expenditures, and transfer of at least 400,000 French workers in distributive trades to productive industry.

Smith reported that the only bright spot on Europe's horizon was a reflection of the success that apparently marked the meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers and the United Na-



Paris, in August 1946, to declare, "The time has passed when the Slavic people can be dominated by East or West."

tions General Assembly in New York, at the end of 1946.

George Durno, a White House correspondent during most of the Franklin D. Roosevelt tenure in the Presidency and during the war a personal representative of F.D.R. at international conferences, summed up the United Nations' first full year for I.N.S.:

World nations, big and small in the year 1946, made a major stride

toward preservation of the peace, prohibition of future use of any weapon capable of mass destruction and a general reduction of land, sea and air forces.

The recently complemented 55-member General Assembly,* the Security Council, and other United Nation organizations were still suffering from growing pains and dis-

*Its delegate-membership is 80% monogamous, 13½% polygamous. It is 40% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 15% Moslem, the rest Brahman, Buddhist, miscellaneous. Average age: 50.

trust of motives; but some important hurdles toward cessation of war had been accomplished.

Outstanding, and a last-minute December concession, was the U.S.S.R. delegation's broad agreement that once control and inspection commissions were set up, Russia would go along with the proposition that no veto right could be exercised by any of the five major powers on the day-by-day functions of these United Nations organs.

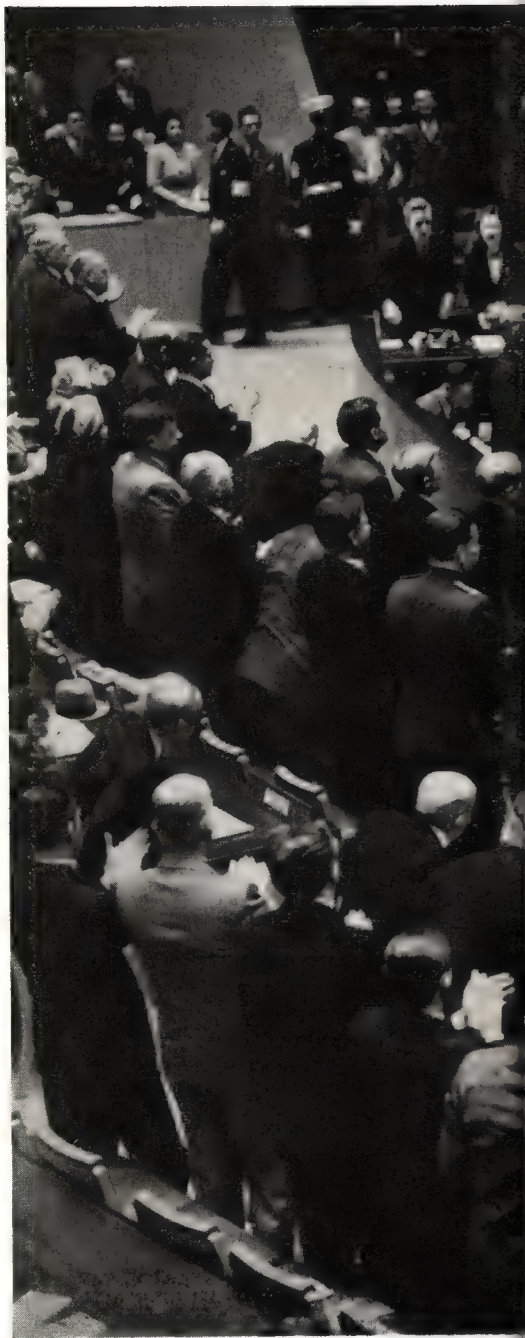
This was comparable to getting the first olive out of the bottle.

There was still quite a bit of skirmishing in prospect for 1947. The Anglo-American bloc and Soviet Russia and her Slavic satellites were still fencing as the year ended.

Chief bone of contention was, of course, control of the atomic bomb. Snowy-haired capitalist Bernard M. Baruch, who has the reputation of having counseled all American Presidents from Wilson through Roosevelt and Truman, carried on a two-fisted fight to set up strict international supervision of atomic energy. He insisted the United States would not give up its atomic secrets or destroy its stockpile of the epochal bombs unless every member of the United Nations agreed to give investigatory bodies complete freedom in examining mines, plants, factories, etc.

Great Britain, through various of its representatives, seconded this approach. So did France, Canada, Australia, China and Brazil. Poland supported Russia.

Yet with all-around concurrency, the United Nations agreed that not only the atomic bomb but "all weapons capable of mass destruc-



Delegates to the U.N. rise in tribute to the President of the U.S. Russia's



delegates (first row) applaud him.



Mr. Molotov makes a point. . . .

tion" should be outlawed. Specifically mentioned in UN debate were rockets, jet-propelled missiles, bacteriological warfare and poison gas.

When the General Assembly adjourned Dec. 15, it left a general set of instructions for the Security Council to whip into a concrete form. The Security Council, composed of the Big Five powers, and six one-, or two-year minor members, is now charged with drawing up a set of treaties or conventions that would be acceptable to all nations—a monumental task.

In the Security Council, America, Britain, Russia, France and China can individually veto any proposition brought forward. During the past year, the Soviet Union has resorted to the veto—or abstention, which has the same effect—time after time.

Thereafter, under the General Assembly agreement, ratification must come from each government according to its constitutional processes and the proposal could be rejected by any of the governments.

In the case of the United States,

a two-thirds vote of a now Republican Senate is necessary. If the Senate regarded the United Nations system of prohibiting the atomic bomb and controlling atomic peacetime energy as unsatisfactory, there is small doubt that the international treaty would be rejected. The U. S. representative in the Security Council, Warren Austin, stated bluntly that the U. S. would not again disarm unilaterally, as it did after the disarmament agreement of the nations in 1922.

Thus any U. N. proposals for world disarmament have a hard road to travel.

There was disagreement late in 1946 over a nose count of foreign troops in both ex-enemy countries and in friendly states. The former was demanded by Russia and the latter accepted by Moscow delegation. Then the United States proposed an inventory of forces "at home" which Russia opposed. The British compromise tossed the whole business back to the Security Council, letting that body decide what type of information it wanted in connection with disarmament.

The General Assembly held a harrowing night and day meeting spanning 53 days from Oct. 23 until 12:43 a.m., Dec. 15. Thirty-five plenary sessions were held. Various committees struggled through 198 meetings, and sub-committees waded through 159 more. Documentation for the assembly ran to a total of more than 70,000,000 impressions and required more than a hundred tons of paper.* Final action was taken on 73 subjects, ranging from matters of major political importance to items of minor organizational detail.

Aside from the arms reduction formula, most important decisions voted were:

1. A highly watered-down request by the small nations that the Big Five restrict their veto power in the security council.

2. A compromise on future treatment of Franco Spain wherein all member nations were requested to withdraw their ambassadors and ministers from Madrid until such

* The U.N. finally discontinued printing a daily journal of proceedings as an economy measure.

time as the Franco regime is replaced.

3. Adoption of the constitution of an International Refugee Organization, which succeeds the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, with a 1947 budget of \$160,000,000.

4. Agreement that New York City be the permanent site of the United Nations, and acceptance of an \$8,500,000 tract of land in midtown on the East River from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as the location.

5. Admission of Sweden, Iceland, Afghanistan and Siam as new members.

6. Formal censure of South Africa for racial discrimination against Indian nationals.

7. Approval of the U. N. trusteeships over non-self-governing territories.†

† Tanganyika, an area in east-central Africa larger than Texas, with a population of five million; Ruanda-Urundi, a smaller area next to Tanganyika, with four million people; Togoland, in west Africa, population one million; Cameroons, near Togoland, with 800,000 population; North East New Guinea and adjacent islands, 650,000 population; Western Samoa and Nauru, combined populations 65,000.

. . . Connolly of the U.S. and Bevin of Britain look glum.



8. Creation of a U. N. trusteeship council to watch over administration of these territories.

The Council of Foreign Ministers, composed of representatives of the United States of America, Great Britain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and France, found some common

ground upon which they could lay foundations for a bridge to peace that might prove far more durable than pessimists were willing to believe.

Summing up the work of the Council in a year, Pierre J. Huss wrote for I.N.S.:

In 1946 they pinned a great feather to their cap by overcoming

The site chosen for the permanent home of the United Nations, in New York. It lies between 42nd and 47th streets, between First Avenue and East River Drive. Tentative plans call for four moderate-sized buildings.





Vicky, News-Chronicle (London)

vast obstacles and successfully cracking all deadlocks to write the peace treaties for Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

The Council gave hope that in 1947 it would prove itself capable of solving tougher issues by writing the peace treaties with Germany, Austria and perhaps even with Japan. The last meeting of the quadrumvirate's spokesmen before the conference set for Moscow in March 1947 ended in an atmosphere of conciliation, marked by optimism for the future prospects of international co-operation overflowing from the General Assembly of the United Nations.

These Big Four deliberations took place in Manhattan, beginning on Nov. 4 and ending Dec. 12. The United Nations organization ran concurrently at nearby Flushing Meadows and at Lake Success, giving the Big Four an opportunity occasionally to appear before the plenaries or committees.

After weeks during when he usually showed a grim visage to the world and spoke only through an interpreter, Molotov sailed away smiling and shouted an audible "Good-bye" in English from the gangplank. In his final statement he

called attention to the "vast amount of work" accomplished by the Council in the year.

It was in December 1945 that the Council met in Moscow and agreed on procedure, the forerunner of some 90 meetings in London, Paris and New York before final agreement was to be reached on the peace pacts. That goal bore golden fruit, and included these major agreements:

Trieste: Approval of a statute for a Free Territory, with a neutral governor and local regime, all under the fatherly supervision of the Security Council of the U.N. The frontiers between Yugoslavia and Italy were fixed, and a free port was designated under international supervision within the city of Trieste itself.

Frontiers: Italy's Dodecanese islands were awarded to Greece. Yugoslavia received two-thirds of the Venetia Giulia area from Italy; Hungary lost Transylvania to Romania, and Romania lost Bessarabia and Bukovina to Russia, and southern Dobruja to Bulgaria.

Reparations: The five nations and former Hitler satellites were ordered to pay the aggregate sum of one billion 325 million dollars to Russia, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia,

Greece, Albania and Ethiopia. The Soviet Union draws the biggest slice with \$900,000,000, while Yugoslavia is next with \$200,000,000. Czechoslovakia is earmarked for \$50,000,000, Greece for \$150,000,000, Ethiopia for \$25,000,000 and Albania for \$5,000,000.

The Danube: The Big Four agreed to call a conference six months after the Balkan treaties went into effect, to work out a convention covering free international navigation on the Danube.

Then the Council took a look at the preliminaries for the drafting of the German and Austrian treaties, and composed a six-point agenda to get to the bottom of complicated problems that must be settled before an accord can be expected.

[Experts predicted that the two essential treaties would not be ready for signature before February, 1948.]

Aside from these solid accomplishments, the Council of Foreign Ministers had served a valuable purpose in acting as a "safety valve," conveniently enabling the nations to air their grievances by blowing off steam. And blow it off they did.

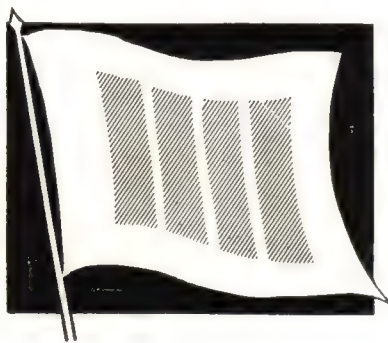
The height of the disquieting display of international bad temper came during the Paris Conference of 21 nations, called to consider the draft of the five treaties with the former German satellites. The first six weeks in the French capital developed into an exchange of name-calling and accusations amounting at times to threats. The verbal "war of nerves" was fought bitterly, tenaciously, and without quarter.

The battle of East against West definitely soured the international atmosphere, adding considerably to the stubbornness and suspicion of delegates in both camps. Almost

every major issue was disposed of through bloc voting, that is, with the Russians and their five supporting states casting solid ballots one way against the one-way balloting by the Western powers.

There were few among the delegates who packed their bags on Oct. 15 in Paris to journey to the United Nations in New York who had rosy hopes. Predictions were rife that Soviet Russia's stone-like attitude on many basic issues would stymie both the United Nations and the Council of Foreign Ministers. A meeting of the two widely apart viewpoints seemed out of the question, since it concerned the very foundations and concepts of democracy as preached and practiced in the West.

But the miracle happened after a succession of anxious moments and exasperating sessions by the Big Four. In the fourth week of November it appeared to both the U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes and Britain's Foreign Secretary Bevin that as far as the Council of For



The flag of the United Nations. The bars are red upon a white field. The bars represent the four freedoms that are the U.N. ideal. The upright position of the bars symbolizes uprightness in dealings between governments and men.



Vicky in *Cavalcade* (London)

"We're going to have a baby, dear."



Die Weltwoche (Berlin)

"Wooing the German Eagle," a German reaction to the Byrnes-Bevin-Molotov maneuvers in policy toward the recent enemy.



While their followers died in street-battles in Calcutta, British tried to bring Mohammed Jinnah (l.), Moslem leader, and Jawaharlal Nehru (r.), Hindu leader, closer together.



eign Ministers was concerned, the outlook was pretty glum in the face of continued refusal on the part of Molotov to yield or compromise.

Then on Nov. 25, a memorable day in international calendars, came the sudden and unexpected break. Molotov telephoned Byrnes for a private conference, and before the afternoon was up, the Russian had indicated he was ready to do a political somersault and rush through the job of completing an accord on all immediate questions.

From then on a marked change in atmosphere became apparent at the Big Four and in the gatherings of the United Nations. One agreement after another was concluded, all in a marked spirit of conciliation. The Russians remained hard bargainers, but they evidenced an entirely new spirit of co-operation.

Among the American and British delegations of the Big Four, and around the French as well, it was surmised that a prime factor in the political somersault was the realization by Moscow that the United States was determined to remain in Europe indefinitely with military forces, that the Western allies were standing pat against further encroachment by Russia on the West—that the limit of unqualified concessions by the Western groups had been reached.

Other factors considered were the United States' continued solitary possession of the atom bomb, the internal situation in Russia, and a personal change of heart by Molotov.

It became an open secret that the Russian foreign commissar, closest personal friend of Stalin and veteran campaigner from the first days of the revolution, was tremendously impressed by what he had learned of New York and what lay behind it. He could not help but become

aware of the tremendous potentialities of the land, its highly developed industries, and the stability of its people.

Paul Mallon, checking the best available information on Russia's ability to wage war, found bases for optimistic belief that there will be no war begun by Stalin soon. Mallon wrote in a Washington report for King Features Syndicate:

Russia's home situation, which she keeps from our people by the most rigid isolationist military censorship, shows she cannot efficiently operate a peace economy to meet needs of her own people.

Military reports indicate she has several million troops under arms, possibly a concentration of several thousand (some say 4,000) planes near Turkey, and her military allocations have been made with a view to moving farther into Central Europe and Scandinavia, as well as China. (Several divisions are also well placed for far eastern invasion in Siberia.)

Martial gossip suggests a possible attack on Turkey, Greece, and Spitzbergen in the Spring (of 1947). Actually this is more likely to take the form of arming more North Greek guerrilla bands for civil war, and annoying Spitzbergen diplomatically. It is true, however, she could attack Turkey at any time and possibly get away with acquisition of part of that country.

Best available military information suggests Russia has no bombing plane fleet (she never had one during the war). As a matter of fact she had only one plane in quantity which was effective, "the Stormovick," and one gun of importance, and, of course, an unlimited man supply which she used to absorb

the opposition fire power. She has no navy.

In all respects except one she is an inferior nation. The one exception, of course, is world politics. In that field our initial conception of winning peace by appeasements has led us into a somewhat exaggerated notion of Russia's importance.

We have drawn her, by our methods, first into international conferences, which she entered reluctantly, and then into the U.N. But we have succeeded only to a limited extent. She has not come far. She is not by any means a co-operative world peace participating nation. For instance, she isolated herself from air commerce agreements. She has no merchant marine. She is not looking hard for trade outside her own empire acquisitions in adjoining countries.

The situation simply is that by taking advantage of political objections to every existing governmental authority—and indeed every complaint of everyone in the world—she has accumulated considerable political power throughout the world, corraling all opposition movements.

Russia has no available program for world progress, which she can prove better than others, but only a theory of revolution.* She does not propose to improve the situa-

* Reports of acute dissention in Ukraine reached the U.S. repeatedly in 1946. Stephen Shumeyko, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee in exile, called for American support for the underground movement in seeking to free the Ukraine from Red-rule.

While the U.S. debated whether 18 or 19 should be the minimum age for Selective Service and abandoned drafting altogether, Russia had children training in uniforms of the Red Army. These lads, looking about nine, paraded in Moscow in November 1946.

tion anywhere, but simply to convert it to chaos.

EVIDENCE of Russian Communist hands at work was shown repeatedly in domestic troubles of the U. S.—Communist agitators were



found in demonstrations over housing, veterans' aid, price controls, selective service and in racial strife as well as in strikes. Leaders in maritime strikes openly denounced Communists for endeavoring to turn the walkouts into Red revolutions.

Russian-American relations were likewise subjected to constant strain in 1946 and again in 1947 by revelations of widespread operations of Russian spies in the United States, some of which worked through and others independent of the Communist Party. It was apparent also that



in the first complete challenge to the Monroe Doctrine in a half century, Russia was taking a direct hand in the internal affairs of Latin America through local branches of the Communist Party. Canada exposed a Russian spy ring collecting Canadian and American secrets of atomic research.† The ring included a member of Parliament and a scientist who admitted he placed loyalty to the Russian Communist Party above that to his own coun-

† It got help from Igor Gouzenko, an attache of the Russian Embassy in Ottawa, who became a voluntary informant. He presented documentary evidence of wide-scale espionage carried on by Russia through its official missions and the Communist Party in the U.S. and Canada. The espionage, he showed, began long before the war's end. (He saw detailed reports on U.S. progress with the atomic bomb go to Moscow in the spring of 1945.) Louis F. Budenz, former editor of the *Daily Worker*, the principal Communist organ in the U.S., named Gerhart Eisler, a German trained by the Reds in China, as the Communist International representative heading up the Red agents in the U.S. collecting secret information and conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government.

try. Russia was found to have converted American Lend-Lease vessels, which it refused to return at the end of the war,* into floating fish canneries that were operating off United States shores just outside of the three-mile limit.

A factor of grave importance in U.S. diplomacy, because of the virtual military alliance existing between the U.S. and Great Britain, and the traditional ties of Great Britain with France, was that 1946 found Anglo-French dominance in the strategic, oil-rich Near East weakening amid nationalistic agitation and open warfare.

* At the end of 1946, Russia had failed to respond to U.S. invitations to discuss closing of its eleven billion dollar Lend-Lease account. Russia received from the U.S. under Lend-Lease: One cruiser (the *Milwaukee*), 28 frigates, 88 subchasers, 76 minesweepers, 88 landing craft, 210 motor torpedo boats, three icebreakers, 15 tugs, 62 patrol craft, four floating workshops.



The Dardanelles, where Europe meets Asia.

American naval forces several times thrust their powerful strength into the Mediterranean, in what was more than a diplomatic gesture.

Russia suffered a setback in its first bids to become a new Mediterranean power. It cast covetous eyes on former Italian colonies in Africa, sought co-possession with Turkey of the Dardanelles and asked for the Turkish provinces of Kars and Ardahan; it sought to displace Britain's influence in Greece; and it tried to get its Yugoslav satellite installed in the key port of Trieste. As 1947 began, none of these designs had been accomplished.

Russia did gain a promise of oil exploitation rights in northern Iran in the East-West diplomatic struggle for control of the strategic Near East. But it suffered a loss of prestige when Iranian government forces crushed a 40-hour civil war in December in Azerbaijan, where pro-Soviet forces a year before had set up an autonomous regime.

Elsewhere to the East it was Britain and France which met reverses.

A United Nations Security Council squabble prompted by Russian delegates, resulted in a withdrawal of British troops from Lebanon, and the French were due to quit that state shortly.

Egyptian nationalists gained a British Labor government's acquiescence in negotiations to terminate the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty, a treaty that per-



The Grand Mufti, leader of Palestine's Arab nationalists, smiles in Cairo after his "escape" from France.

mitted Britain to keep 10,000 ground troops and 400 pilots in Egypt to defend the British empire jugular—the Suez canal. This caused an uproar in the British House of Commons. Winston Churchill, who as Prime Minister refused to consider releasing any foot of territory from British control, called it, "The most momentous announcement I have ever heard in this house. . . . Things are built up with great labor and are cast away with great shame and folly." The negotiations broke down subsequently over disposition of the Sudan, rich region that is a British and Egyptian condominium.

The melancholy scene in the Near East was overshadowed by a fratricidal struggle in Palestine between conflicting Jewish fac-



A photograph snapped by an alert cameraman two seconds after explosives were set off in the basement of the King David Hotel, Jerusalem, by Jewish terrorists.

tions and open warfare among well-armed Palestine Jews, Arabs supported by the powerful seven-state Arab League,* and British military forces attempting to administer Palestine under the mandate given Britain by the League of Nations.

Arab resistance to the Jewish demand for a state in the Holy Land and unrestricted immigration of Europe's suffering Jewish refugees, was spurred in 1947 by the escape of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, from France, un-

* Egypt, Transjordan, Iraq, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon.

der mysterious circumstances.† The Mufti, Haj Amin el Hussein, went without difficulty from Paris to Cairo, where he received the protection of Egypt's King Farouk. He openly assisted Nazi Germany (which never gave up hope of making the Kaiser's dream of a Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway come true), but when the day of reckoning came, he was able with British acquies-

† At year's end, France also had provided a haven for the long exiled Abd-el-krim, Arab leader who carried on a long and bloody "Holy War" against Europeans in Morocco in the 1920's. It claimed he was being permitted to live in France for reasons of health.

cence to settle down comfortably "under house arrest" in France, in no danger of meeting the fate of Von Ribbentrop, Rosenberg, et al.

Britain was caught between a World War I promise of creating a Jewish national home in Palestine and pledges that it had made to the Arabs who surround oil fields without which the British could not move and straddle the lifeline without which it would have no place to go. Whatever the feelings of the British Labor government's ministers about the Palestine question, they could not forget that Britain's vulnerability in

the Near East almost created a Nazi triumph in World War II.

Transjordan, which the Jews had sought to annex to Palestine in a comprehensive Jewish state, was given its "independence" under a treaty whereby Britain retained the right to keep troops there. The 64-year-old Emir Abdullah, as soon as he became King Abdullah Ibn el Hussein, offered his throne as a "rallying point" for an Arab federation of surrounding states.

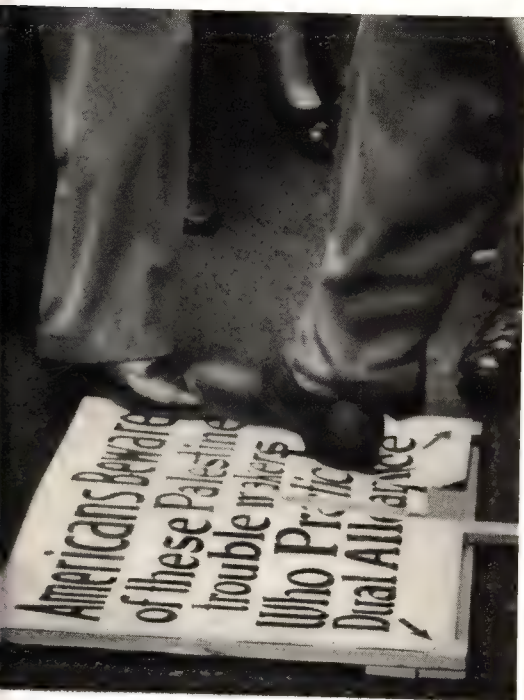
The British Government vainly sought to induce the United States to share the task of bringing peace to Arabs and Jews in Palestine. It knew, if the American public did not, that President Roosevelt had played along with the Arab states during the war and had made promises to them that had led the Arabs to believe the U.S. would not support Zionist demands for a Jewish state in Palestine.*

The United States did assist in setting up an Anglo-American Commission of inquiry, which recommended that Palestine be neither a Jewish nor an Arab state. It also recommended that 100,000 refugee Jews from Europe be admitted into Palestine as soon as possible. [President Truman offered to have these transported from Europe to Palestine at U.S. cost.]

Britain then offered a partition proposal whereby Palestine would be carved into separate Jewish and Arab provinces with the British guaranteeing the

* Saudi Arabia received \$30,000,000 in Lend-Lease. In 1946, the U. S. Export-Import Bank made a \$10,000,000 loan to Saudi Arabia.

Tempers flared in the United States also over the Palestine question.





Riotous demonstration in a detention camp in Cyprus, a few days after the arrival of a contingent of Jews removed from steamers attempting to run the blockade into Palestine. Just before the photo was taken, British officers refused to permit any refugees to talk to newspapermen. The refu-

sanctity of the Jewish and Arab states.

The Arabs refused to consider any partition plan and opposed any increase in Jewish immigration to Palestine. Jewish factions disagreed about acceptance of partition and about terroristic tactics adopted by the Jewish underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi,[†] which were reminiscent of "black and tan" warfare in Ireland in the 1920's. The organization's members carried on a widespread and merciless land mine, bomb and tommygun attack, one incident of which was the dynamiting of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, which was being used as British military headquarters. This caused the deaths of 91 persons

[†] Founded by David Raziel before World War II. Raziel ordered a truce with Britain when the war began, joined the British army, and rose to captain. He died in May 1941.

and the wounding of 45. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, founder of the World Zionist Congress, resigned, as did Rabbi Stephen Wise, organizer and longtime head of the Zionist Organization of America. Dr. Weizmann, who unequivocally advocated partition as the only practical solution of the Palestine problem, warned that Zionist terrorism might destroy everything the Zionists had built.

Zionists banked heavily on American support in putting pressure on the British to establish a big Jewish state, as American public opinion had eventually forced the British government to effect peace in Ireland and set up an Irish Free State; and the Zionists did get a large amount of financial support for their warfare against British forces. Funds were solicited



gees rushed toward the barbed wire surrounding the camp, to protest. British soldiers opened fire. A few of the demonstrators can be seen crouching below the line of fire.

openly in the United States to outfit blockade-running ships and enable refugees from Europe to elude the immigration laws Britain was endeavoring to enforce in Palestine. A British naval force was kept busy trying to maintain the blockade. Immigrant-laden ships that the force intercepted, were sent to the island of Cyprus where their passengers were interned. At the end of the year, Palestine was completely encompassed in strife, and no one could predict the eventual outcome.

With Britain losing its foothold in Egypt and threatened with eclipse throughout the Near East, the government in London sought to build up and maintain a new lifeline to the East through possessions in Africa. A tour of Africa by the royal family was arranged for early in 1947, in furtherance of

the British aim of rebuilding and expanding empire prestige there.

The Near East, however, was only one of Britain's trouble spots overseas. In offering India independence, it had set a match



Ibn Sa'ud, ruler of Saudi Arabia, who holds the key to trouble in the Middle East—a portrait by Mednik in *Cavalcade* (London).

to long smouldering rivalry between the Moslem and Hindu nationalists there, and India was beset by bloody riots week after week. Burma, too, demanded independence. While dealing with these troubles, Britain had to keep a weather eye on Dutch and French difficulties with their Asiatic possessions. British troops helped restore order for the Dutch government in Indonesia, where natives carried on the fight for independence that they had begun under the Japanese. France had to deal alone with nationalists in Indo-China. Granting of independence to the Annamese native republic of Viet Nam did not end civil warfare, for the Viet Nam rulers immediately opposed a similar grant of independence to Cochin China and took up arms to compel inclusion of Cochin China within Viet Nam boundaries.

The prestige of the United States itself suffered in the Far East, despite the fairness of General MacArthur's occupation policies in Japan and U.S. fulfillment of its promise to the Philippines with the inauguration of the Philippine Republic on July 4. General George C. Marshall failed to bring about peace between Nationalist and Communist forces as special ambassador to China, and the United States was damned and attacked because of its attempt to be the peacemaker. Chinese Communists deliberately killed three U.S. Marines and wounded 12 others in an ambush near Anping July 29. General Marshall, reporting this, said Com-

munist statements regarding the incident "were almost pure fabrication." There likewise were demonstrations against American army and navy forces in sections of the country controlled by Chiang Kai-shek's government, which the blood of United States soldiers and sailors had enabled to reclaim the country from the Japanese.*

In Japan, while it was agreed that the MacArthur occupation had been an unprecedented military success, it was doubted among American observers that it had effected the desired change in the Japanese people. Howard Handleman, International News Service correspondent in Tokyo, wrote late in 1946:

By word and action the Japanese have exhibited the fact that they know almost nothing about the meaning of democracy and that most of them are not particularly anxious to achieve it, whatever it is.

Answering questions in the Diet on the new constitution, Premier Shigeru Yoshida fell back on the old idea of "national polity" and said:

"By national polity we refer to the national conditions which deny any friction between the Emperor and the people under the imperial rule which has existed from the inception of the nation, and which will continue to exist forever."

Yoshida's state minister, Kokujiro Kanamori, told the Diet, "By national polity we mean the unification of the nation around the throne."

He told the Diet lots of other

* And blood plasma donated by U.S. citizens and sent to China, was hawked on corners by black-marketeers.



Jenkins, New York *Journal-American*

"Last Year's Hero."

things. Asked what the scope of the imperial family would be under the constitution, he said, "Fundamentally it will be the same as it is today."

That cabinet members reflected sentiments of the people themselves was apparent from expressions of the latter. For example, a Tokyo chemist named Miyako wrote to *Asahi Shimbun* that:

"The 15th of August is the anniversary of Japan's surrender. On that day, the Emperor regained his rule and his true relation with the people. . . . I propose that this date be set aside, each year, as a 'national cultural revolution anniversary day.'"

Chemist Miyako echoed the battle cries of the past. Every time Japan's militarists wanted to lead

the nation toward new aggression they screamed about love of Emperor, destiny of Emperor, and whipped up the people's emotions by shouting for a "return of the Emperor to the people."

There is other and convincing evidence that the Japanese retain a child-like faith in the Emperor, in his ability to protect them. He is recognized, realistically, as a man without power in government, but he also is considered the father of the nation.

When the Emperor, in conformance with Allied policy, declared on the radio that he was not divine, Japanese showed little interest. They never thought he was anyway, in the Western sense. The Emperor was and is *Kami*, which means "god" in the pantheistic sense that a tree, a rock or a piece of wood is "god." The Japanese believe things like trees and rocks are *Kami*, too. *Kami* also means "way up," "above" and "superior," so the Emperor is still *Kami*, no matter what he says about divinity. His denial of divinity had a great deal more effect on Americans than it did on Japanese.

The Americans were gratified when 72 per cent of the eligible voters cast ballots in the April 10 general election, the election that returned the first "popularly elected" Diet. But the follow-up was not so good. A scant seven per cent voted in a Tokyo by-election a few months later. In the two months following the general election, 42 per cent of the registered voters cast ballots in a Sendai election and a mere 23 per cent bothered to go to the polls at Fukuoka, where the light vote nullified the election of the mayor.

The Nippon News Picture Corporation spent \$300,000 producing a documentary which traced Japan's

rise and fall, indicated the reasons, and compared the plight of the mass of Japanese with the luxurious lives of the men profiting by aggression. One memorable shot showed Hideki Tojo speaking to Japanese students, who stood at attention in the rain. It showed his highly-polished boots through a slow moving camera, and then gave the same time to the worn, muddy ankle shoes of one of the students.

Japan's theaters refused to show the picture, which remains shelved. The company is threatened with bankruptcy because of the expenditure which brought no return.†

The Niigata prefectural office made a survey of demobilized soldiers in its area, found a total of 1,062 former officers, including 25 of the rank of major general or better.

"Throughout the prefecture," wrote the local newspaper, "more than one half of the total ex-military officers have no fixed occupation." Among those working, said the newspaper, "most conspicuous is a former flight officer, now reduced to a manure collector."

There is danger from men who lose power.

Subsequently, General MacArthur asserted that the United States must block ideologies of the "extreme radical left" from Japan lest the beaten island empire again become "a dangerous springboard for war."

He reported to the War Department that Communists were seizing a food crisis in Japan to agitate public violence. He declared: "An increasing restless-

† On Aug. 14, 1946, first anniversary of Japan's surrender, it was disclosed in Tokyo that Brazil had asked the Japanese government to send a mission to that country to convince Japanese groups there that Japan had actually lost the war.

ness on the part of the people, especially the urban population, was shrewdly exploited by left-wing political elements."

The General also reported to the War Department a "swelling wave of violence and disorder" in American-occupied Korea was being provoked by "agitators and propagandists." He said the uprisings were mainly directed at the police and, in some localities, police authority was overrun and usurped.

The question of the future status of Japan's former island possessions in the Pacific remained unsettled.* How the unsettled state of affairs was affecting present rule of the islands was told by Larry G. Newman, an International News Service correspondent, late in 1946. Newman's report from Okinawa was typical:

Two hundred Japanese soldiers are still holding out in the rugged hills and caves of northern Okinawa. They are armed, have food and clothing and are swiftly integrating themselves into the commu-

* In November 1946, President Truman announced the United States was prepared to place under United Nations trusteeship, with the United States as the administering authority, the Japanese mandated islands of the Pacific "and any Japanese islands" for which this country "assumes responsibilities as a result of the second World War." He made it clear the United States intended to retain comprehensive powers over them.

Next day, the U.S. showed its determination to prevent Russia from "importing the veto system" over the islands. John Foster Dulles, American representative, told the United Nations Trusteeship committee, that a single mandatory power can put a territory under trusteeship without consulting its neighbors if two-thirds of the Assembly agree. It was intimated that should Russia block the U.S. proposal, the islands would be continued in their present status as occupied enemy territory.

nity life of the unmapped, untraveled primitive country.

They aren't giving U. S. Army military government officers who control Okinawa any worry. No one has been hurt and we aren't going after them.

The military government's chief worry is lack of official State Department opinion on the status of Okinawa, the former Japanese-dominated island of 480,000 natives.

Okinawa was not a mandate like many other islands which U. S. naval forces occupy and govern. It was not a sovereign state. The people were dominated and hated by the Japanese for more than a century. Legally we must treat the entire population of the Ryukyus as enemy-Japanese nationals.

But U. S. military government people oftentimes look away from the book when dealing with human beings. That's what they are doing in Okinawa.

Recent studies indicate that many years will be required for Okinawa to approach 100 per cent self-sufficiency in producing food needs for a potential population of 505,000.

Today about 65 per cent of all the food consumed by the Okinawans is furnished by the U. S. Army. The food includes beans, rice, flour, salt, some canned meat from Army and Navy surplus stores.

The outlay in dollars is not great yet because of use of war surplus stocks. But military government officers point to the fact of Japanese support, though cruel, of the islanders over many years. The bill will become large.

There seems to be little question that the United States is going to stay in Okinawa. Along the west side of the island facing the China

Sea, the U. S. Army is building permanent structures. Concrete foundations are being laid for barracks, administration buildings, storage plants and other installations.

The Navy has a large airport in operation for planes flying between China, Guam and the United States. The port and harbor is being kept in fair shape despite the shortage of personnel.

The fine harbor city of Naha, demolished by our bombers, is controlled by the Army and the port facilities are better than they were before the bombings.

Shintoism has been abolished throughout the island and the natives don't seem to mind much. They are evidencing more interest in learning to speak English and it is predicted that within a generation every Okinawan will speak the language.

For the first time in more than a hundred years Okinawans have been given some voice in their government. During the Navy's military reign—it ended in favor of the Army on July 1, 1946—Okinawans were asked to select a national governor. A cross-section of Okinawan leaders from various walks of life were called together by U. S. officials. They elected Shikiya Koshin, an educator, as *chiji*, or governor. He is responsible for dissemination and enforcement of directives and orders from the military government and has authority to appoint departmental heads to work with occupation authorities.

Okinawans showed surprise at being allowed this much say-so in their national life. They conducted their own "purge" of Japanese teachings and "ethics" from Okinawan schools.

Despite their willingness to cooperate, United States officers agree it will be a long time before Okinawans will be capable of self-

government. Long years under the Japanese yoke broke their spirit, robbed them of any initiative except to do what they are told.

Australia interposed objections to U.S. control of Pacific bases south of the Equator. General Sir Thomas Blamey, Australian army commander during the war, declared:

"The occupation of the island areas close to Australian territory and not essential strategically to the United States, by so powerful a nation may well tend to develop into unfriendliness in the future, and Australia desires almost above all else to continue the co-operation with America, which was an outstanding feature of the war in the South-west Pacific."

Both Australia and Britain



Cargill for Central Press

A commentary on appointment of George C. Marshall as successor to James M. Byrnes as U.S. Secretary of State.

are disputing American sovereignty in Antarctic regions claimed by the United States on the basis of the explorations of Wilkes, Byrd and others. Without waiting for the end of World War II, Britain sent a scientific expedition to the Antarctic in 1943, and it was well established before the United States Navy's expedition under Admiral Byrd began its explorations there early in 1947.

Difficulties more serious had arisen in British and American relations over differences in policy toward Palestine, and the breach committed by Britain in the terms of the agreement under which it received a \$4,000,000,000 grant from the United States Treasury early in 1946. The agreement promised that Britain would not set up unilateral barriers to American trade; it was specified that sterling balances might be used to buy goods anywhere, "without discrimination." Proponents of the grant had argued that it would be a stimulus to American trade. But Britain subsequently made an agreement with the Argentine stipulating that when the Argentine buys more from Britain than she sells to Britain, she must expend the surplus sterling she acquires exclusively within the British Empire or spheres of influence, that is, not in the U.S.

Also agitation was carried on in parliament for measures that would force reduction of British purchases in America; British expenditures for American films

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'U. G. Stalin'. The 'U' is large and stylized, followed by a dot. The 'G' is also large and stylized, with a long horizontal stroke. The 'Stalin' part is written in a cursive script.

Stalin's signature, which the world wanted on a promise not to make a war. [The Russian alphabet has no *J* and *I* is used instead; *S* is written like the English *C*.]

and tobacco were particularly singled out for attack by members of the dominant Labor Party.* And at the beginning of 1947, Kingsbury Smith wrote from London:

The revolt in the British Labor Party against Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's policy of pursuing a united front with America in relations with Russia, is being watched with deep interest in Europe's chancelleries. Informed European observers are strongly of the opinion that the political mutiny of the 50-odd rebels in the Labor ranks of the House of Commons will fail to force Bevin to make any major change in his policy in the near future. They believe that the British foreign secretary is determined to maintain the virtual diplomatic alliance with America as long as he feels that Soviet Russia is working against British Empire interests.

The rebels object to Bevin's policy for various reasons. Some resent the thought that Britain is playing the role of junior partner in this

* The French government, in December 1946, took action to reduce film imports from the U.S. When France was negotiating its loan from the U.S. earlier in 1946, it similarly promised not to impose restrictions on film imports from Hollywood.

diplomatic line-up with the United States. Others, especially the Socialists, dislike the idea of the Labor government supporting the foreign policy of the leading capitalist nation of the world.

The rebel group wants the British Labor government to adopt a more independent foreign policy. The majority of the rebels would particularly like to see Britain join with Leftist-ruled France in pursuing a "middle-of-the-road" policy between the opposing axes of Washington and Moscow.

Those who know Bevin intimately have reason to believe that he considers this school of thought wishful thinking which ignores the realities of the current world political situation. Bevin undoubtedly would prefer to pursue an independent foreign policy based on close understanding and co-operation with a peaceful Russia. But in this period when power politics dominate world affairs, he knows that the diplomacy of a weak and, in some respects, tottering British Empire would carry little weight with the Kremlin. He is fully aware that there are only two great powers in the world today, the United States and Russia. Therefore, he is firmly convinced that as long as Communist influences continue to encourage the decline and fall of the British Empire, British foreign policy must lean on the United States.

As 1947 began, British foreign policy *was* leaning on the United States.

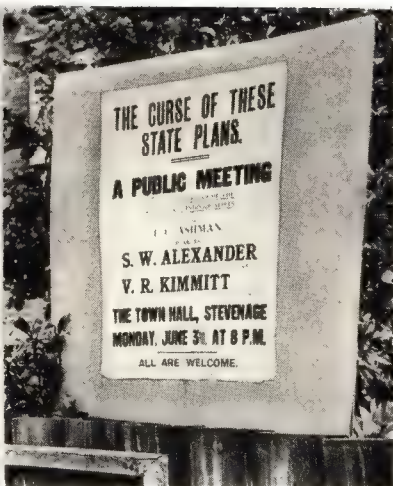
This, however, did not assure unanimity between Great Britain and the United States in foreign policies. George E. Sokolsky suggested that it was

naïve to expect unanimity—genuine unanimity—with either Great Britain or Russia. He wrote:

In time of war, allies require unanimity. War is an abnormal



British policemen conveniently turn the other way as a sympathizer tosses food to one of the squatters who took possession of homes of wealthy Londoners, in a protest against housing conditions.



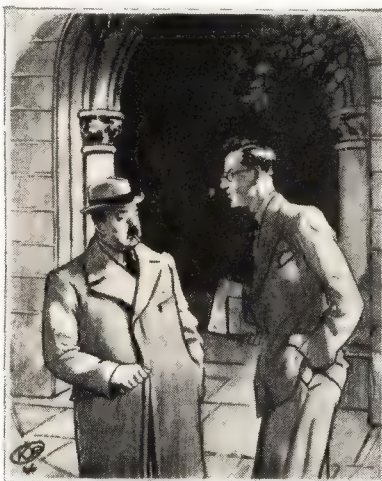
Residents of Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, express their reaction to a British Labor Government proposal to take it over and operate it under a scheme of planned economy.

condition of society. During wars, men kill, loot, destroy, leave their families, perform almost superhuman tasks which in ordinary times they would never believe possible. Unanimity is as abnormal as any of these. For unanimity really means that one does the thinking and all the rest do the agreeing. It is a chorus of yessing. But the moment Man actually thinks, he begins to disagree. But first he complains.

All the talk we hear about unanimity in international relations is a misuse of terms. For what is meant by unanimity is that three great Powers shall absolutely agree among themselves on all questions; that the two secondary Powers agree with the three great Powers; and that the remaining 50 Powers, or whatever they are, not only agree with each other but with the other five on all matters. There must be no dissent.

Such unanimous agreement has never been witnessed upon this

Earth nor is it likely to be if the human mind continues to function.



Beauchamp, *The Sketch* (London)

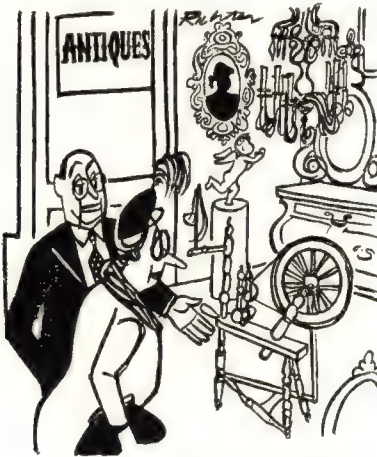
One of Britain's new intelligentia: "He's one of those *superficial* thinkers . . . the type of mind that will *maintain* that two and two *always* make four."

Some comic-art reflections of one aspect of the social scene in 1946 that was unlikely to undergo much change in 1947. Note the British comment on one of its Yank war brides. This appeared at the time some of British wives of Yanks in U.S. were complaining about their lives in America.



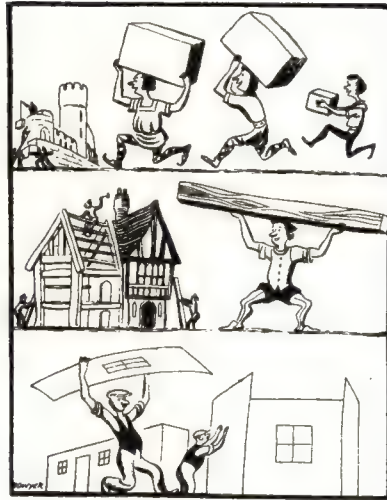
Brown, King Features Syndicate

"Any old nails . . . old bricks . . . old boards?"



Richter, King Features Syndicate

"Yes, it IS a bit high—but increased costs of labor and material have forced us to raise the price of ALL our antiques."



Bowyer, *Everybody's weekly* (London)



Anton, *The Sketch* (London)

"What sort of portable house?"



Answers (London)

"Everything was all fixed—and then I heard he lived in a poky little shack in Oklahoma!"



Ferrier, *News of the World* (London)



The Sunday Dispatch (London)

Cartoons which mirror a few phases of a prime problem of the home front in both the United States and Britain in 1946—shortages of the necessities of life, such as laundry service and common, ordinary handkerchiefs, soap, and bread.

American housewives had a taste of the queuing that had become everyday experience to British home-makers, and there was such confusion about which line was which as Simms Campbell's cartoon suggested with its caption, "Run around the corner, Jimmy, and see if I'm waiting for nylons or butter!"

But as shortages ended in the U.S., they became worse in Britain.





A panoramic view of the first of the Bikini lagoon tests, on July 1, made from the radio-controlled photographic-tower on Bikini Island. The column of destruction, topped by its characteristic mushroom head, is blending with nature's own clouds above the lagoon. A number of the palms that

There was no evidence that the threat of world destruction inherent in the atom bomb was making international unanimity any easier, even after new proofs of the bomb's powers of destruction.

A single bomb dropped in Bikini lagoon, July 1, 1946, sank or damaged 36 naval vessels of all types. Months later vessels that did survive were so radio-

active that no one could go aboard them safely under any circumstances. Months later, one surviving vessel keeled over as a result of damage it suffered in July. Months later, the waters of Bikini lagoon were so radio-active that marine life was almost extinct.

It was a powerful answer to skeptics who had an idea that what happened upon land



are seen to be waving in this and following photos, survived the blasts. But as J. Robert Oppenheimer dryly observed, the atom bomb was not designed as an anti-palm weapon. Natives of Bikini were moved to another island before the tests.

at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, couldn't happen upon the domain of the U. S. Navy.

There was still another answer made to them in a second blast at Bikini on July 25. The first bomb had been dropped upon the array of target ships—battleships, carriers, destroyers, submarines, transports, and examples of the other components of the modern navy—from a

B-29. The second was exploded sub-surface. After what had happened July 1, it was anticlimactical.

A third bomb was to have been exploded deep. That part of the test was called off; the Army-Navy Task Force which conducted the tests at Bikini had all the answers to the questions of the effectiveness of the atom bomb that it wanted.



Photos that afford a comparison of the aerial (July 1) and sub-surface (July 25) tests with atom bombs in Bikini lagoon. Above, the curious, crown-like cloud of gas which burst from below the water a moment after the July 25 bomb was set off. The awesome column of water which seconds later, leaped toward the sky (see next pages) is not yet in evidence but the might of man's greatest destructive force is evidenced in the perfect circle of white that has set the sea boiling and seething about the target vessels.

→
The whole lagoon can be seen in this view of the July 1 blast, made from a drone plane flying as close to the awesome scene as was possible. The black patch below the bomb is retouching done by the Army-Navy Task Force to conceal the arrangement of the target ships for the test. Bikini island is in the background.



A column of water 2000 feet across at its base boils 5000 feet into the sky, driven by the cosmic blast below the surface in the second atom bomb test at Bikini, July 25, 1946. Ships of the guinea pig fleet are silhouetted at the base of the column.



The same column spreading over the targets a few minutes later. The cloud formation is at its peak, shortly before the rapid disintegration of the mushroom shape as the column of water began to fall. The dark streak in the column at right was approximately the position of the battleship *Arkansas*. Observers speculated whether the *Arkansas* was carried up by the mammoth waterspout and plunged back as the spout broke.





The eve of July 1, Clark Lee had wirelessly from the U.S.S. *Appalachian* to I.N.S.:

Any illusion that old-line naval officers were entering the Bikini atom bomb tests with open minds was dispelled today by Vice Admiral John Hoover of the joint Chiefs of Staff Evaluation Board.

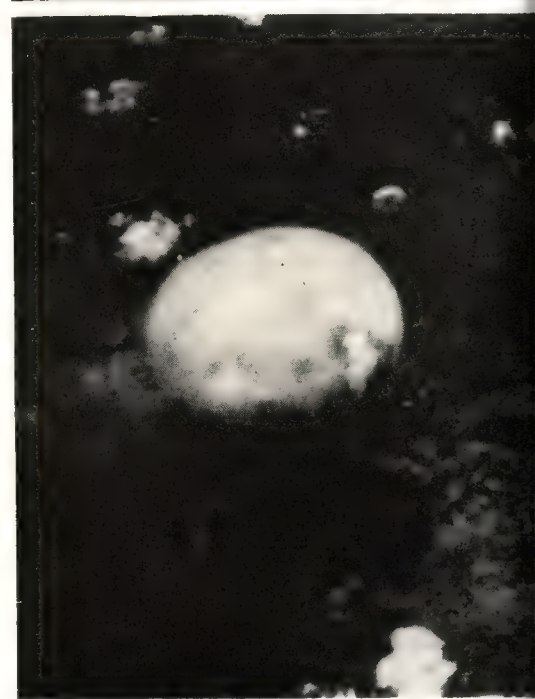
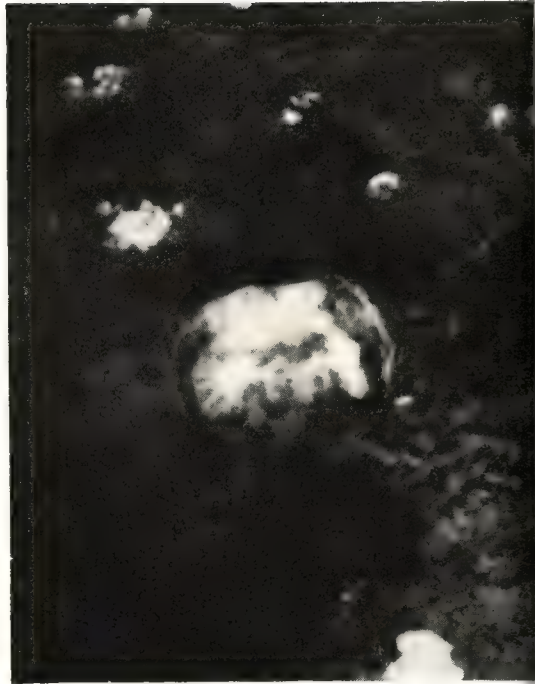
The Admiral, when I asked him if the navy would abandon its insistence on surface warships if the atom tests indicate the advisability of such a move, replied: "We will not give up our surface vessels."

Although Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal and other top-ranking naval officials have insisted the navy would be guided in its future view of national defense by outcome of the tests, Admiral Hoover let the cat out of the bag. His frank—if injudicious—statement indicated old-time admirals' determination to insist on continued construction of surface ships even though experiments prove beyond doubt they are obsolete.

Admiral Hoover added: "If construction proves them (naval vessels) weak, we will bolster them up."

However, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and evaluation board chairman, said a few minutes later that other members of the Board were "not approaching the task with any such preconceived opinions." He added that the

On August 6, 1946, first anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Nagasaki, the War Department released photographs that showed in progression the actual development of the "mushroom." As may be seen, from an embryonic globular cluster the burst develops into the mammoth radioactive cloud.





Board, rather, will make its recommendations as to future national defense on the basis of complete and impartial survey results.

It is evident, though, that the opposition of Hoover and other regular naval officers who do not intend to "give up surface vessels" regardless of what happens will figure in this survey.

Next day, Clark Lee concluded his eye-witness account of the blast and of his visit to Bikini lagoon afterward:

The first jubilation of naval officers—who believed on the basis of preliminary reports that the target fleet had weathered the atomic burst in good fashion—was diminished when they got close-up views of the damage.

This single bomb carried by a single plane had turned some of the strongest-built ships into twisted ruins which, although still afloat, would require extensive repairs.

Superstructures and guns of many of the target ships disintegrated under the awesome and mysterious arrays from the bomb burst.

Funnels of some target ships were absolutely vaporized in the blast. The masts of the cruiser *Pensacola* were grotesquely twisted and the superstructure of one oil tanker was blasted overboard, leaving only a smouldering hulk in the water.

Decks of the ships which were loaded with every kind of weapon known to man—from heavy tanks to machine guns—were swept clear in some instances. Catapult planes on the stern deck of the *Nevada* vanished in the vaporizing rays of the deadly plutonium monster.

The entire forward section of the carrier *Independence* was transformed into an unrecognizable mass of twisted metal and many yards of

her flight deck collapsed under the atomic impact.

An indication that the lagoon is still charged with lethal quantities of radioactive particles was seen in an order to the *Appalachian* to discontinue distillation of sea-water into fresh water for consumption aboard.

Regardless of officers' pronouncements about the test, there was a definite inclination among career petty officers to begin considering another means of livelihood after witnessing the purely outward effects of the atom bomb.

One chief with 13 years' service commented: "They sure could raise hell if they dropped a dozen or so of those things."

Another said grimly: "I'm not going to raise my boy to be a sailor."

In a subsequent story, Clark Lee wrote:

The idea that grew into the 70 million dollar Bikini tests was spawned by a publicity man for the Army Air Forces. Shortly after our occupation of Japan, this drum-beater let word slip that the strategic Air Forces intended to tow the remnants of the Japanese navy out to sea and sink it with atomic bombs.

Admiral Nimitz & Co. promptly replied in effect: "Oh, yeah? We captured these ships and they are ours." Nevertheless, public clamor and private pressure became so great that the Navy was forced to agree to the tests.

Secretary Forrestal vicariously denied all charges concerning the Navy's alleged failure to view the experiments with an open mind. The charges were denied with equal vigor by Vice Admiral Blandy, who carried out his atomic test directives with the greatest efficiency.

But Blandy and the younger naval airmen and ship officers who feel that the time has come for a change in our concepts of warfare represent only one segment of the Navy. There is also the die-hard, old-school element whose members were prisoners of the battleship mentality between World War I and II and who were responsible for retarding the growth of naval aviation.

"I could still fight my ship," said the captain of one atom blast-twisted cruiser—neglecting to mention that many of the crew would certainly have been dead or about to die, that the radar and fire control systems were completely useless. An admiral—talking with a straight face about a weapon which is potentially capable of destroying civilization—said: "The results of the test indicate the advisability of considering certain changes in naval architecture."

Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Los Alamos Laboratory, said true evaluation of the bomb must await "long and detailed scientific study." His views were echoed by another University of California physicist, Dr. Edwin M. McMillan, co-discoverer of neptunium.

Dr. Oppenheimer declared: "The sinking or non-sinking of a ship is not too important. More important is what was done to life aboard the vessel and to all its intricate mechanisms. The bomb was developed for use against cities, not fleets." He added: "There are other ways of using the weapon more effectively which I can think of, but which I am not advocating."



Atomic-minded U. S. Navy men thought future fleets would consist of atomic-powered submarines almost exclusively. They tested new weapons against the captured U-977, off Massachusetts, with the result shown.





no planes, British designers having decided that carrier or land-based aircraft would do all possible reconnaissance. The *Iowa* carries its nine 16-inch guns in triple turrets, the *Vanguard* its eight 15-inch guns in double-turrets. The *Iowa* is one of several in its class, but the British have no ship matching the *Vanguard* in size or class. After Bikini, it appeared unlikely that they ever would have.

How wrong a great many of the "facts" told the public about the atom bomb may be, was indicated repeatedly in 1946.

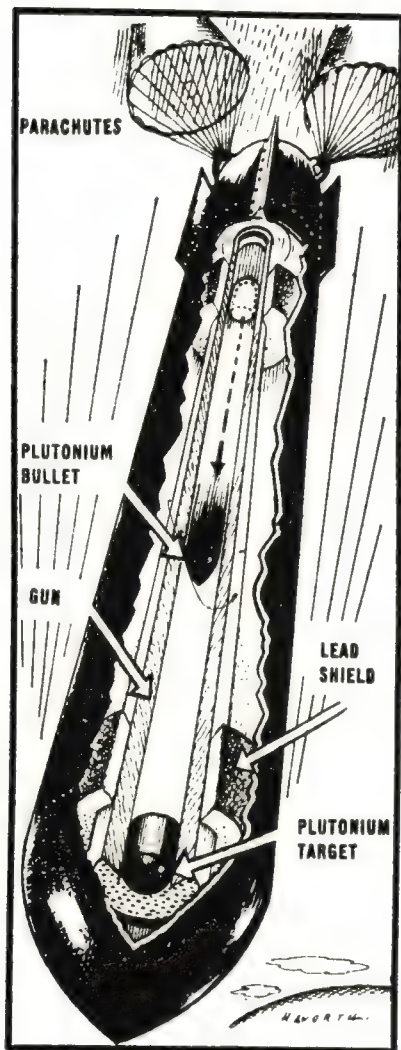
Drew Pearson told his column's readers that the United States had given Great Britain "a supply of atom bombs to store up in Northern England." President Truman promptly declared it wasn't so. There were,

he said, no atom bombs outside of the U.S., and never had been any except those used at Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Bikini.

Chapman Pincher, British science writer, told readers of Lord Beaverbrook's London *Daily Express* (11/2/46), that the United States had "just under 100" atom bombs—"huge aerial torpedoes weighing 9,000 pounds. . . . The output at the time of the Nagasaki explosion was six per month. There were eight bombs in store." He provided the *Express* with details for this drawing. "The bomb is so long—about 25 feet with its two parachutes—that to carry it a Super-fortress has to have its two separate bomb-bays linked. This length is made necessary by the detonating mechanism—a long gun tube through which one piece of explosive metal is fired at another. . . . About 100 pounds of it (plutonium) is fitted as two lumps in the gun tube, one lump at each end. Separately they are safe. When brought together they automatically explode."

Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell, assistant to Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves in Manhattan District (producer of the bombs), said Pincher's details were far out of line. In the interest of security, he didn't say *where* they were

Surrounded by other target ships in Bikini lagoon, the carrier *Saratoga* slowly settles to a watery grave from the effects of the atom bomb. Her decks were too hot and radioactive for inspectors to board her before she sank to see what specific damage was done.





out of line. Henry L. Stimson, who was Secretary of War throughout the bomb project, declared flatly that when the United States dropped the first bomb on Hiroshima, it had only *two* bombs. The second of these was the one dropped on Nagasaki. And Bob Considine, one of the I.N.S. reporters at Bikini, said, "I can state that Pincher's assertion (the bomb is dropped with 'chutes) is erroneous. The bomb is dropped in a free fall. This was made known to reporters at Bikini. It was explained that only by a free fall could accuracy be obtained, since the A-bomb is dropped from a great height to insure the safety of the bomber crew.

"The parachute legend began in Hiroshima, where several survivors claimed to have seen the bomb falling slowly by parachute before its detonation above the ground. What they saw were recording instruments, attached to small 'chutes. The instruments broadcast the force of the explosion of the bomb, for the observers in the accompanying planes.

"The Hiroshima bomb exploded within half a city block of where it was intended. No such accuracy could have been obtained from a parachuted bomb, because of high and conflicting winds."

In April 1946, Professor A. M. Low, president of the British Institute of Engineering Technology, asked the peoples of the world to stop being frightened "by terrifying tales of the de-

structiveness of the atomic bomb."

Bikini was one answer to him.

Another answer was provided by a report, made in June by an official commission headed by Franklin D'Olier of New York City, which based its findings on a study of the after-effects of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

It warned that for sustained attack by atomic bombs there are no "palliatives." It said that the overwhelming bulk of the buildings in American cities could not stand up against an atomic bomb bursting within a mile or a mile and a half.

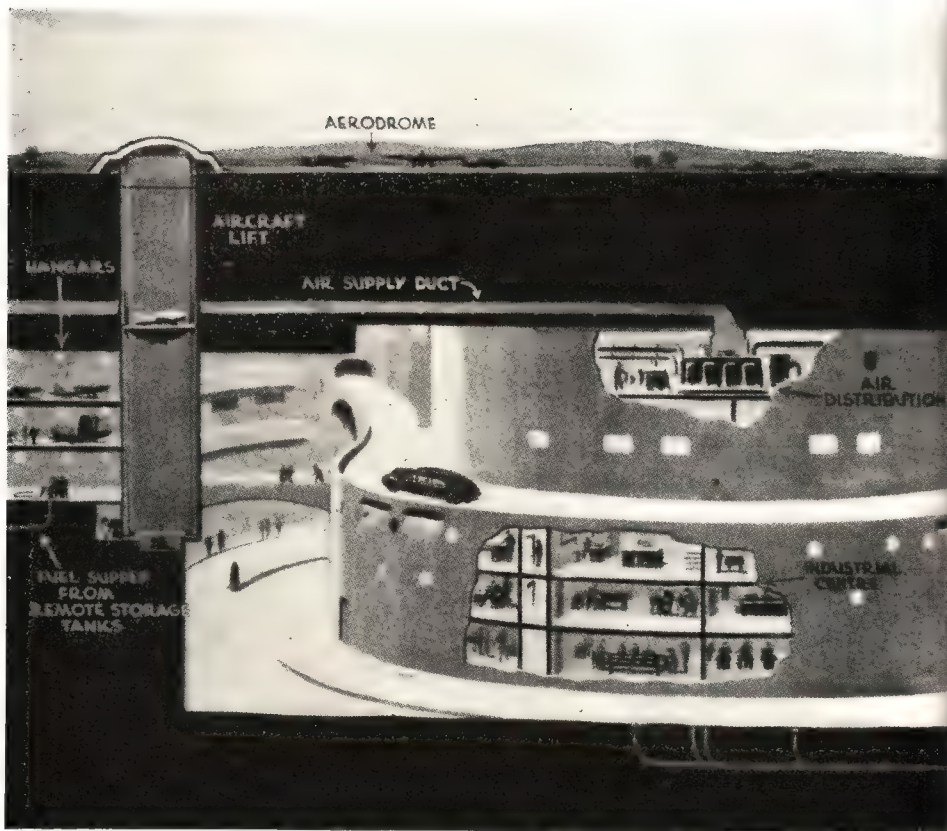
The commission estimated the Hiroshima dead at between 70,000 and 80,000, with an equal number injured, and the Nagasaki dead at more than 35,000 with more than that number injured. It declared 95 per cent of the traced survivors of the immediate explosion at Hiroshima, who were within 3,000 feet, suffered radiation diseases.

Radiation—free neutrons and gamma rays—proved lethal up to an average radius of 3,000 feet, caused loss of hair up to 7,500 feet and some effects within two miles.

The report said that radiation also "clearly affected reproduction, though the extent has not been determined." Of women in various stages of pregnancy who were within 3,000 feet of the explosion, all known cases had miscarriages. Even up to 6,500 feet they had miscarriages or premature infants who died shortly after birth.



As 1947 began, Hiroshima was rising again. Its bomb survivors showed skin abnormalities, but no one in the city was known to have died from burns or other bomb actions since October 1945.



A British design for a town built underground to shield it from attack with atom and other types of bombs. In publishing it, *The Sphere* (London) said, "The need for these deep shelters is obvious, but it is apparent, if the more elaborate measures have to be adopted, that they will inevi-

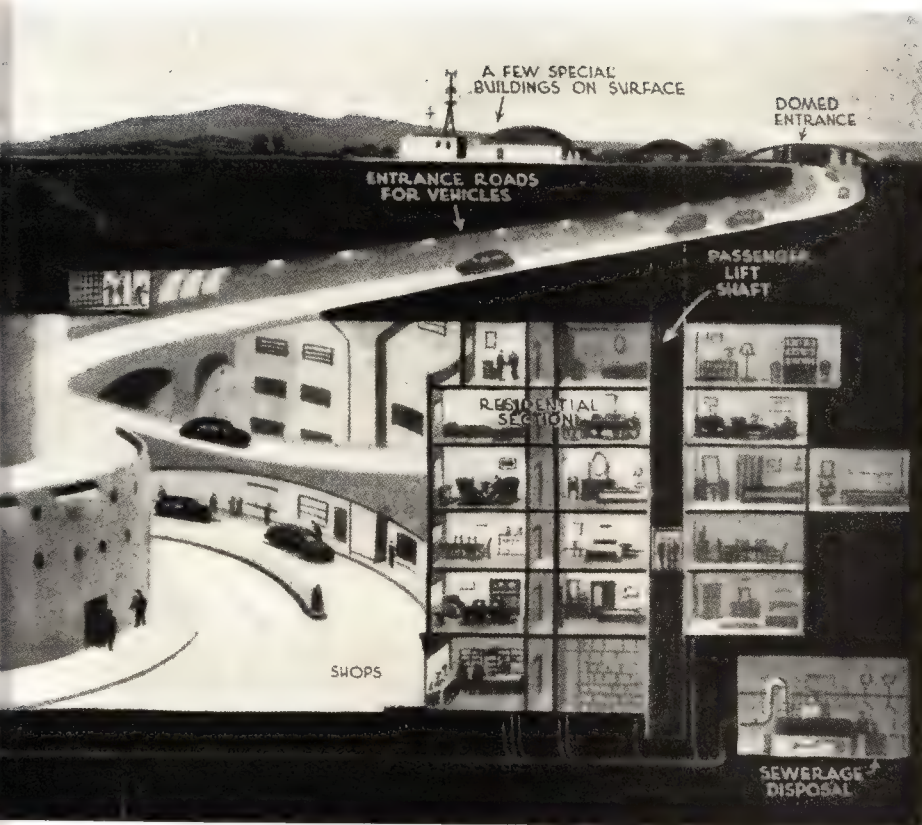
Well aware that a future war would drive survivors of the first bombing attacks underground, into caves, mines and quarries, the Army-Navy Munitions Board carried into 1947 a nation-wide survey of sub-surface facilities for civilian shelters, military installations and factories. They had before them complete reports on the network subterranean shops, hangars and living-quarters built and used by

the Germans in later years of the war.

Clay Perry, a nationally known authority on caves, summed up first findings in the survey in 1946 in an article for I.N.S.:

Not one suitable site was found in eastern New England!

If the Atlantic sea-coast states are to have such sites the government may have to build them or at least develop immensely, some of the old,



tably bring down general standards of living to an intolerable level, the cost of underground towns being out of all proportion to the national wealth." Germans built similar underground workshops and dwellings to escape Allied bombings.

abandoned mines and quarries to meet the minimum requirements set by the Munitions Board.

These are: an underground space of at least 50,000 square feet; at least 50 feet from the surface; not more than a 5% grade; little or no running water; within 35 miles of a standard gauge railroad, to which spurs can be run.

Some military engineers believe complete safety from the atom bomb cannot be obtained at less than 200 feet underground.

Somewhere between these two

depths—or even below the deeper figure—there may be installed power houses, water systems, munitions factories, plane hangars, ammunition dumps, rocket guns, armies of soldiers, engineers, workers, feverishly preparing for a defense from out of the bowels of earth when some marvel of a detecting instrument informs headquarters that an atom bombing attack is on the way.

There will be other, second class subterrains, suitable for civilian shelters only. These may be more

shallow and smaller and have streams of water in them. Adjoining caverns may be used as shelters for domestic animals and food. Rubber boats blown up by chemicals will be used as ferries and taxis. Perfected submersible suits will enable persons to wade and swim about in the subterranean lakes, ponds and rivers without getting wet and cold.

Subsequently, a War Department spokesman said most of the thousands of caves throughout the United States were unsuited for underground installations because they are irregular in shape with small cavities and crooked passages and in many cases isolated from transportation. He revealed that the Army-Navy survey had found mines with a total area of 400 million square feet suitable for installations. These were of the gypsum, limestone, sandstone, marble, salt and lead-zinc types. Many of the 7,000 bituminous mines in 31 states and 6,000 other types in 38 states are unsuitable as underground sites for various reasons including wetness.

One day in September 1946, William Keenan, aged 45, a general contractor in Port Washington, a Long Island suburb of New York City, packed up with his wife and four children and left millions of others in New York's environs something to think about. He said:

"The East will be the first place the enemy will drop their atom bombs. So people will just have to disperse. Someone has to get the movement going. Sparsely settled areas will be safest."



He chose Montana as the place to go.

His was the first such migration recorded in the U.S., but unquestionably there were others. J. C. Capt., Director of the Census, said in October that the threat of the atom bomb was a potent factor in interrupting for the first time in 150 years the trend of population from farm to city. (He listed the shorter work week, faster transportation and increasing complications of urban life as other factors.)

It was in October that President Truman appointed an Atomic Energy Commission to control all phases of the development, production and utilization of atomic energy, as of Jan. 1, 1947.

In an I.N.S. dispatch from the Oak Ridge, Tenn., plant built by the Army in the development of its atomic project, John R. Henry wrote:



The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission named in 1946: (l. to r.) W. W. Waymack, Lewis I. Strauss, David E. Lilienthal, R. F. Bacher and Sumner T. Pike.

Scientists at Oak Ridge revealed plans to distribute atomic power on a nation-wide basis. The fathers of the bomb said that atomic energy, in the form of radioactive materials, will go on sale within the next few months.

Developed through a process of exposure to uranium, the radioactive elements will be parcelled out carefully consistent with the available supply. They will be sold at minimum prices to research institutions, laboratories and hospitals.

While emphasizing that radioactive elements will not be cure-alls for cancer and other ailments, the scientists generally agree that uses for the new materials virtually are unlimited.

Evidence that the scientists might be overestimating the peacetime applications of atomic energy was soon presented. First

use of radioactive materials in treatment of cancer was not encouraging. Tests showed that neutrons, the particles produced in greatest numbers in the uranium piles used in making the essential material for the atomic-energy bomb, can *produce* cancer. Exposure to them can cause complete destruction of all the white blood cells. It was suggested that similar applications in other ailments might also be dangerous, as the x-ray itself has always been.

In the second year of the atomic age, a great many predictions were made regarding good uses that would be found for the most potent power man had discovered on earth, but no one had actually proved that there was one.

The impossibility of the prevention of clandestine diversion of materials from peaceful applications of atomic energy to the creation and stockpiling of military weapons such as bombs, without the most exacting and thorough system of inspection and control, was shown in a report of the Scientific and Technical Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations, issued on Sept. 26, 1946.

Because it represents views of scientists of all the twelve member-nations of the Atomic Energy Commission, including Russia, and makes a realistic, non-political approach to the subject, it is of historic importance. Its unadorned, unspeculative information regarding the peaceful application of atomic energy, gives it added interest for the lay reader.

The Scientific Committee which reprepared the report had two Russian members, both of them eminent in nuclear research and one of whom was an official observer at the Bikini tests. The three United States members included J. Robert Oppenheimer of University of California, the director of the Los Alamos Project of Manhattan District, which produced the atomic bomb.

The report follows in full:

Introduction

Nuclear physics was already a well-developed science when uranium fission was discovered in January, 1939. Numerous nuclear transformations, some of them spontaneous, others induced artificially in the laboratory, were recognized as such and understood in considerable detail. It was known that nuclear energy was often set free in such transformations.

Against this background, the discovery of fission was an interesting scientific event that added one more type of transformation which eventually found its natural place within the scientific picture.

But in the world of practical affairs, nuclear fission soon proved to be a discovery of the greatest consequence. Indeed, fission made possible a self-propagating release of enormous quantities of nuclear energy by means of a self-sustaining chain reaction. The first application was to mass destruction on a staggering scale. But, at the same time, the way was opened to a new era of industrial and scientific achievement.

On July 31, 1946, Committee 2 made the suggestion "that the Scientific and Technical Committee present a report on the question of whether effective control of atomic energy is possible, together with an indication of the methods by which the Scientific and Technical Committee considers that effective control can be achieved."

At the beginning of our discussion, it was realized that a broad exploration of the technically possible methods of controlling atomic energy to insure against its use as a weapon would inevitably lead us to the consideration of problems of a non-technical or political nature, which would have to be taken into account in a system of control. Since political matters are wholly within the jurisdiction of other committees of the Atomic Energy Commission, it was decided to limit ourselves strictly to the scientific and technical aspects of the question.

International negotiations may lead in the future to definite political agreements which would determine upon a system of control. In preparing this report, we have not made any suggestions as to the nature of such a possible future control system. The report is rather intended to draw attention to the scientific and technical facts which have to be considered in devising any system of control.

In approaching our task, we have constantly kept in mind that the problem before the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission is not solely the question of what to do about a frightful weapon, but rather the entire problem of what use shall be made of a discovery so great that its conse-

quences will affect the future of human society.

Broadly speaking, our report falls into the two following parts: First, we present the basic scientific and technical facts governing the domain of atomic energy and show that the activities leading to peaceful and destructive ends in this domain are so intimately interrelated as to be almost inseparable (Chapter I and II). Secondly, we analyze the principal activities which will be carried on in the peaceful use of atomic energy, and point out the dangers which will exist if effective safeguards are not established against the use of atomic energy for destructive ends (Chapter III and IV).

Our committee has of necessity dealt with limited information, all of which is non-secret and has been previously published. Two categories of information have been available, that contained in the pre-war scientific literature and that released after the bombing of Hiroshima. Much of the information in the latter category has not been given in full nor have all the scientific statements been confirmed by full description of experimental procedures, as is usual in scientific publication. It is equally true, however, that no scientific arguments would lead one to doubt the essential accuracy of this information. It represents an orderly extension of the pre-war science of nuclear physics, and there are no apparent inconsistencies with this pre-existing body of scientific fact.

There exists a possibility that the information with which the committee has dealt may be incomplete in another sense, namely, that major discoveries, as distinguished from technological developments, may have been made somewhere in the world but not disclosed. Such discoveries, as well as any which may be made within the next few years, may well affect some aspects of the problem of control in a significant way. Logically such a possibility cannot be excluded; on the other hand there are scientific grounds for believing that discoveries unknown to us, which might seriously invalidate our analysis of the technical aspects of control, are improbable.

However that may be, this report is based on the information available to us, and we believe that the statements contained in it are relevant and significant for the problem of control, provided no major discoveries which

would fundamentally affect the field of atomic energy are made or have been made.

Chapter V deals with the relation of the possibility of future discoveries and invention to the problem of control. Chapter VI summarizes our main conclusions.

CHAPTER I

The Production of Nuclear Fuels

Atomic energy in quantities useful for peace or war comes only from a nuclear chain reaction, which, like fire, is self-propagating and releases energy in proportion to the nuclear fuel consumed. Only one material found in nature in appreciable quantities has the property of "nuclear inflammability," though two other nuclear fuels can be created through the "burning" of the naturally occurring one.* The nuclear fuel provided by nature is uranium 235, one of the isotopes in naturally occurring uranium, but present only in the proportion of one part in 140. At this dilution the U-235 can be burned only under the very special circumstances achieved in a structure called a primary reactor (or "pile"). Otherwise, the U-235 must be partly or completely separated from the more abundant U-238. This process of isotope separation is exceedingly difficult and requires large and elaborate installations.

Two new materials (plutonium 239 or uranium 233) can be formed from U-238 or thorium in nuclear fires burning U-235. They can be isolated by chemical methods more easily than isotopes can be separated, and will serve as nuclear fuels as well as U-235.

Thus there are three materials (U-235, Pu-239 and U-233) from which nuclear energy can be obtained by a chain reaction. The reaction may be used to deliver energy at a steady rate by incorporating the fuel materials into a reactor, a lattice structure big enough to confine and utilize the neu-

* The terms "nuclear inflammability," "burning" and "fuel" refer to nuclear reactions which resemble ordinary combustion only in the sense that the "fuel" material is used up in a self-sustaining process which releases energy. The nuclear reactions are otherwise quite unlike ordinary combustion and do not, for example, require oxygen.

trons which propagate the reaction from atom to atom. Controlled burning is achieved by inserting materials to absorb enough of the neutrons to prevent a runaway explosion, but not so many as to quench the reaction.

The same fuel materials may be burned explosively in an atomic bomb. Again, the amount of material must be large enough to trap and use the neutrons. The violence of the explosion depends also on the rate of burning, so materials that absorb the neutrons must be carefully excluded.

Whereas concentrated nuclear fuel is required for bombs, a less concentrated material is sufficient for peaceful applications. This has led to the suggestion† that material be added which may make the fuel less suitable for bomb production, while maintaining its suitability for use in a controlled reactor. Such materials, which are called "denaturants," must be chosen so that they are extremely difficult to remove from the fuel material proper.

Raw Materials

All the manifold applications of atomic energy depend on uranium and thorium as primary raw materials. It will be useful to trace the procurement of nuclear fuels from these raw materials. The pictorial chart (Appendix 1) and the flow chart (Appendix 2) indicate the principal stages and operations in processing uranium.

The mining and extraction of uranium ore and thorium ore is essentially a conventional operation comparable in scale with other mining operations, though not as large as many.

Uranium occurs principally in deposits of pitchblende found in Canada, the Belgian Congo and Czechoslovakia and also as carnotite and autonite in the western United States. Other deposits of uranium are found at numerous points throughout the world. The production at the start of the war was reported as not far from a thousand tons of uranium content per year. Perhaps the principal difficulty which bears directly on the problem of control is that uranium is derived not

only from uranium ores. In many cases, uranium is derived, or might be derived, as a by-product from the ores of other metals, mainly vanadium, and also by means of re-treatment of the new and old mine wastes, mill tailings and the wastes and slags of the chemical and metallurgical plants, etc.

Thorium occurs principally in monazite sands in India, Brazil, the Dutch East Indies, Australia and elsewhere.*

It is to be expected that the search for new deposits of uranium and thorium, and the introduction of extraction methods for low-grade deposits will greatly increase the potential supplies.

There are two principal processes by which concentrated nuclear fuel can be produced from uranium: by the separation of the isotope U-235 and by the burning of the U-235 content of natural uranium to produce plutonium.

In the separation process, the first stage is chemical purification and the preparation of special uranium compounds, among them gaseous uranium hexafluoride.

Separation may be effected in several ways: in the gaseous diffusion method, the uranium compound in a gaseous state is forced through porous barriers. The U-235 isotope, being very slightly lighter, can get through the barrier somewhat more rapidly than U-238. By a large number of repetitions of the process it is possible to secure material which is considerably enriched in U-235. This is the process reportedly used in the very large plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

A related process depends on the difference in rate at which the two isotopes can move through a liquid layer between a heated wall and an adjacent cool one. This process is called thermal diffusion, and is also reported to have been used on a moderate scale at Oak Ridge [Tenn.].

The third process, reportedly used on a large scale, is electromagnetic separation. Intense beams consisting of molecules of a gaseous compound

* Subsequent to publication of this report, it became known that large deposits of titanium, a source of thorium and uranium, were found in Howard County, Arkansas. It was estimated that the deposits were larger than those of India, principal source heretofore of thorium-bearing titanium.

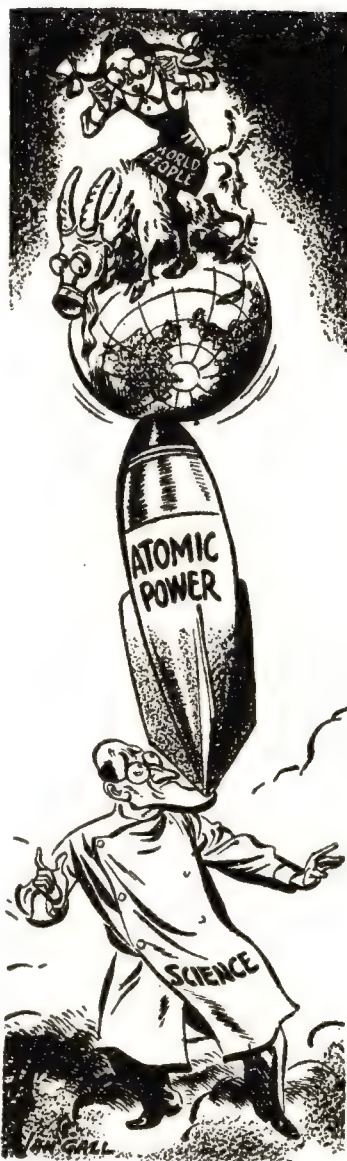
† "A report on the International Control of Atomic Energy" by the Lillienthal board; press release of the United States Department of State, April 9, 1946: "Scientific Information Transmitted to United Nations Atomic Energy Commission by the United States Members," Vol. 1, P. 18.

are projected into a magnetic field which bends their paths. The molecules containing the lighter uranium atoms, that is, U-235, turn more sharply than the heavier molecules containing U-238, with the result that the isotopes are separated. There is an important difference which distinguishes this process from the others: The electromagnetic method can yield substantially complete separation of the isotopes as compared with a very gradual enrichment by the other processes, but does it only at the price of limited production. These methods require either many stages in the process of gradual enrichment (as in the diffusion methods) or many units operating in parallel to provide significant quantities (as in the electromagnetic method).

The output of the isotope separation plant consists of uranium compounds enriched in U-235 content to a degree determined by their intended use. That is to say the nuclear fuel is now less dilute, and after appropriate processing, is ready for use in industrial reactors or for the production of bombs.

Another process for the production of a pure nuclear fuel is to make plutonium from uranium. This involves a series of operations for the careful purification of the incoming uranium, the partial conversion of U-238 to plutonium in a primary reactor, the extraction and decontamination of the plutonium and chemical and metallurgical processing to put it into usable form for reactors or bombs.

The chemical purification of the uranium compounds as they come from the refinery differs from usual industrial processes because of the extreme purity required. The many impurities which would absorb neutrons and thus quench the chain reaction of the reactor must be removed. The quantity of material to be handled and the rigid purification required (several impurities may not exceed one part in a million), combine to make the operation a difficult one. Other materials (known as "moderators") are required in the construction of the reactor, and these have also to be of extreme purity. An alternative to the production of very pure graphite or beryllium for this purpose is the production of heavy water, a difficult and large-scale op-



Gall in *News of the World* (London)

"Everything under control down there?"

eration in view of the quantities needed.

The primary reactor is a very large structure containing slugs of unenriched uranium metal interspersed

through a moderator material such as graphite. In the reactor a chain reaction is set up, which consumes some of the U-235 and produces excess neutrons. Some of these neutrons are absorbed by the U-238 and convert it to plutonium 239.

The uranium slugs, after use in the reactor, contain, in addition to the unchanged uranium, plutonium and a variety of radioactive elements formed as by-products of the chain reaction. The separation of plutonium, while reasonably straightforward, chemically, is a highly specialized operation because the low initial concentration of plutonium poses special problems, because the entire process must be handled by remote control to avoid danger from radiation and because it is difficult to dispose of the radioactive by-products present with the plutonium and the uranium.

The plutonium compounds from the extraction plant are converted into metallic plutonium in a chemical and metallurgical plant. The plutonium metal from this plant is ready for use either in an industrial reactor or for the production of bombs.

Producing Nuclear Fuels

Some of the complexities in the production of Pu-239 and uranium enriched in U-235 have been indicated in the discussion of the processes. An indication of the huge scale of the operations required for bomb production has been given in published descriptions of the plants which were constructed by the United States during the war.

Some data on cost and physical dimensions taken from the United States publications has been tabulated in Appendix 3. One striking aspect is the small fraction of the total cost required for the facilities for bomb fabrication, as distinct from the production of the nuclear fuels for use in the bomb.

Refined thorium compounds, after careful purification, yield thorium which can be incorporated into a primary reactor for the production of U-233. Chemical separation and the final production of U-233 in pure form require processes analogous to those for plutonium.

Naturally occurring thorium is a single isotope and therefore no process of separation analogous to the separation of U-235 from uranium is involved. Since this isotope has not the

property of "nuclear inflammability," a primary reactor using thorium alone would have no fuel to maintain the chain reaction. It can only be used therefore if a fuel material is added. In general, the available information indicates that processes involving thorium have been less thoroughly explored than those utilizing uranium. Nevertheless, in this report, U-233 is included as one of the nuclear fuels, even though the available information states only that it is theoretically possible to utilize U-233 in reactors and in bombs.

Summary

Atomic energy in amount of importance for industrial activities is obtainable only from nuclear chain reactions which, like fire, are self-propagating.

Three materials are known which are useful as nuclear fuels for a self-sustaining chain reaction: only one of these, U-235, occurs in nature, constituting 0.7 per cent of ordinary uranium; the other two (Pu-239 and U-233) can be produced by nuclear reactions from uranium and thorium, respectively.

Nuclear fuels may be burned at a controlled rate in a reactor, or in a runaway explosion, as in a bomb.

The raw materials for atomic energy, uranium and thorium, occur in widely scattered ore deposits. Mining and processing of the ores are more or less conventional operations. Pre-war production was of the order of 1,000 tons of uranium content per year.

The partial separation of U-235 from uranium to provide a high-grade nuclear fuel has reportedly been accomplished by gaseous diffusion, thermal diffusion and electro-magnetic methods. All of the processes require many separate stages or units, and huge installations, for significant production of concentrated fuel.

Plutonium (Pu-239) is formed by a nuclear reaction from uranium, specifically, from the abundant isotope, U-238. Highly purified uranium and very pure graphite can be fabricated into a primary reactor which will maintain a chain reaction burning the U-235 fraction of the uranium, and, at the same time, utilize this reaction to produce Pu-239 and the U-238 fraction.

The production of significant quantities of Pu-239 requires very large installations comprising highly special-

ized chemical extraction plants in addition to the primary reactors.

Cost data for the United States atomic bomb installations indicate a comparatively minor outlay for bomb fabrication, as compared with the cost of production facilities for U-235 and Pu-239.

Thorium, as a source of nuclear fuel (U-233), differs from uranium in containing no "inflammable" fraction corresponding to the U-235 in uranium. Thorium can, therefore, be used in a reactor as a source of U-233 only if nuclear fuels are also added.

CHAPTER II

Utilization of Nuclear Fuels

The practical applications of atomic energy all depend upon the energy, radiations and radioactive materials resulting from nuclear chain reactions. Three fuel materials can be obtained in practical quantities: U-235, Pu-239 and U-233. The character and scale of the equipment in which these fuels are utilized differs for different applications and can be considered in terms of the intended uses.

Power

The characteristic of a nuclear chain reaction which is perhaps most striking is the enormous quantity of energy released in the burning of comparatively small quantities of nuclear fuels. The consumption of a kilogram (about 2.2 pounds) per day of uranium 235 generates heat at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 kilowatts. The same amount of heat could be obtained by burning about 3,000 tons of coal per day, enough to supply the power and light for a city of about a million. The use of atomic energy for the large-scale generation of electric power and for industrial heating are therefore challenging possibilities. Initially, at least, nuclear reactions will probably be used to generate heat which, by means of a heat exchanger, can provide steam for conventional turbo-generators producing electrical power. Many technical problems are involved in the use of atomic energy for power, but the development seems straight-forward.

The large primary reactors which have been constructed for the plutonium production generate a great deal of heat in the process and might,

by redesign, be used for power production. It seems probable that the size of reactors could be reduced by using concentrated fuel, although there are engineering limitations set by the rate at which heat can be removed from the structure, and the requirements for shielding personnel from the intense radiations. Published reports indicate that concrete walls more than five feet thick completely surround the large reactors at Hanford [Wash.]. Published estimates indicate that units for ships may be developed but that smaller mobile units are unlikely on account of the bulk of the shielding required for the protection of personnel from the harmful effects of radiation.

It appears likely that reactors producing large quantities of power could be built which would not contain U-238 or thorium from which new nuclear fuel would be produced. Such reactors would be consumers only of nuclear fuel which would have to be produced elsewhere.

Reactors using so-called "denatured" fuel material will be considered in Chapter III.

A possible complication in the operation of atomic power plants lies in the cumulative effects of the materials left over from the chain reaction. These comprise a variety of elements, usually called fission products, some of which may absorb neutrons to such an extent that they would reduce the efficiency of the reactor or even stop its operation. Decontamination plants, analogous to the plants for extracting the plutonium produced in primary reactors, may therefore be needed.

Information is lacking on another important aspect of the operation of atomic power plants: This is the question of whether or not enough additional fuel can be made in a power reactor to replace the original supply of nuclear fuel being consumed. If not, the world supply of nuclear fuels is measured by the amount of U-235 present in nature, extended a few-fold by such additional quantities of Pu-239 or U-233 as are generated in the consumption of U-235. On the other hand, if the regeneration of nuclear fuels can fully replace the original materials, then all of the U-238, 140 times as plentiful as U-235, and also the world's supply of thorium, which is more plentiful than uranium, constitute potential nuclear fuels.

Published information indicates that

the generation of electric power from atomic energy is still in the early developmental stage, with active work in progress at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Costs may be competitive with electric power from coal.

Radiations

In addition to the energy generated as heat in the operation of a reactor, very intense radiations, particularly gamma rays and neutrons are released. Such radiations from radium, large X-ray units, and cyclotrons, have been used in the past for radiation therapy. The intense radiations available from reactors should make them useful for these purposes. In industrial chemistry, new processes appear possible based on the chemical actions induced by intense and penetrating radiation. In physical research the intense beams are already proving powerful tools.

In addition to radiations, the operation of a reactor produces comparatively enormous quantities of radioactive materials, approximately a kilogram of fission products for each kilogram of nuclear fuel consumed. This material is equivalent in its effects to many thousand times the same amount of radium because of the more rapid rate at which many of its constituents disintegrate. Although the fission products consist of some thirty chemical elements of medium atomic weight, radio-active isotopes of most other elements can be produced as a result of neutron absorption. Since a great many neutrons exist inside and around an operating reactor, it is easy to use them in the preparation of substantial quantities of the desired isotopes.

The availability of radioactive materials in adequate quantities should permit a renewed and very vigorous attack by tracer techniques on many research problems, notably in physiology, medicine and the mechanism of chemical reactions. Some of the fission products may possibly replace radium in cancer treatment in the future. There is, in addition, the possibility of new techniques based on the selective localization in malignant tissues of chemical compounds containing radioactive elements.

Comparatively small reactors will usually be adequate, and in many cases most convenient, for applications requiring radiations and radioactive isotopes, although the latter may often

be obtained as by-products from large reactors operated for other purposes.

Atomic Bomb

The atomic bomb constitutes a highly specialized type of reactor in which the principal design requirement is that as much as possible of the nuclear fuel in the bomb shall be consumed in the very short time before the bomb bursts apart. Clearly, highly concentrated fuels are required to permit the most rapid combustion. Such materials will explode spontaneously as soon as the quantity of material in a single piece becomes large enough that the neutrons are effectively confined and utilized. The detonation of the bomb is then a matter of bringing together rapidly two or more pieces of fuel material which together exceed this critical size. Little more information than this has been released about the construction of atomic bombs except that the critical size was predicted in 1941, within very wide limits, as more than two and less than 100 kilograms. In all probability, highly skilled personnel and specialized facilities are required for bomb production, but a large establishment does not appear to be necessary.

Available Power

An estimate of the total electric power or, alternatively, of the number of bombs, which might result from the utilization of the world's production of uranium can hardly be made with any reasonable accuracy. The present production of uranium, the amount of material required for a single bomb and the fraction of U-238 (or thorium) which can be utilized for power are all figures which are not available. However, the annual production of uranium in 1939 can be estimated at approximately 1,000 tons (uranium content in ores) on the basis of data in *Engineering and Mining Journal* for September, 1945.

One might, as an example, assume that 1,000 tons of uranium per year are available for the production of electric power. One thousand tons of natural uranium contain about 7,000 kilograms of U-235. This amount of U-235, used in power plants having an over-all efficiency of 10 per cent, could provide 2,000,000 kilowatts of electric power for one year. If all of the uranium (and thorium) can be used, the amount of power available

would be several hundred million kilowatts. In this connection, it may be of interest to quote a passage from the report of the Lilienthal board:

"We have examined in some detail * * * the technical problems of making available heat and power on the scale of present world consumption from controlled nuclear reactors. We see no significant limitations on this development, either in the availability or in the cost of the fundamental active materials."

As an alternative example, if one were to assume that 1,000 tons of natural uranium, containing approximately 7,000 kilograms of U-235, were available each year for the making of bombs, then using the limits on critical size given above as the amount of U-235 required for a bomb, the number of bombs which could be produced from all of the available uranium would be between seventy and 3,500 per year.

Summary

There are three nuclear fuels (U-235, Pu-239 and U-233) which can be used in a sustained chain reaction yielding enormous quantities of heat, radiations and radioactive materials. The consumption of one kilogram per day of U-235 releases energy at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 kilowatts and produces nearly a kilogram of radioactive materials per day.

The large-scale production of electric power from atomic energy appears feasible, though still in the developmental stage.

The engineering design of a large-scale power plant will determine whether it requires concentrated nuclear fuels such as are used for bombs or can use dilute or denatured fuel unsuitable for bomb manufacture; also, whether or not further production of nuclear fuel (Pu-239 or U-233) accompanies power production.

Small installations for power production appear unlikely for several reasons, one of which is the thick shields required to provide protection from radiation.

The intense radiations and the substantial quantities of radioactive material available from a reactor may be expected to find important applications in medicine, industrial chemistry and nuclear research. The availability of radioactive isotopes opens the way for the intensive use of tracer

techniques in chemical, physiological and medical research.

Comparatively small reactors will be adequate for most of these applications of radiations and radioactive isotopes.

The production of atomic bombs requires comparatively large quantities of concentrated nuclear fuels and correspondingly large installations for the separation of U-235 or the production of Pu-239 or U-233. Bomb manufacture is a highly specialized but hardly a large-scale operation.

Examples based on published information suggest that raw materials are readily available for the production of from seventy to 3,500 bombs per year, or for the generation of electric power at a rate of 2,000,000 kilowatts, and possibly many times this rate.

CHAPTER III

Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and Their Bearing on Control

In the foregoing chapters we have given a general description, based on published information which is limited but which we believe is reliable, of the various activities involved in the production and use of nuclear fuels. It is to be expected that, in a peaceful state of the world, such activities will be carried on for beneficial purposes.

Most of these same activities are also involved in the production of atomic weapons. Each of them involves an element of danger, since attempts may be made to divert materials or to seize materials or installations with the aim of using them for the production of atomic weapons. In the following discussion, the words "danger" and "dangerous" will always be used with this connotation. In this chapter we propose to analyze the relative importance of these dangers and to explore to some extent the problem of possible safeguards against them.

As regards diversion, it may be observed generally that the later the stage at which diversion occurs, the more immediate is the danger arising from it because fewer subsequent operations, less time and fewer plants are then necessary to produce weapons. It should also be observed that attempts to divert materials at certain stages might be so planned as

to take advantage of the fact that losses in processing are normal in metallurgical and chemical operations. The ease of diversion and the nature of necessary safeguards varies from stage to stage, and each will be considered in turn. It must be stressed, however, that all of the operations are interrelated, and the effectiveness of safeguards at any one stage depends in large measure on the safeguards erected at other stages.

In addition to diversion, there is the possibility of seizure either of the fuel materials themselves or of the facilities for producing them. This will be dealt with in the final section of the chapter.

Uranium and thorium are, as far as can be foreseen, the only naturally occurring substances from which nuclear fuel in significant quantities can be produced. Hence, these substances play a fundamental and unique role in the control of atomic energy.

Mining Operations

Uranium and thorium are obtained from ores and deposits. It is clear that, unless appropriate safeguards are taken insuring that material cannot be diverted from the mining operations, attempts may be made to use it for weapons. The consequences of diversion at this stage will not immediately be serious, since it would require considerable time and industrial activity—how much precisely would depend on the facilities available—before weapons could be produced by clandestine operations.

In considering safeguards over mining operations, the following circumstances will be helpful. The mining operations, although widely different for the rich deposits and for the low-grade deposits, would always be on a significant scale; they take place along conventional lines and involve the handling of large quantities of ore, concentrates and tailings. It would hence appear feasible to keep track of the distribution of any significant quantities of material from the mines. A special significance must be attached to the devising of adequate safeguards against the diversion of raw materials, since none of the subsequent operations can proceed without uranium, or uranium and thorium.

Extraction From Ores

Extraction and production of uranium and thorium compounds involve

somewhat less bulk of material than has been considered in the previous section and may take place in plants far removed from the mines, as is the case in Canada. The processes involved are carried out in chemical plants of ordinary size and the products are still somewhat bulky.

The processes normally involve losses comparable with those in other industrial chemical activities. These provide an opportunity to conceal diversion by making it appear that only process losses have occurred. Therefore, only the application of very close and careful safeguards would provide an adequate assurance against the diversion from those plants of purified chemical compounds of natural uranium or thorium for the surreptitious production of explosive material for atomic weapons.

Production of Metal

Preparation of the metal from the uranium or thorium compounds also involves process losses which may be used to conceal diversion of material. The quantities of materials handled are less and the difficulties in detecting diversion are greater than those in the chemical plants discussed in the previous section. There is also the possibility of diversion during the machining and the mechanical preparation of the metal for its insertion in atomic reactors. Just as in the previous case, very careful safeguards will be needed to prevent the danger resulting from such diversion.

Production of Nuclear Fuels

Production of nuclear fuels is the crucial stage in the operations. Both separation plants for the production of uranium enriched in U-235 and the reactors and extraction plants for the production of plutonium or U-233 deliver nuclear fuel, which, under proper conditions, may be used directly for the manufacture of atomic weapons. According to the published statements available to us, the installations necessary for weapon manufacture are relatively small and the time required is relatively short if the necessary high-skilled personnel is available and the procedure is known. If therefore the strictest safeguards are not taken to prevent the material in the installations producing nuclear fuel from being diverted, the danger is extremely serious.

The technical nature of the processes involved in the production of nuclear fuels is different for the different types of plants concerned. Very large installations are required, together with highly skilled personnel and methods differing widely from usual industrial methods. The final nuclear fuel product is very small in bulk compared with the quantities of material which are processed. It is pos-

sible that even those managing such plants will not find it easy to keep track in a quantitative way of the flow of materials, in much the same way as is the case in usual industrial refinery and extraction plants. These technical facts should be borne in mind when devising the safeguards against diversion mentioned above. It is clear that such safeguards should not only reckon with the materials in



Lee, *The Evening News* (London)

"And here we have Homo Sapiens Scientia, or Common Scientist. The most dangerous animal extant. Has to be kept under the strictest supervision."

the installations themselves but also with the stocks of purified product.

Secondary reactors, i.e. reactors which are fed with nuclear fuel especially prepared from the products of separation plants or of primary reactors, can be designed in various ways depending on their purpose. Secondary reactors for research and medical purposes would be of low power and could be designed so as to contain insignificant quantities of nuclear fuel. These would be unimportant as possible sources of diversion, unless present in large numbers.

Secondary reactors for the production of electric power or industrial heating would be comparable in fuel consumption to primary reactors, i.e., the reactors which are fed with natural uranium. If they regenerated fuel, they would afford opportunities for diversion similar to those afforded by large primary reactors, and in order to avoid this serious danger, the same strict safeguards would be required for both. If the secondary reactors were designed so as not to regenerate fuel, safeguards would still be required in relation to the fuel supply and to the circumstance that, by redesign and rebuilding, the reactor might be converted to other purposes.

It has been suggested that secondary reactors for electric power or industrial heating, designed so as not to regenerate explosive material, might operate on "denatured" fuel. If so, and to the extent that this proves to be technically feasible and effective, diverted material would not be usable for weapons without further processing, involving large plants and appreciable time.

CHAPTER IV

Clandestine Activities

We have been discussing the possibilities of clandestine diversion of materials from the peaceful activities in the domain of atomic energy, but we must not overlook that with certain systems of control one would have to consider the possibility that plants or materials might be seized. This implies a danger the seriousness of which would be greatest in the case of seizure of stocks of concentrated nuclear fuel because from that stage weapons

would be produced most quickly and in relatively small plants.

Next in order of seriousness would be the seizure of plants producing nuclear fuels. A wide geographical dispersal of stocks and plants and the restriction of stocks to minimum operating levels would reduce the risk that a large quantity would be involved in a single seizure. Seizure of mines or of facilities at other early stages would only be of advantage to those desiring to make weapons if they had at their disposal a plant capable of producing nuclear fuel.

Clandestine manufacture of atomic weapons from nuclear fuels diverted from stocks or from the plants producing such fuels would be extremely difficult to discover because the operations involved can be carried out in comparatively small installations which could easily be concealed. This emphasizes again the importance of preventing the diversion of nuclear fuels which we have stressed in the previous chapter.

If it were sought to divert materials from earlier stages of production, or from undisclosed mines, into the production of atomic weapons, large and complicated installations would have to be clandestinely operated in order to produce the nuclear fuels. The construction of such plants involves a large-scale industrial effort and many tributary activities of unusual character. On the other hand, it might be possible to break up such plants into a number of smaller units and thus make detection more difficult.

It would be difficult to carry on clandestine mining or concentrating of uranium or thorium ores if adequate knowledge of their geological occurrence were available. This is due to the large quantities of material which must be processed and the difficulty of concealing mining operations in general.

The maintenance and strengthening of the international community of scientists, the free exchange of scientific information and an increasing awareness among all scientists of one another's research activities would assist in making less likely the application of research talent to clandestine activities.

It is clear that the major assurance against clandestine activities would lie in the existence of effective safeguards applied to peaceful activities.

CONCLUSIONS

Both laymen and scientists are apt to believe that in the future scientific discoveries and technical inventions will be made which will bring further development of the activities in the domain of atomic energy. This raises a new question regarding control. For example, the possibility has been considered, in our discussions, that some day a method might be devised by which the separation of U-235 from natural uranium could be realized by methods less elaborate and costly than those actually used in the United States. It is clear that production of atomic weapons would thereby become easier.

There is also the possibility that some day raw materials other than uranium and thorium might be found suitable for the production of nuclear fuel. At the moment, such a possibility is highly speculative. Whatever the future may bring, those charged with responsibility for maintaining safeguards on atomic energy will best be able to make necessary adaptations in these safeguards if they are intimately associated with and participating in new developments in the entire field.

The substances uranium and thorium play a unique role in the domain of atomic energy, since as far as we know these are the only raw materials from which the nuclear fuel

required for the development of atomic energy can be obtained. There is an intimate relation between the activities required for peaceful purposes and those leading to the production of atomic weapons; most of the stages which are needed for the former are also needed for the latter. The character of the different stages of the activities has been discussed in order to explore at each stage the elements of danger and to some extent the problem of safeguards against these dangers.

With respect to mining operations, which are of special significance as the first step in these activities, it appears hopeful that safeguards are not too difficult. Particular attention should be paid to the installations in which concentrated nuclear fuel is produced since the product lends itself immediately to the production of bombs. Unless appropriate safeguards are taken at each of these stages, it will be difficult to insure that no diversion of material or installations will take place.

With regard to the question posed by Committee 2, "whether effective control of atomic energy is possible," we do not find any basis in the available scientific facts for supposing that effective control is not technologically feasible. Whether or not it is politically feasible is not discussed or implied in this report.

Data on Cost and Size of U. S. Atomic Bomb Project

Installation.	Expenditure in Millions	Workers at Peak.	Size of Installations.
Gaseous Diffusion	545	25,000	Four-story building, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile across, covering 60 acres.
Electro-Magnetic	350	13,200	175 separate buildings including nine major processing structures.
Thermal Diffusion	10.5	...	Main building, 525x82 feet, 75 feet high.
Experimental Reactor at Clinton [Tenn.]	12	3,247	Designed for 1,000-kilowatt capacity.
Hanford [Wash.]	350	45,000	600 square-mile site. Three huge reactors and chemical separation plants.
Los Alamos [N. Mex.] . . .	60	...	.....

UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP

The General Assembly

PRESIDENT

Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium

Vice presidents are indicated by asterisks (*)

MEMBER NATIONS AND CHIEF DELEGATES

Afghanistan
(A. Hosayn Aziz)

Argentina
(Dr. Jose Arce)

Australia
(N. J. O. Makin)

Belgium
(Paul-Henri Spaak)

Bolivia
(Adolfo C. Durels)

Brazil
(Pedro-Leão Velloso)

Canada
(Louis S. St. Laurent)

Chile
(Felix Nieto del Rio)

China
(V. K. Wellington Koo *)

Colombia
(Dr. Alfonso Lopez)

Costa Rica
(Francisco de Paula Gutierrez)

Cuba
(Guillermo Belt)

Czechoslovakia
(Jan Masaryk)

Denmark
(Gustav Rasmussen)

Dominican Republic
(Emilio G. Godoy)

Ecuador
(Dr. Francis Illescas)

Egypt
(Mohammed Hussein Heikal Pasha)

El Salvador
(Hector David Castro)

Ethiopia
(Blatta Ephrem T. Medhen)

France
(Alexandre Parodi *)

Greece
(Vassili Dendramis)

Guatemala
(Dr. Eugenio Silva Pena)

Haiti
(Joseph Charles)

Honduras
(Dr. Tiburcio Carias, Jr.)

Iceland
(Thor Thors)

India
(Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit)

Iran
(Nasrullah Entizam)

Iraq
(Ali Jawdat al-Ayubi)

Lebanon
(Camille Chamoun)

Liberia
(C. Abayomi Cassell)

Luxembourg
(Joseph Bech)

Mexico
(Francisco Castillo Najera)

Netherlands
(Dr. C. van Boetzelar van Oosterhout)

New Zealand
(Sir Carl August Berendsen)

Nicaragua
(Mariano Arguello Vargas)

Norway
(Halvard M. Lange)

Panama
(Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro)

Paraguay
(Dr. Cesar R. Acosta)

Peru
(Alberto Ulloa)

Philippines
(Carlos P. Romulo)

Poland
(Josef Winiewicz)

Saudi Arabia
(Prince Faisal al Saud)

Sweden
(Osten Unden)

Syria
(Faris al-Khoury)

Turkey
(Huseyin R. Baydur)

Ukraine
(Dmitri Z. Manuilsky)

Union of South Africa
(Jan C. Smuts *)

U.S.S.R.
(Andrei Gromyko)

United Kingdom
(Sir Alexander Cadogan)

United States
(Warren R. Austin *)

Uruguay
(Juan Carlos Blanco)

Venezuela
(Carlos E. Stolk *)

White Russia (Byelo S.S.R.)
(Kuzma Kiselev)

Yugoslavia
(Stanoje Simitch)

COMMITTEES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General—Composed of 14 members as follows: the President of the

General Assembly, the seven vice-presidents and the chairman of the six committees listed hereafter.

Political and Security—D. Z. Manuilsky, the Ukraine, chairman.

Economic and Financial—Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgium, chairman.

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural—Sir Carl A. Berendsen, New Zealand, chairman.

Trusteeship—Blatta Ephrem T. Medhen, Ethiopia, chairman.

Budgetary—Faris al-Khoury, Syria, chairman.

Legal—Dr. Roberto Jimenez, Panama, chairman.

(All these committees except the General Committee are composed of representatives of all fifty-one members of the United Nations.)

The Security Council

MEMBERS

* To be replaced on the Council by new member elected by the Assembly.

Australia
(Until 1948)

Brazil
(Until 1948)

China
(Permanent)

*Egypt **
(Until 1947)

France
(Permanent)

*Mexico **
(Until 1947)

*Netherlands **
(Until 1947)

Poland
(Until 1948)

U.S.S.R.
(Permanent)

United Kingdom
(Permanent)

United States
(Permanent)

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

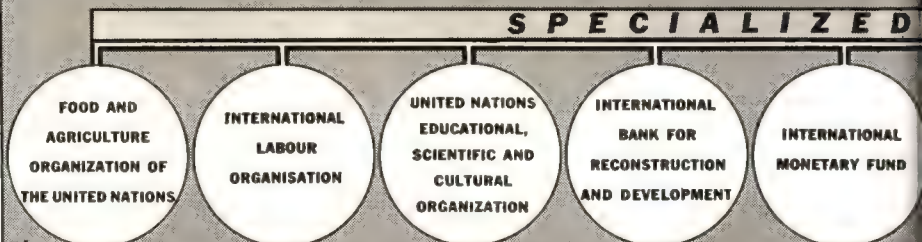
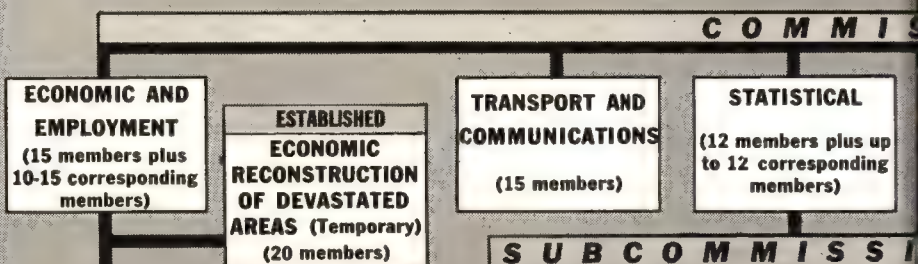


GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
18 members elected by the General Assembly, each for a term of three years
DECIDES BY SIMPLE MAJORITY

STANDING COMMISSIONS

COMMITTEE ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES



DRAFT AGREEMENTS RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

AS CONSTITUTED AT THE CONCLUSION OF ITS SECOND SESSION

ASSEMBLY

SOCIAL COUNCIL

for 3 years by General
with one vote.

OF THOSE PRESENT AND VOTING.

COMMITTEES

**COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS
FOR CONSULTATION WITH NON-
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

* Members of Commissions are representatives of Member States elected by the Council: "corresponding members" are appointed by the Council in their individual capacity. Members are elected for 3-year terms.

SIONS*

HUMAN RIGHTS
(18 members)

**STATUS OF
WOMEN**
(15 members)

SOCIAL
(18 members)

NARCOTIC DRUGS
(15 members)

IONS TO BE ESTABLISHED

**FREEDOM OF
INFORMATION AND
THE PRESS**

**PROTECTION OF
MINORITIES**

**PREVENTION OF
DISCRIMINATION**

AGENCIES

**NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS**

**PROVISIONAL
INTERNATIONAL
CIVIL AVIATION
ORGANIZATION**

**WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION**
(Interim Commission
functioning)

**INTERNATIONAL
REFUGEE
ORGANIZATION**
(To be established)

**WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION**
(To be established)

NEGOTIATIONS FOR AGREEMENTS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

**MILITARY STAFF
COMMITTEE**

The Chiefs of Staff (or their representatives) of the United States, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., France and China.

**ATOMIC ENERGY
COMMITTEE**

Composed of the members of the Security Council and Canada.

**The Economic and
Social Council**

PRESIDENT

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, India

Belgium
(Until 1949)

Canada
(Until 1949)

Chile
(Until 1949)

China
(Until 1949)

Colombia
(Until 1947)

Cuba
(Until 1948)

Czechoslovakia
(Until 1948)

France
(Until 1949)

Greece
(Until 1947)

India
(Until 1948)

Lebanon
(Until 1947)

Norway
(Until 1948)

Peru
(Until 1949)

Ukraine
(Until 1947)

U.S.S.R.
(Until 1948)

United Kingdom
(Until 1948)

United States
(Until 1947)

Yugoslavia
(Until 1947)

Members with terms expiring in 1947 may be either re-elected or replaced.

THE ATLANTIC IS RISING

A report of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1946 shows that in 20 years the level of the Atlantic Ocean has risen nearly four inches. The rise has been identical at New York, Baltimore and Key West.

The report says that no one has determined whether the rise is due to an increase in the quantity of water or by a sinking of the land mass. One theory is that the rise may be caused by the gradual melting of glaciers.

Changes in the sea level from decade to decade were insignificant a century ago. The rising trend has been most noticeable since 1900.

The Pacific Ocean's level is not changing in the same direction. Records made off the coast of Alaska suggest that its level is falling. This might be due to rising of the land mass.

Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, poses for a symbolic picture at the U.N.'s headquarters in New York. Mr. Lie (pronounced *Lee*) was the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs when chosen to the Secretary-Generalship through a compromise between U.S., Great Britain and Russia, who had advanced other candidates. He is 51 and a lawyer by profession.



BY THE ROCKET'S RED GLARE

THIS is heresy, of course, but could it be possible that, in our efforts to promote world peace, we've been putting too much emphasis on the atomic bomb and overlooking some of the other high-ranking potential horrors of warfare?

"I have been listening to sharp-witted scientists, political leaders and military maestros express regret at what they termed the average citizen's lackadaisical attitude toward a future war. I have heard them conclude their comments by insisting that people refuse to realize that the atom bomb could destroy all civilization.

"Assuming that they're right about this attitude being national—which, after a year of touring America, I doubt—why don't they quit concentrating on the atom bomb and start discussing the several other potential weapons of war which could make another world-wide conflict equally horrible?"

So wrote Kenneth Dixon in his *Assignment: America* column for I.N.S. one day late in 1946. His point was that even without the atom bomb, the Earth cannot survive another war fought on the scale of the last one.

Few nations have the materials, the industrial machine, the money and the knowhow to make atom-bombs even when spies have wrested the last of the secrets from the U.S. (It cost the U.S. one billion dollars to make each of the two it used on an enemy). But many nations are capable of building rockets, guided missiles and carrying on bacteriological warfare.

Recalling Oscar Wilde's picture of a future war, "A chemist on each side will approach the frontier with a bottle," it was revealed in September 1946 that a super-deadly poison, the most potent known to man, had been developed by the United States Chemical Warfare Service. It was stated the American people had expended \$50,000,000 in research on it.

A subsequent story from Washington declared the Army and Navy had perfected an air-borne method of blanketing a country with lethal disease germs.

One scientist declared, "If any small nation is competent in biological warfare, a large nation, even with atomic bombs, can be helpless against it."

Supposing these horrors were not as horrible as promised, there would be rockets.

If the implications of the V-2 rocket that ravaged Britain in 1944-45 were lost upon Americans, there was constant news from a desert region of New Mexico during 1946 to bring home to them the danger in which the United States could be placed by rockets.

The factual photos in the following pages provide a preview of one phase of potential war.

Looking at them, it should be kept in mind that the United States would not have to be attacked with rockets from across an ocean. The rockets could be launched from sites in an adjacent country captured by invaders with the assistance of Fifth columnists implanted in the guise of a political movement. And rockets can be fired also from ships and planes. Rockets can make planes go higher and faster.



A V-2 type rocket leaves an assembly plant for launching site. It weighs five tons without fuel ($12\frac{1}{2}$ with fuel) and can be easily transported by truck or plane. It can be manufactured underground and moved out at night, so that factories would be hard for enemy airmen to spot. It could be fired from camouflaged subterranean stations, but present horizontal range is comparatively short (230 miles), and military weapons are most effective when capable of easy mobility.



Complex engine of V-2 is revealed in this photo.



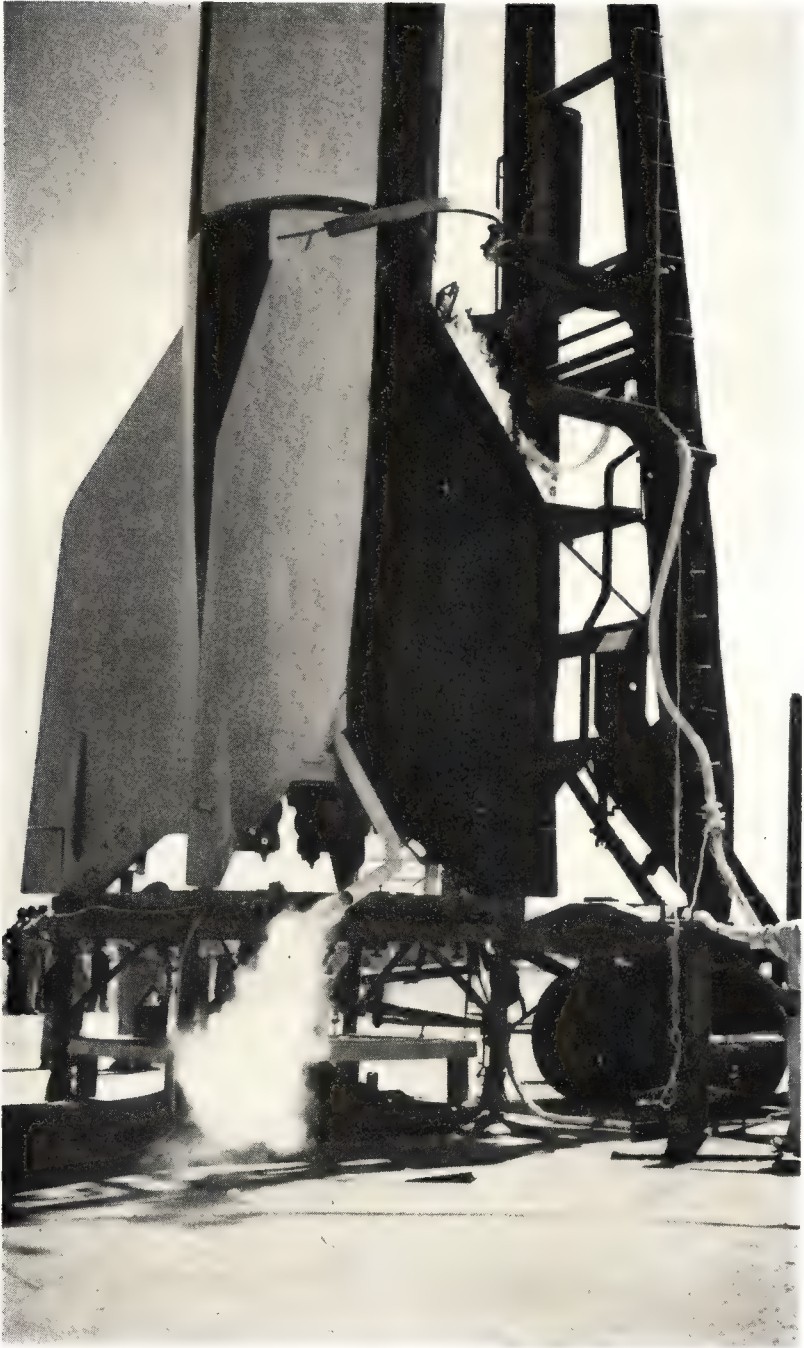
Fuel is alcohol, hydrogen peroxide, liquid oxygen.



V-2 is placed in position upon a portable firing-platform



such as the military probably would use in open country in war.



The rocket's tanks are filled with fuel. . . .



Final preparations are made by moonlight. . . .

The attendants have retired to safety. In a steel and concrete blockhouse, officers stand ready to fire the rocket electrically at a target that could be a city of sleeping people 230 miles off. [Rockets sometimes explode upon the men who fire them; hundreds of Germans in France and Netherlands were killed by V-2s they were aiming at England.]

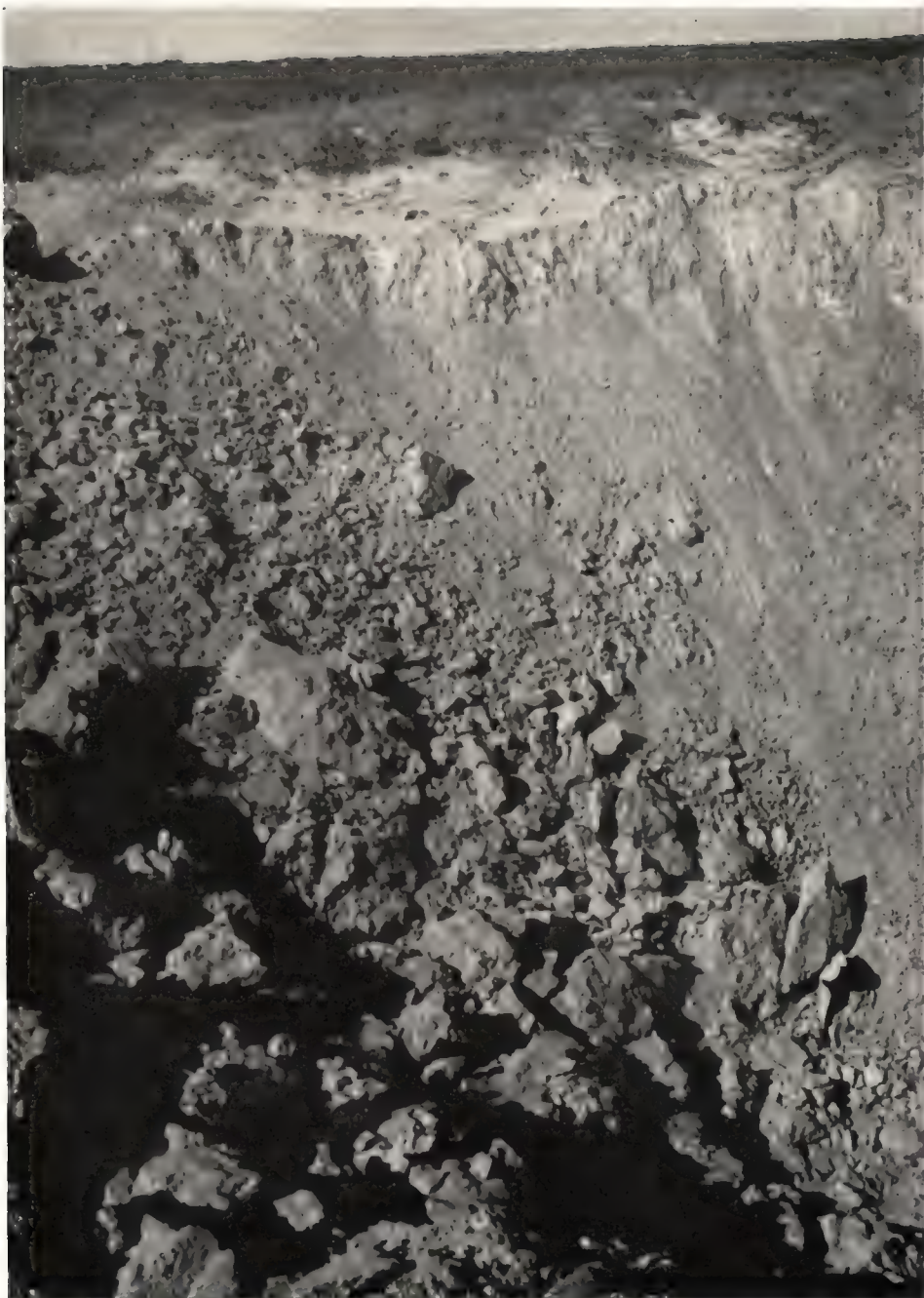






This V-2 went askew when fired, but technicians were able to guide it until they were out of danger. With German-invented *kinetheodolite* (right), rocket flights can be followed 150 miles. Photos above were made from a distance of five miles.





A V-2 loaded only with propulsion fuel made this



crater. Imagine the effect of one carrying TNT.

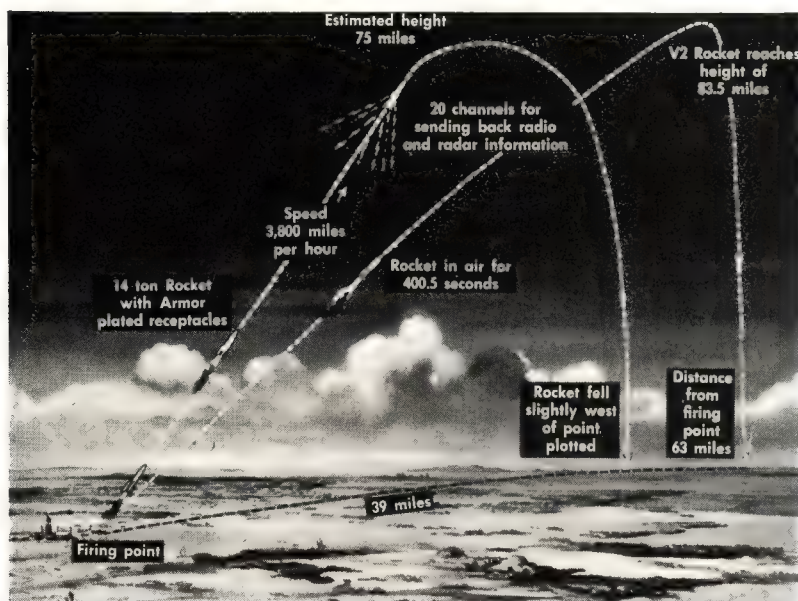
In December 1946, the U.S. Army was goaded into admitting that the inventor of the V-2 rocket, Wernher von Braun, and 117 other German experts were working on rocket and guided missile projects with U.S. armed services. It made the announcement in answer to criticism that this country was standing idly by while Russia picked the brains of surviving German scientists. Another 162 German and Austrian scientists were revealed to be helping develop supersonic planes.

The Army, in overrunning Germany, found an underground V-2 assembly plant at Nordhausen and parts for about 100 V-2s. About the same time, a group of rocket scientists gave

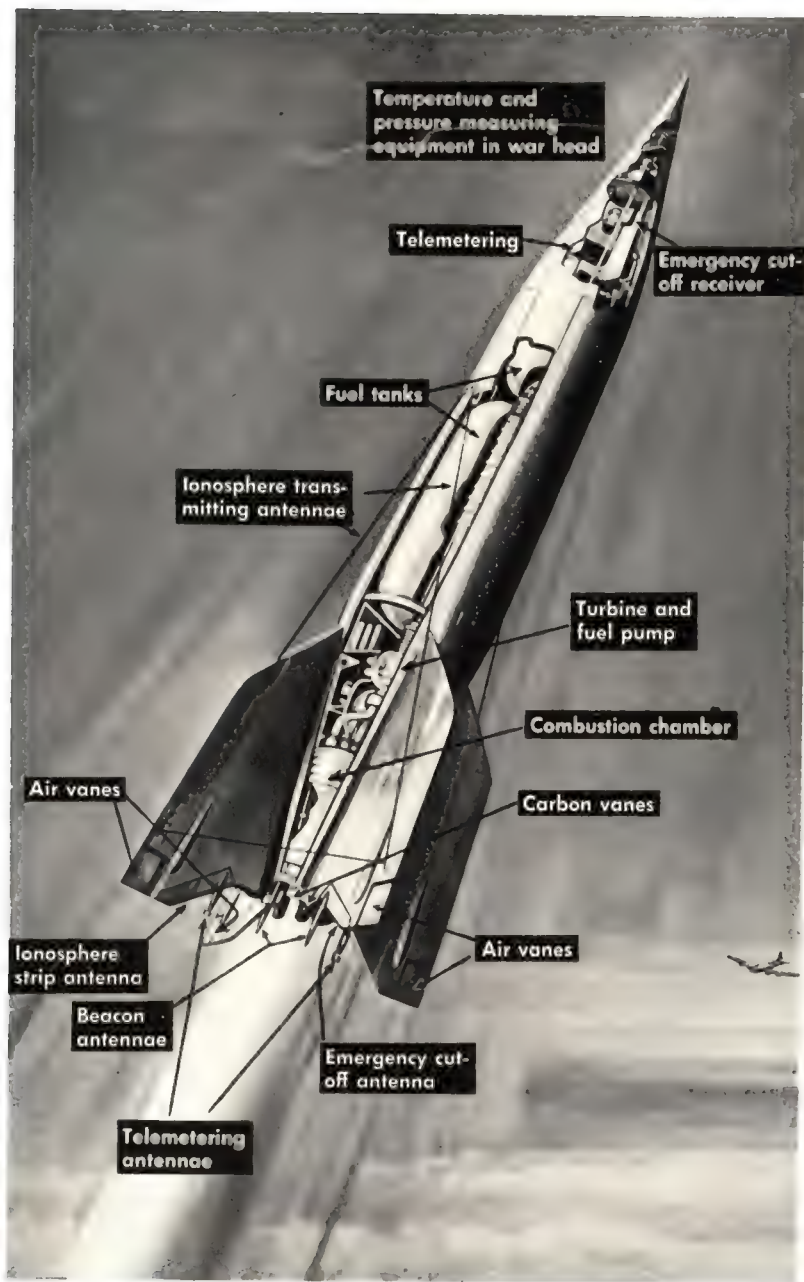
up to the U.S. forces. Screened by de-Nazification boards, they were found "clean". They aided the Army in collecting materials that were shipped to Las Cruces, New Mexico. The Germans went to work there in September 1945 as paid, contract employees. In April 1946, the first successful test of a U.S.-assembled V-2 was held across the White Sands desert.*

Nazis put Braun, then 20, to work developing rocket missiles in 1934, and spent \$300,000,000 on his experiments. He and his staff built all the 3600 V-2s fired by Germans during the war.

* Working with California Institute of Technology scientists, the Army tried during the war to make an equivalent of the V-2, produced a rocket named the "Wac Corporal." It was not in good shape till the war was over.



A diagram of early tests at White Sands. In July, a V-2 reached height of 104 miles. By December a 114-mile height had been attained. Warheads had been replaced with recording instruments.



Cross-section of a V-2 with scientific apparatus in "peacehead." It's 46 feet long, 5 feet in diameter. None of the V-2's fired at England were ever shot down, though the British had radar.

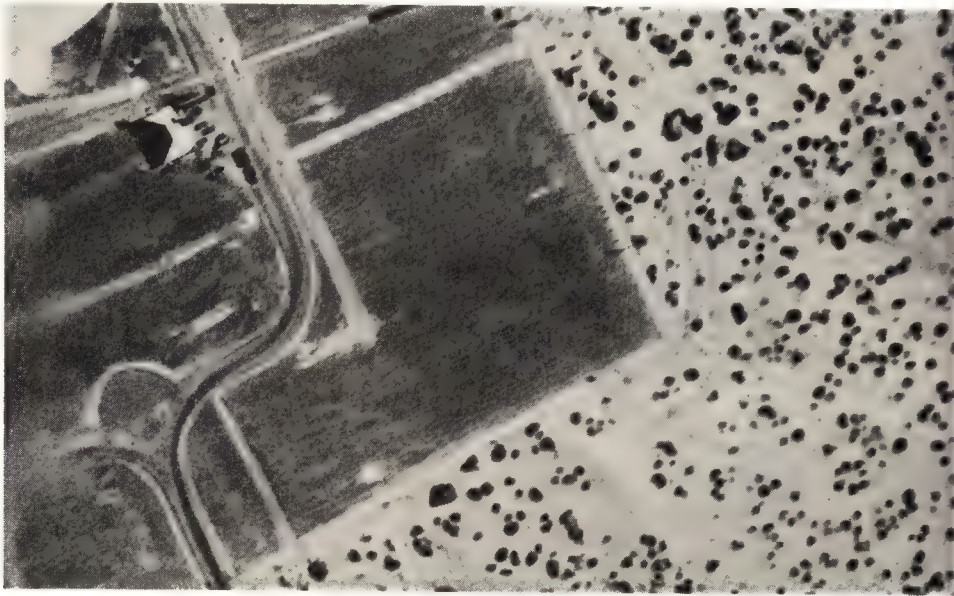
With different kinds of instruments placed in V-2 rockets, scientists are establishing or confirming epochal facts about which they could only speculate or surmise before. No plane or balloon had gone as far as 15 miles into the atmosphere, when with spectographs, automatic radio-transmitting sets or cameras, or all three and more, V-2s fired at White Sands reached 65 miles and further into the atmosphere for information. The radio-sets sent 28 signals every thirty-fifth of a second.

On Oct. 24, 1946, a motion picture camera mounted in a V-2 at White Sands, made photographs of the earth that took in 40,000 square miles.

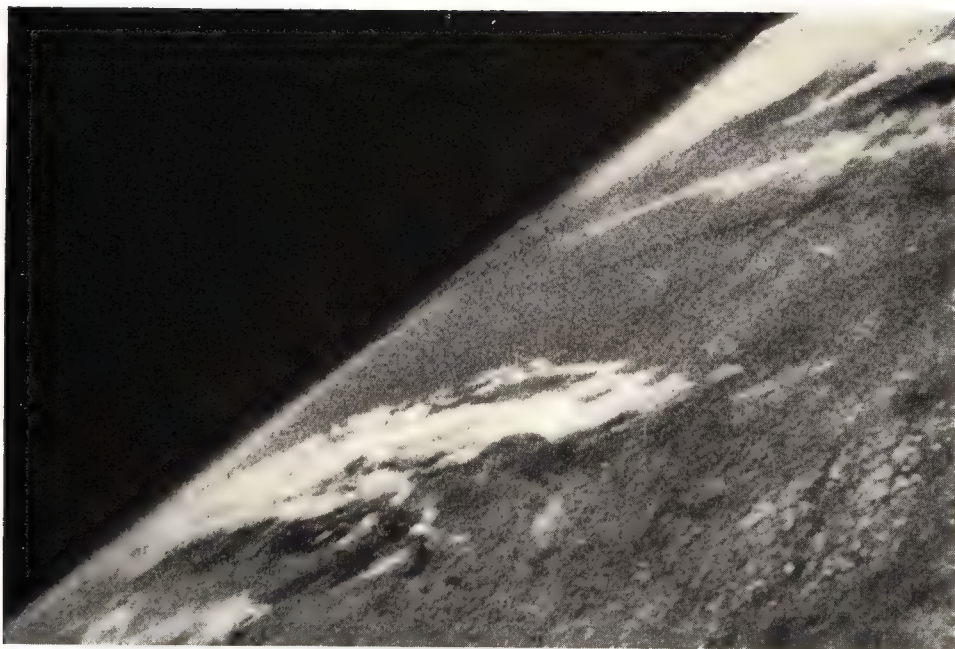
Scientists thought they might

evolve a rocket that could be fired into interplanetary space where, its artificial energy spent, it would revolve perpetually around the Earth, much as does the Moon, sustained by the balanced gravitational pull of the Earth and Moon. Germans designed such a rocket, but were too preoccupied with V-2 war missiles to try to build one. They were more interested in a two-stage rocket capable of bombing this country. With atomic energy providing a light, intense fuel, scientists believe transoceanic and interplanetary rockets "absolutely possible."

The technical possibility of building compact rocket-borne automatic radios capable of transmitting to the Earth from the Moon is being discussed. It's

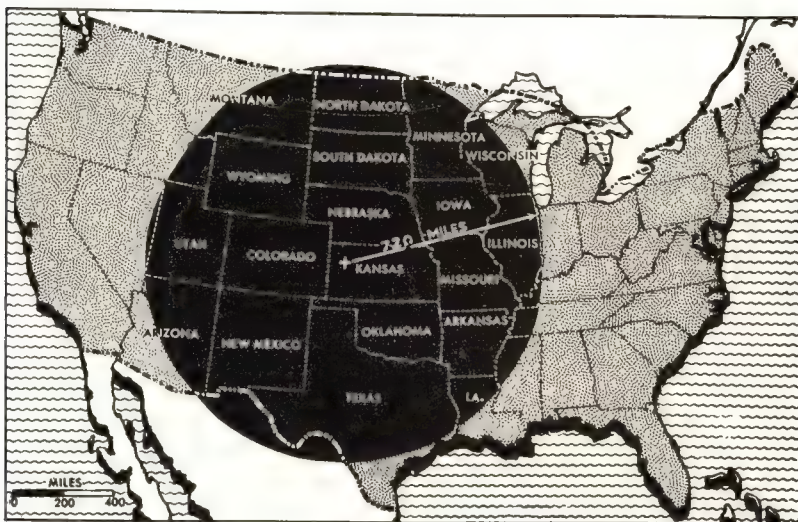


The firing-point (upper left) at White Sands, pictured 1000 feet up, by a camera in a V-2.



suggested that war-developed proximity fuses could steer them to a landing at the Moon with-

out harm. Such experiments could pioneer the way for interplanetary rocket travel by man.



The Earth photographed from 65 miles above and (in this map) the approximate area that would be visible at such a point—or which could be showered with atomic rays from a single bomb at that height.

The Bikini atomic bomb tests were the first full-scale scientific and public evaluation of the most destructive weapon known to man, as of 1946. Amid the attention given to the bomb itself, many persons lost sight of the fact that Bikini also provided proofs of the potentialities of a device of equal or greater importance to man. This was the guided missile, or pilotless plane. A series of articles written from Eniwetok, Marshall Islands, after the tests, by INS Correspondent Lee Van Atta served to recall public attention to it. Van Atta began:

More destructive than the kamikaze plane, more accurate than the suicide pilot, more formidable than anything man has yet dreamed of sending aloft.

That is the introduction to the story of the guided missiles program of the Army Air Forces. It is also the introduction to the age of push-button warfare, the great battle of remote control.

For as surely as Bikini has proven the value of the atomic bomb, so has it proven the tremendous and fearsome potential of the guided missile: the aerial warfare technique in which man takes second place to radio and radar.

Here on Eniwetok, a tiny strip of coral a bare two miles long, the handful of men who have steadfastly believed humans need not be exposed to the dangers of air combat, have forged the finished product which has proven their case.

As the first step in the preparation of that case, they have graphically illustrated that four-engined heavy bombers are capable of being taken-off and landed by radio control alone, without a safety pilot

aboard. They also have proven that radio accuracy is such as to insure that guided planes can strike any target within the radius of their action and that they can, beyond any reasonable doubt, destroy that target.

Airmen, scientists, engineers and production research men have each played their own important part in the development. Today their achievements promise to revolutionize all past and present concepts of war: to make, as did the atomic bomb, realists of the creators of *Flash Gordon*, *Brick Bradford*, *Buck Rogers* and other scientific-minded comic-strips.

Tremendous impetus for the guided missiles program was provided by the employment of the radio-controlled "Mothers and Babes" in the atom bomb experiments. Their successful penetration of the A-bomb cloud and their subsequent safe return to their Eniwetok base with every phase of the operation handled by radio alone was conclusive proof.

But it was only the initial step in a development which, given the necessary men and money, will render obsolete humanly manned combat aircraft in a matter of a few years.

For those who made the "Mother and Babe" drones an air-borne reality do not believe they will want their aircraft to return in any wars of the future. They see Bikini as the beginning of the end for bombs designed to fit into the bellies of bombers; instead, the missile will be the decisive factor and the machine which will carry it will be designed to fit the bomb.

While commissions of captain, major, colonel and even brigadier-general were being tossed out freely to press-agents, saloon-

keepers, politicians, professional athletes and actors, the man who made this epochal device possible and practical remained a lieutenant. Van Atta discovered that "if any single man could be described accurately as the guiding genius behind the guided missile, that man would be First Lieut. Peter Murray. Lieut. Murray is admitted by his own commanders to be both the 'most underrated man in the United States Army' and as 'the single individual who knows all

of the essential facts behind radio control.' "

Murray went to Wright Field, Dayton, from Antioch College (from which he was graduated in 1938). At Wright Field, he and two others composed the entire radio-control research, development and experimental force in 1939. He had all kinds of obstacles, mechanical and brass-hat, to overcome in succeeding years. Van Atta found that if it hadn't been for Murray's persistence against all the

Seated in a chair on the ground, a pilot brings a pilotless Hellcat to a landing. At Eniwetok during "Operation Crossroads."



obstacles, "it is dubious if radio-guided bombers would even be considered seriously today, much less be a living reality in the U.S. Army Air Force." Yet when Murray's magic "stick-box," ten inches long, six inches wide and four inches high, controlled Flying Fortresses throughout their operations in the Bikini tests, Murray was still a lieutenant. (The chief of the guided missiles division was a general.)

A few weeks after the Bikini demonstrations, two unmanned B-17s flew from Hilo, Hawaii, to Muroc Lake Air Base,* in

* In October 1946, the Army Air Forces began development of a \$25,000,000 center for rocket and jet aircraft in the 70-square mile Muroc Dry Lake region in California (90 miles from Los Angeles).

California, attended only by Murray's "stick-box." The distance is 2,500 miles, or about the same distance between Fairbanks, Alaska, and Murmansk, Russia.

Colonel S. B. Ritchie, commanding officer of guided missiles research and development, when he appeared before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, to ask for money to carry on work during 1947, said the Army considered it possible to fire an atomic-loaded guided missile from the United States and hit any part of the world within an hour. He told of giant rockets under development by General Electric Company



When Army Air Force unveiled this B-36, the largest land-based bomber, in 1946, it said the ship could carry an atomic bomb to any part of the world and return nonstop. It has a wingspread of 230 feet. It is 163 feet in length.

which could travel five times faster than sound and, controlled by robot brains (operating on the principle of the proximity fuse*) dive on a target thousands of miles away. He spoke of a missile which "not only will direct itself for hundreds of miles to an approaching target for a direct hit, but also travel so high and so fast that shipboard defense against it becomes practically impossible—a weapon so superior to present coastal defense weapons there is no comparison," which suggested that warships were indeed obsolete. (But in September 1946, the Navy announced that the 45,000-ton battleship *Kentucky* and 27,000-ton battlecruiser *Hawaii*, now in construction, would be converted to guided missile ships, that is, they would be armed with batteries of robot rockets instead of guns.)

Colonel Ritchie added: "We must expect other nations will develop missiles capable of crossing oceans." ‡

Guided missiles can be as useful in peace as they are dreadful in war. Scientists envision fleets of them maintaining fast freight

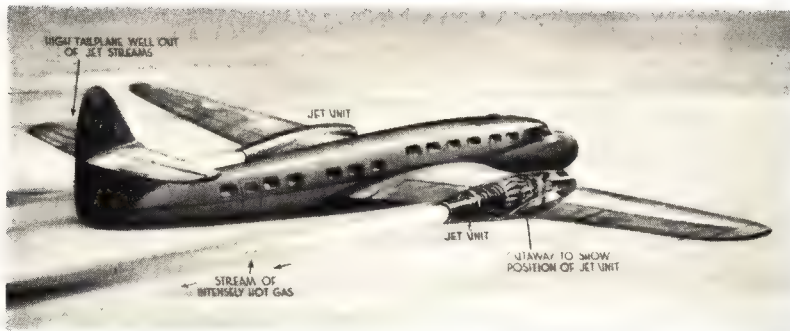
service across oceans and continents. Devices would enable them to avoid each other automatically. But missiles used for transporting humans would have to travel much slower than war projectiles can be hurled through the atmosphere. Army Air Force engineers envision pilotless planes or guided missiles climbing into the sky at 30 miles a minute and speeding 1,800 m.p.h. Studies of Army and Navy medical experts have fixed the speed at which a human can travel safely at about 750 miles an hour—approximately the speed of sound. Humans capable of such speed would be above the ordinary in physical fitness. The speed at which average persons could travel without physical harm would be lower.

Rocket-propulsion of anything is still far from perfect. There was glib talk in 1946 of rocket trips to the Moon within 10 years. Who was going to spend millions of dollars upon rocketships capable of flying to the Moon? Not the Army or Navy, which have always financed radical developments in aeronautics. (Some one asked General Carl Spatz, commanding general of the Army Air Forces about missiles to the Moon. He countered: "Who is the enemy on the Moon?") As usual in apparent times of peace in the United States, Army and Navy appropriations were being pared to the bone. There were no billions, only millions for experimentation. Research work had

* See the previous volume of this year book, pages 285-287.

‡ Russia had possession of a former German Rocket plant at Peenemünde, and it was suspected that it was using it to build V-2s. Rockets which were spotted over Sweden at various times during 1946 were thought by some observers to have been fired by Russians at Barren Kola Peninsula, Russian-held territory north of Sweden. (1130 miles from Peenemünde.)

The London *Daily Graphic* said in August that the British Air Ministry had obtained a sight near Bedford for launching rockets to carry mail to the United States, on a ninety minute schedule. It said the service might begin in two years.

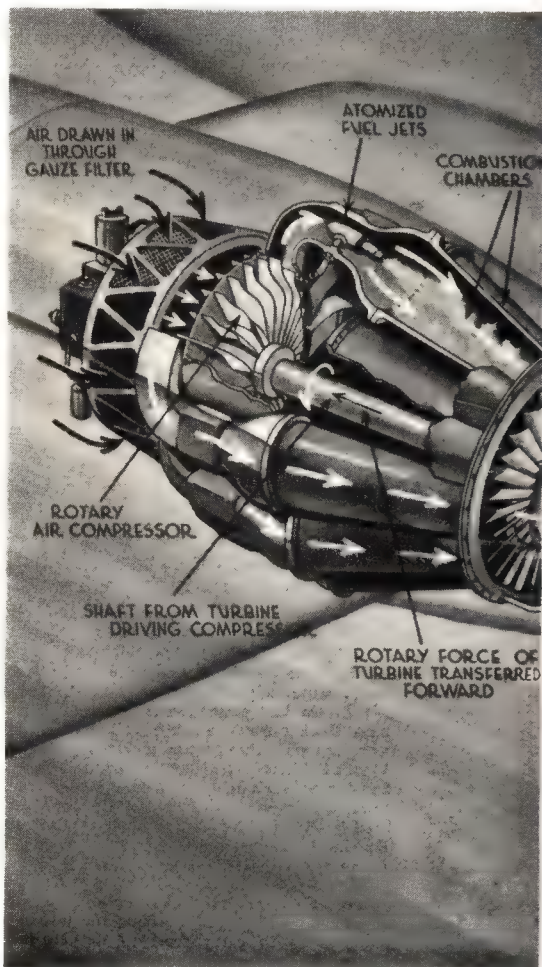


Cross-sections of a jet-plane and jet-engine.

been slowed up. A good many of the scientists who had labored and wrought so well for the armed services in time of war, had beat their swords into plowshares and hammers and sickles.

It might be ten years before the Army's guided missiles, rocket and supersonic planes would be available on a scale for effective use in combat. The fact was that at the end of 1946, the Army did not have a single supersonic plane or guided missile that it could use if war came that day.

It had made notable progress in improvement of improving the speed and efficiency of conventional aircraft, through development of turbo-jet engines. It had jet engines in Bell P-59A fighters, Consolidated-Vultee P-80s and a new P-81, and other craft. It was accepted that sooner or later all transports would have jet-assistance for takeoffs with heavy loads or for operations in and out of short-runway airports.



The rocket-age is still some distance away. But the jet age is already here.

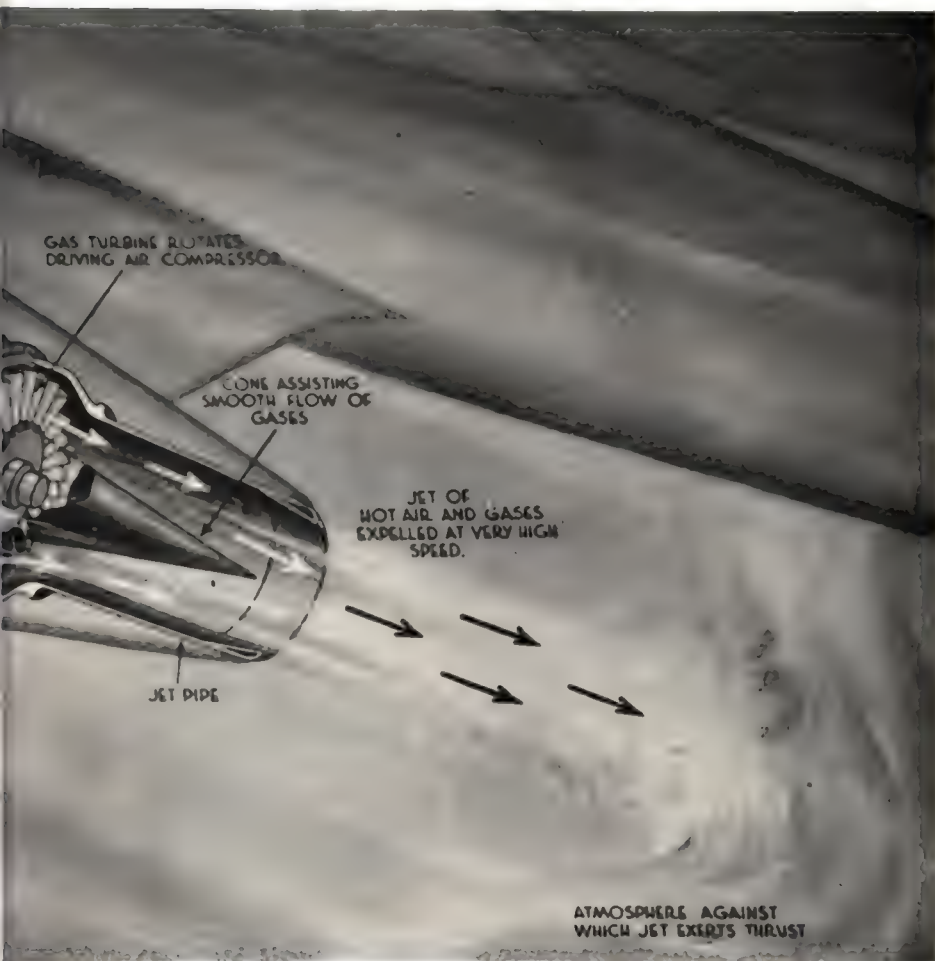
There are men who are giving more thought to another weapon. An I.N.S. correspondent wrote:

In some military circles there is considerably more respect for bacteriological warfare than for that which could be waged with atomic bombs.

While there admittedly is no de-

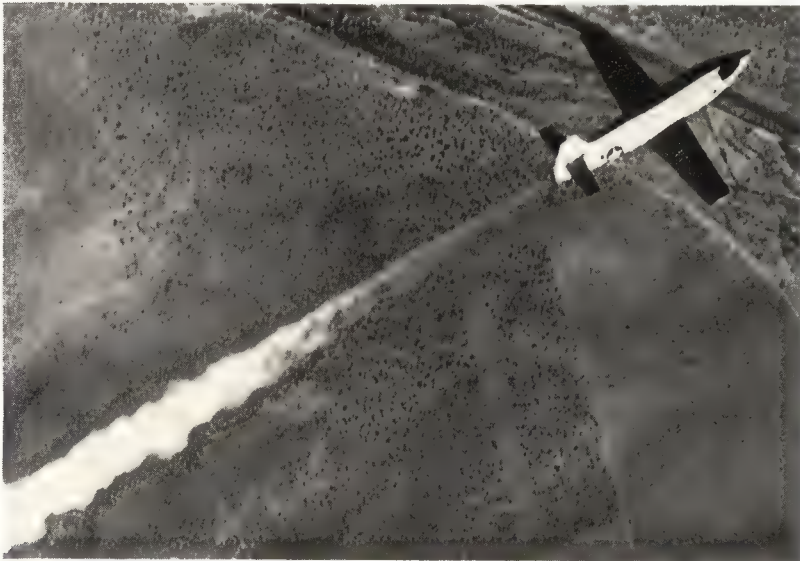
fense against atomic bombs, if hurled at a country by V-2 type projectiles, such bombs would leave little of the industrial might of a country. An invader would be forced to rebuild almost everything that first attracted him to attack.

The invader of a land vanquished by bacteriological warfare could enter a realm whose factories, transport and resources remained unscathed, and whose fleeing natives would be carrying the diseases wherever they fled.





On Dec. 10, 1946, the Army tested a new rocket-propelled plane, Bell XS-1. Released from the bomb bay of a B-29 at 27,000 feet (above), its human pilot flew it 19 minutes, seven on power (below) and attained 550 m.p.h. The Army hopes to use it to break through the "supersonic wall." The XS-1 was not the first U. S. rocket-plane. Secretly, in July, 1944, another test pilot tried out the XR-79, a Northrop "flying wing," to a speed of 350 miles an hour. It had one rocket tube burning aniline and nitric acid.





A helicopter of the U.S. Coast Guard made headlines, in September 1946, in assisting in the rescue of 18 survivors of a 44-passenger Belgian Sabena airliner that crashed in a remote region of Newfoundland. (It is hovering over a rescue team which used it to bring in first aid supplies and take the survivors to hospitals.) But what helicopter advocates had been waiting for—a good break in something more substantial than headlines, also came. That is, the large scale use of helicopters in daily flying operations of a scheduled service. Eleven of the machines were put to work delivering mail between key postoffices within a 50-mile radius of Manhattan, where surface-traffic jams have made some new means of expediting the mails necessary. Using docks, playgrounds and even backyards for landings and takeoffs when necessary, the helicopters proved they could make in 10 minutes deliveries that required trucks an hour and a half. It was a trial that promised a nationwide stimulus to use of helicopters in public and commercial services in 1947.

BENEFITS TO VETERANS

TO THE beneficiary legislation enacted in behalf of men who served in the United States armed forces in World War I or II, important changes and additions were made in 1946.

A handy guide to benefits available to such veterans, based upon information supplied for this book by the Veterans' Administration, is presented in this and following pages. It covers only federal laws. Many states also provide additional benefits, such as unemployment compensation, tax concessions, homesteads, etc. Legislation enacted or amended in 1946 is indicated with an asterisk (*).

Unless otherwise indicated, applications for these benefits are made to the nearest district office of the Veterans' Administration, the address of which can be obtained from any Red Cross chapter, Veterans of Foreign Wars or American Legion post, or Selective Service Board.

Nearly all the benefits listed are limited to men or women with a discharge from the service "under conditions other than dishonorable."

The official proclamation of the termination of the war, on Dec. 31, 1946, affects the life of a number of the following beneficiary acts:

INCOME TAXES. Enlisted men and women in all the armed services are

relieved of federal income taxes on wartime service pay. Others have three years in which to settle taxes imposed on their wartime pay. There is no tax exemption for either on income other than service pay.

***TERMINAL LEAVE PAY.** Under the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, all former enlisted men in World War II have the same rights with regard to terminal leave pay as officers. Enlisted men are figured to have been entitled to $2\frac{1}{2}$ days leave for each month of service after Sept. 8, 1939. Payment is made for all unused leave, up to a maximum of 120 days. The rate of pay is based upon the rank the veteran held at the time of discharge, plus subsistence allowance. It is free of taxes and any claims. Claims of men already discharged must be filed by Sept. 1, 1947 (upon special forms supplied by Veterans' Community Information Centers and veterans' organizations). A veteran's heirs can obtain the payment if he died before he collected it. When amount due is less than \$50, payment is in cash; larger amounts are payable in $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ bonds maturing in five years.

***PENSION OR COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY SERVICE-CONNECTED.** Covers disabilities resulting from injuries or disease incurred in or aggravated by active service. \$13.80 to \$138 a month depending on degree of disability in World Wars I and II. \$8.63 to \$86.25 in peacetime service. Additional benefits for helplessness, blindness, loss of, or loss of use of, limb, etc.

***PENSION FOR DISABILITY NOT SERVICE CONNECTED.** For those with 90 days' active service during World War I or II or discharged for disability in line of duty in a shorter time. \$60 a month for permanent total disability with certain income limitations. Increased to \$72 after continuous receipt for 10 years, or age 65.

READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE (Unemployment Insurance under G.I. Bill). For those in active service after Sept. 15, 1940, and prior to termina-

tion of war. Must have had 90 days' service or been discharged for disability incurred in line of duty. Compensation \$20 a week, less any wages received in excess of \$3. Eight weeks' benefits for each month of first 90 days' service. Four weeks per month of service thereafter. Maximum number of weeks 52. Self-employed veteran entitled to difference between net earnings and \$100 a month.

***LOAN GUARANTY.** Same eligibility rules as those for readjustment allowance. Government automatically guarantees up to 50% of loans, at not more than 4%, for purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property; for repairs, alterations and improvements of farms and business property; for purchase of farm and business equipment; and for working capital. Maximum guarantee: \$4,000 on real estate loans and \$2,000 on non-real estate loans. V.A. pays 4% of guaranteed part of loan to lender to be applied toward repayment. Non-real estate loans must mature within 10 years, real estate loans in 25 years, and farm loans in 40 years.

***FARM LOANS.** Same eligibility rules as above. Loans for the purchase, repair, and improvement of farms and refinancing of indebtedness in amounts as necessary, for an agreed period not to exceed 40 years at interest rate of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ on unpaid balance, repayment to be made in installments according to an amortization schedule. Mortgages on farm property may be insured if principal obligation does not exceed 90% of the reasonable value of farm, and if payment is made within 40 years, at an interest rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. For all in active service after Sept. 15, 1940, and prior to termination of war with a minimum of 10% service-connected disability causing a vocational handicap requiring training. Vocational training or school expenses paid. Training pay at rate of \$92 a month for single veteran. Additional allowances for dependents.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING. Veterans desiring to acquire certain skills so they can fill higher-paying jobs, may obtain the necessary training as apprentices in any enterprise in which instruction is available, under a scheme whereby the Government pays \$65 to \$90 over and above the wages paid by the employer to apprentices.

Conditions for approval vary from State to State. Information and eligibility certificates obtainable from nearest office or agent for the Veterans' Bureau.

***EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.** Same eligibility rules as those for readjustment allowance. Education or training (institutional or on-the-job) for a period of one calendar year plus the time in active service after Sept. 15, 1940 and prior to termination of the war. Total period not to exceed four years. Tuition, fees, and necessary books, supplies, and equipment (up to \$500 for an ordinary school year) paid for by Government. Student or trainee also receives a subsistence allowance of up to \$65 a month if without a dependent or \$90 a month if with a dependent, but combined income from productive labor and allowance is not to exceed \$175 in former and \$200 in latter case.

***FOREIGN STUDY.** Those on active service in either World War I or II eligible. Studies, research, instruction, and other educational activities in institutions of higher learning in 903 schools in 68 foreign countries are financed by the Government. (Address Student Branch, International Exchange of Persons, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.)

REEMPLOYMENT. All in service after May 1, 1940, who apply for reemployment in former positions within 90 days after discharge are entitled to reemployment under terms of Selective Service Act if prescribed conditions are met. (See reemployment committeeman of local Selective Service Board.)

CIVIL SERVICE. Preference is given veterans in the determination of qualifications, appointment, reemployment and retention in Federal Civil Service.

EMPLOYMENT. For others in service during a war period, vocational guidance and placement assistance is given by veterans' employment Service offices.

***SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Priority second to Federal Government to World War II veterans for purchase of surplus property and exclusive right to purchase some types of surplus articles. Vessels acquired by Federal Government disposable to World War II veterans exclusively, unless returned to former owners.

***FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.** Veterans of 90 or more days' service in war period, who are

farmers, receive preference certificates for the purchase of new farm machinery and equipment. Certificates must be honored by dealers, notwithstanding prior commitments or contracts with any person not holding veteran preference certificates.

***MATERIALS PRIORITIES.** Priorities are given to qualified veterans for certain capital equipment and materials necessary in operation of business enterprises.

***BUSINESS COUNSEL AND ADVISORY SERVICE.** Veteran may obtain (from Department of Commerce) counsel and advice on business location; layout; sources of credit, equipment, supplies; transportation; personnel problems; market analysis; record keeping; selling and promotional techniques; Government regulations and restrictions; etc.

***LOW-COST HOUSING.** Preference is given to veterans and their families in renting and buying houses constructed with assistance of Government allocations and priorities, and properties covered by Government-insured mortgages.

HOSPITAL CARE. Covers service-connected disability due to war or peacetime service. Complete hospital care in a Veterans' Administration facility, including transportation. Emergency care elsewhere may be authorized by V.A., for service-connected disabilities. For non-service conditions, veteran must certify inability to defray expense. (Authorization for admission should be secured from Veterans' Administration before patient goes to hospital. Veteran's physician can arrange by telephone in emergencies.)

MEDICAL TREATMENT AND PROSTHETIC APPLIANCES. For veterans with service-connected disabilities requiring out-patient care or prosthetic appliances. Prior authorization required. Out-patient treatment is given by designated physician, including necessary medication. Prosthetic appliances provided through Veterans' Administration.

***VEHICLES FOR HANDICAPPED.** For veterans who lost, or lost use of, one or both legs at or above the ankle, on active service during war period. Automobiles costing up to \$1,600 equipped with special attachments for driving.

***ASSISTANCE TO BLIND.** For blind veterans with service-connected disability. "Seeing-eye" dogs furnished

as well as all necessary travel expenses incurred in adjusting to their use.

DOMICILIARY CARE—FEDERAL. (also provided by some state soldiers' homes). For veterans so disabled as to be unable to earn a living and without adequate means of support. Full care, including medical treatment in a Veterans' Administration facility.

***NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE** (Veterans of World War II only). To continue insurance after discharge, premiums must be paid by veteran. Term insurance up to \$10,000, convertible after one year and within eight years after issuance (or within five years if issued after Dec. 31, 1945) to non-term policy: Ordinary life, 20-payment life, 30-payment life, 20-year endowment, endowment at age 60, or endowment at age 65. Lapsed term insurance may be reinstated within the term: (1) if insured is in good health, by payment of two monthly premiums and submission of evidence of good health or (2) if insured is in as good health as on the date of lapse, by payment of two monthly premiums within six months after lapse or before Aug. 1, 1947, whichever is later. Total disability benefits may be added to any form of policy. Permanent policies have guaranteed cash, loan, and paid-up values after one year in force. Waiver of premiums during continuous total disability of six or more months before age 60. Payments to beneficiaries made in one sum or monthly installments. Loans on converted policies up to 94% of cash value at 4% interest. Terminal leave bonds may be used for payments on the insurance.

***PENSION OR COMPENSATION FOR DEATH DUE TO SERVICE.** When death while in active service was the result of an injury or disease incurred in line of duty or when death after discharge was caused by service-connected disability. Widow (who has not remarried subsequent to death of veteran) receives \$60 a month with additional amounts for minor children. No widow, one child \$30; two children \$45.60; each additional child \$12. Dependent mother or father \$54 a month; dependent mother and father, each \$30 a month.

***PENSION FOR DEATH NOT DUE TO SERVICE.** For those with 90 days' service or discharge for disability in line of duty during World War I or II. No other service-con-

nected requirement for World War I veterans; World War II veterans must also have had service-connected disability for which pension would be payable if 10% or more disabling. Widow will receive (if not remarried) \$42 a month with additional amount for each child begotten by her soldier husband, provided her income does not exceed \$1,000 a year if alone and \$2,000 a year if with child. No benefit for parents.

***SOCIAL SECURITY.** Survivors' insurance benefits, under Social Security Act, paid to veteran's dependents as though he had died fully insured, had had average monthly wage not less than \$160, and had been paid not less than \$200 wages in each calendar year of 30 or more days of active service. Minimum payment for widow and one child, \$39.14 a month. More for additional children.

***BURIAL ALLOWANCE — FEDERAL** (also provided by some states).

Maximum allowance of \$150 for cost of burial and funeral expenses and transportation of the body.

BURIAL IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES. For those in service during a period of war. Peacetime service qualifies if in destitute condition at time of death. Under certain circumstances may also include wife, widow, or children. (Apply to superintendent of nearest national cemetery.)

BURIAL FLAGS. For all in service during a period of war, or a complete enlistment, or discharged for disability incurred in line of duty. American flag to drape casket and to be presented to next of kin at time of burial. (Apply to county seat postoffice.)

HEADSTONE OR GRAVE MARKER. Uniform type of headstone or grave marker furnished free, delivered to nearest railroad station. (Address Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, Washington 25, D.C., for all branches of the armed forces.)



Cargill for Central Press

The forward pass.

THE NUMBER OF VETERANS

The number of war veterans in the United States had reached an all-time high when President Truman proclaimed World War II officially at end, Dec. 30, 1946. The total was 18,277,000.

PENSIONS FOR CIVILIANS

THE MOST revolutionary venture into government paternalism in the history of western democracy, the United States Social Security Act, became 10 years old on January 1, 1947.

On that date approximately 1,655,000 persons were receiving monthly old-age or survivors insurance of from \$10 to \$85 (average \$23) from the Social Security Fund built up of monies extracted by the Government from employees and employers alike. The fund had grown to more than \$8,830,000,000. More than 43,000,000 persons had gained wage credits of some kind. Of these persons, 8,200,000 had earned permanent insurance, that is, minimum insurance protection for life whether they ever work again. Another 35,000,000 had sufficient credits to have some insurance protection for themselves and families or for their families alone. (To maintain their insured status, however, these must continue to work for some time.) Approximately 3,000,000 additional workers came under Social Security old-age and survivors' insurance during 1946. And this was only a beginning.

While eligible for benefits under one or more other provisions of the Social Security Act, there

are still large groups of wage and salary earners not covered by old-age and survivors' insurance, including farmers, self-employers, domestic servants, state and local government workers and employees in religious, charitable and other non-profit organizations—two in each five workers. But a Civil Service Retirement Act had brought similar protection to many in federal service, the Railroad Retirement Act's scope had been broadened, and various proposals have been made to congress for legislation that would make the SSA embrace nearly everybody not already covered, and raise the beneficial payments.

The original Social Security Act set up ten separate programs. Included besides old-age pensions were federal-state unemployment insurance; grants in aid to state units for the needy or disabled; federal health,* welfare and vocational rehabilitation grants to state institutions; and child welfare and maternal

* In 1946, Congress set up a \$1,125,000,000 fund apart from Social Security, to aid States and local communities in constructing and equipping hospitals. To participate in the program, a community must put up \$2 for each \$1 of Federal aid. The President recommended that Congress establish a Department of Welfare, with a Secretary in the Cabinet, in which would be merged Social Security, the health programs, the Children's Bureau, etc.

services. In 1939, amendments extended the old-age insurance provisions by liberalizing pensions received by eligible persons and establishing benefit payments to survivors of incapacitated or deceased workers.

Old-age and survivors' insurance is the only one of the Act's ten programs administered entirely by the federal government. The remaining provisions of the Act provide only for federal supervision of state activities.

Under the insurance program, monthly payments are made to retired workers and their dependents who meet the requirements for such disbursements.

Based on average monthly wages received by a worker during quarterly periods of three months, the benefit is forty per cent of the first \$50 average monthly wage, plus ten per cent of the next \$200, added to one per cent of the total annual wage. The additional one per cent is allotted only when annual wages exceed \$200.

Average monthly wages are computed by dividing the annual wage by the number of working months during which the worker has been covered by the act. All coverage periods begin with 1936. Wage earners do not receive payments based on income in excess of \$3,000 in any one year.

No coverage period begins until the wage earner reaches the age of 22 years. All benefits are payable after the insured worker has reached the age of 65.

Supplementary benefit payments are given insured persons for family maintenance upon retirement. All dependent children under the age of 18 are considered members of the insured worker's household. In all cases of supplementary benefits, amounts for each family member equal one-half of the worker's total benefit payment.

No benefit payments are made to any persons insured under the act, who earn more than \$15 per month. In cases where the insured has earned more than \$15, eligibility for benefit payment is withheld.

The monthly survivors' benefit payments made to members of a deceased worker's family, are computed on the following basis:

Three-fourths of the total monthly benefit is allotted the widow of the insured providing she is 65 years or over. The age requirement is abolished in those cases where a widow has in her care a dependent child eligible for supplementary payments.

Each unmarried dependent child receives one-half the total benefit payment. Providing there are no immediate survivors in the family, payments amounting to one-half the total benefit are made to the parents of the deceased wage earner.

Providing no survivors can be found within the immediate family, a lump sum payment equal to six times the average monthly benefit for which the deceased is eligible, is paid to

relatives. In such cases, the lump sum payment is made to the party or parties defraying the costs of burial.

To finance the old-age and survivor benefits, employers and employees each contribute an amount equal to one per cent of the employee's monthly wages. The act provided a scale in 1937-39 of 1%; 1940-42, 1.5%; 1943-45, 2%; 1946-48, 2.5%; 1949 and thereafter, 3%. However, contributory rates for both employers and employees have been kept at 1% by annual legislation of Congress, the last law continuing the 1% rate to Dec. 31, 1946.

Although former wage earners who served in the armed forces have been given no social security credit for the time spent in uniform, an amendment in 1946 provides monthly benefits to sur-

vivors of such veterans who die within three years after their discharge.

To become fully insured a wage earner must have worked in a "covered" job approximately half the time between the beginning of the program in 1937 (or his 21st birthday if that came later) and the date on which he reaches 65 or dies, whichever is earlier. This period is divided into calendar quarters. The worker must have been paid \$50 in wages in covered employment in at least half the calendar quarters. No worker can become "fully insured" unless he has at least six quarters of coverage. A fully insured worker who has acquired 40 quarters (10 years) of coverage is permanently insured. However, thereafter his benefit amount may change.

MONTHLY OLD-AGE INSURANCE BENEFITS

Years of insured workers coverage ¹	Single	Married ²	Single	Married ²	Years of insured workers coverage ¹	Single	Married ²	Single	Married ²
	Av. monthly wage of \$50 ³		Av. monthly wage of \$100			Av. monthly wage of \$150		Av. monthly wage of \$250	
3	\$20.60	\$30.90	\$25.75	\$38.63	3	\$30.90	\$46.35	\$41.20	\$61.80
5	21.00	31.50	26.25	39.38	5	31.50	47.25	42.00	63.00
10	22.00	33.00	27.50	41.25	10	33.00	49.50	44.00	66.00
20	24.00	36.00	30.00	45.00	20	36.00	54.00	48.00	72.00
30	26.00	39.00	32.50	48.75	30	39.00	58.50	52.00	78.00
40	28.00	42.00	35.00	52.50	40	42.00	63.00	56.00	84.00

¹ It is assumed that an individual earns at least \$200 in each year of coverage and is eligible to receive the 1 percent increment for each year.

² Benefits for a married couple without young children, with wife entitled to wife's benefits.

³ For average monthly wages under \$50 the benefits are smaller; but the benefit cannot be less than \$10 a month for the worker alone, or \$15 a month for the worker and his wife.

MONTHLY SURVIVORS' BENEFITS

Years coverage	One child or parent 65 or over	Widow, 65 or over	Widow and one child	One child or parent 65 or over	Widow, 65 or over	Widow and one child	One child or parent 65 or over	Widow, 65 or over	Widow and one child	One child or parent 65 or over	Widow, 65 or over	Widow and one child
	Average monthly wage of deceased, \$50			Average monthly wage of deceased, \$100			Average monthly wage of deceased, \$150			Average monthly wage of deceased, \$250		
3	\$10.30	\$15.45	\$25.75	\$12.88	\$19.31	\$32.19	\$15.45	\$23.18	\$38.63	\$20.60	\$30.90	\$51.50
5	10.50	15.75	26.25	13.13	19.69	32.82	15.75	23.63	39.38	21.00	31.50	52.50
10	11.00	16.50	27.50	13.75	20.63	34.38	16.50	24.75	41.25	22.00	33.00	55.00
20	12.00	18.00	30.00	15.00	22.50	37.50	18.00	27.00	45.00	24.00	36.00	60.00
30	13.00	19.50	32.50	16.25	24.38	40.63	19.50	29.25	48.75	26.00	39.00	65.00
40	14.00	21.00	35.00	17.50	26.25	43.75	21.00	31.50	52.50	28.00	42.00	70.00

DAMON RUNYON, OFFICE UPSTAIRS

ONE DAY in 1944, Damon Runyon put his portable typewriter before him and tapped with two fingers a little piece that was intended to fill his regular column for INS, *The Brighter Side*, two days later. He wrote:

When physical calamity befalls, the toughest thing for the victim to overcome is the feeling of resentment that it should have happened to him.

"Why me?" he keeps asking himself, dazedly. "Of all the millions of people around, why me?"

It becomes like a pulse beat—"Why me? Why me? Why me?"

Sometimes he reviews his whole life step by step to see if he can put his finger on some circumstance in which he may have been at such grievous fault as to merit disaster.

Did he commit some black sin somewhere back down the years? Did he betray the sacred trust of some fellow human being? Is he being punished for some special wrongdoing? "Why me?"

He wakes suddenly at night from a sound sleep to consciousness of his affliction and to the clock-like ticking in his brain—"Why me? Why me? Why me?"

He reflects, "Why not that stinker Smith? Why not that louse Jones? Why not that bum Brown? Why me? Why me? Why me?"

Was he guilty of carelessness or

error in judgment? "Why me? Why? Why? Why?"

It is a question that has been asked by afflicted mortals through the ages. It is being asked more than ever just now as the maimed men come back from war broken in body and spirit and completely bewildered, asking: "Why me?"

I do not have the answer, of course. Not for myself nor for anyone else. I, too, am just a poor mugg groping in the dark, though sometimes I think of the words of young Elihu reproving Job and his three pals: "Look into the heavens, and see; and behold the clouds which are higher than thou."

The Book of Job may have been an attempt to solve the problem why the righteous suffer and to point out that such suffering is often permitted as a test of faith and a means of grace. They sure put old Job over the hurdles as an illustration.

He was a character who lived in the land of Uz, 'way back in the times recorded in the Old Testament. He had more money than most folks have hay and he was also of great piety. He stood good with the Lord, who took occasion to comment favorably on Job one day to Satan, who had appeared before Him.

"There is no one like Job," remarked the Lord to Satan. "He is a perfect and upright man. He fears God and eschews evil."

"Well, why not?" said Satan.

"You have fixed him up so he is sitting pretty in every way. But you just let a spell of bad luck hit him and see what happens. He will curse you to your face."

"You think so?" said the Lord. "All right, I will put all his belongings in your power to do with as you please. Only don't touch Job himself."

Not long afterwards, the Sabeans copped all of Job's oxen and asses and killed his servants and his sheep were burned up and the Chaldeans grabbed his camels and slaughtered more of his servants and a big wind blew down a house and destroyed his sons.

But so far from getting sore at the Lord as Satan had figured would happen after these little incidents, Job rent his mantle and shaved his head and fell down upon the ground and worshipped and said:

"Naked I came out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither; the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Now had I been Satan I would have given Job up then and there but lo, and behold, the next time the Lord held a meeting Satan again appeared and when the Lord started boosting Job for holding fast to his integrity, Satan sniffed disdainfully and said:

"Skin for skin, yea, all that a man has he will give for his life, but just you touch his bone and his flesh and see what your Mr. Job does."

"All right," the Lord said, "I will put him in your hands, only save his life."

Then Satan smote poor Job with boils from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head. I reckon that was the worst case of boils anyone

ever heard of, and Job's wife remarked:

"Do you still retain your integrity? Curse God, and die."

"Woman," Job said, "you are a fool. Shall we receive good at the hand of God and not evil?"

But when those pals of Job's, Eliphaz, Bildad and Zophar, came to see him he let out quite a beef to them and in fact cursed the day he was born. In the end, however, after listening to discourses from his pals of a length that must have made him as tired as the boils, Job humbly confessed that God is omnipotent and omnipresent and repented his former utterances and demeanor "in dust and ashes" and the Lord made him more prosperous than ever before.

"Why me?"

"—Therefore have I uttered that I understood not; things too wonderful for me, which I knew not."

When Runyon wrote that, calamity in the form of cancer had clutched him by the throat. Literally. It took his voice; for the next two years he spoke only with typewriter or pencil, two instruments he had used more ably than any other reporter of his time. Finally, on December 10, 1946, it took his life.

Even on borrowed time, a dying man, Runyon continued his unique reporting, exemplified by his story of President Roosevelt's funeral [see page 86]. And virtually from the grave came another Runyon masterpiece, which Walter Winchell ran as a column the day after his friend's death:

Tell 'em to lay off crying, Walter . . . A fellow ought never to cry.

When he does he can't see things clearly. And if he sees things clearly he won't cry at all.

Look at it this way: A lucky Arabian Prince was born with a magic carpet which took him everywhere. So, what? It's no news that something extra was added for a Prince . . . Who cares that there's a tassel on a gold spoon?

But take you and me, Walter. We were born into Woolworth spoons—that is, when there was something to eat. . . . But we made a miraculous discovery. If we hadn't, Alfred Damon Runyon would be just another name on a rack near the time clock in the roundhouse of the Denver and Rio Grande in Pueblo, Colo.; and you, well, who knows? It was a miracle—that we discovered the miracle—that a pen or typewriter will take you to every place a Prince can go on a Magic Carpet—and a lot of places he can't . . . It's a royal road you travel when you follow the point of your nose by following the point of your pen . . . I just figured that I was strictly a day coach guy in a parlor car seat. So why should anyone be bawling when I'm not squawking? . . . Just because they've called my stop doesn't mean the journey is over . . . Why, the first thing I'm going to do is thank the Great Conductor for a swell ride.

There are a few things I picked up on the trip which may be useful . . . I always found that in a pinch one ounce of understanding was worth a ton of sympathy . . . Almost anybody will stand by you when you're right, but it takes a real pal to stick by you when he thinks you're wrong . . . I found, too, there isn't much difference between the best of the worst and

the worst of the best—and about the worst fault of the best people is they think there is. Their penalty for being Puritans is nobody tells them the truth. Believe me, the one infallible formula for getting the wrong slant is to look down your nose.

I tried to learn about people because in that way I could find out about myself . . . I let the hometown papers take care of the returning Local Boy who Made Good . . . I just wrote about the local boys who went bad. There's so much more material . . . The world calls them Broadway characters, but I knew the disappointment most of them had to swallow did more to hurt them inside themselves than any pushing around anybody else could give them on the outside . . . And I figured long after the world has forgotten the laurel, an injured guy remembers who loaned him a crutch. So they told me their stories and I had the chance to tell them to the world. And to be kind sometimes.

That's a great thrill! Under the rules of the game the referee can only raise the hand of the winner. But the guy with a typewriter can give a pat on the shoulder to the kid they have to carry up the aisle . . . The title of a champ is made in the ring, but believe me, the story of the fight is in the loser's dressing room . . . I always made it a point to talk to the losers to find out what they lacked that the winners had. In most cases, it was luck.

Luck's a funny thing, Walter. It's true that some people work hard and never have it, but it's much truer that the blokes who won't work never have it at all . . . For every second a champ

spends bowing before cheering thousands he spends days and weeks in the gym torturing himself alone . . . That's part of the price—and there's never a bargain sale . . . I guess that's true of everything. I used to wonder if the cops we followed on the short wave alarm realized that the words to describe the chase were as elusive as the shadows they were chasing.

Life itself is a risk, Walter—and you measure a man by the way he takes it . . . The bitter irony of it is the greatest risks are taken by people who think they are avoiding taking any risk at all . . . About the most dangerous thing a man can do, as any soldier knows, is to seek safety. Life is the game where you can't duck the odds by not taking a chance. But most people turn tail and then holler life has cheated them, just because it kicks them in contempt.

You can't shut the world out of your life by trying to shut your door on the world . . . It's true that to every man, woman and child, it's a different world. But the key to good writing, and other things, is that just where everybody thinks he's most different is where he's most alike . . . Take guys and dolls. When they're in love each thinks the one was born for the other. But the fact is any guy who wants to devote the time to it can usually capture a doll's heart—and vice versa. But the test of a thoroughbred is not how a heart is taken or even how it is used. It's how it's given back.

My world has been with People—and Words. Words are the tools of our trade and words are funny things. Add only one letter and you have swords—and often as not

they cut as deep . . . Words can lift like a jet bomb and drop like a sashweight. An irresponsible reporter in front of a typewriter can do more damage than a drunken surgeon swinging a knife in the operating room.

I let historians live in the past and statesmen in the future . . . As a reporter it was my duty—and my good luck—to work in the present . . . Eternity and Utopia, I figured, were swell for the Sunday supplement—but it's the spot news that sells the paper . . . My world was bounded by the four corners of the Front Page and my horizons were its headlines . . . Because I believed in living in the present, I did the things I wanted to do when I wanted to do them. I figured what was my own business was not likely to be at anyone else's expense.

It's nice of you people to tell me now that I owe as few apologies—as I have regrets . . . As a matter of fact, I have none . . . Why, people were even thoughtful enough to print my obit, when I died, right on the Front Page, where I lived. That illustrates the most important thing Life ever taught me—that part of it was Death.

So, so long, Walter. Won't you give my deep thanks to the newspaper game for keeping its promise—that in it you never grow old. All reporters die at
"30"

Runyon had written calmly of death repeatedly in his own space in newspapers in his last two years. He had kidded it in a memorable piece that began, "Death came in and sat down beside me, a large and distin-

guished-looking figure in beautifully-tailored soft, white flannels," and concluded on a higher note, "As he passed down the hallway, I thought of the remark of Agag, the king of the Amalekites, to Samuel just before Samuel mowed him down: 'Surely the bitterness of death is passed.'"

Runyon had also remarked, in one of his last columns, "If some one should say to me, 'What kind of a monument would you like?', I would reply:

"'No monument. Just a friend whose memory of me would be as loyal and as enduring as tender as that of Ben Piazza for Paul Armstrong.'"

He specified that when "30" came, there was to be no funeral, no flowers, no grave. His body was to be cremated and the ashes scattered over New York by his friend, Eddie Rickenbacker. But he also asked that his name be placed upon one monument—the tombstone of his first wife, the mother of his two children. These wishes were fulfilled.

But if no monument bore his name, real or adopted,† if no friend proves faithful as Ben

* Paul Armstrong, a sports-writer who like Runyon became a Broadway figure, died Aug. 10, 1915. Every year since, Piazza has placed an "In Memoriam" notice in *Variety*.

† Real name: Alfred Damon Runyan. One of the first times he had a by-line, a typographical error made his name appear as Runyon. He let it stand. Subsequently, one of his editors lopped off the Alfred as too effeminate for a sports-writer. Born in Manhattan, Kansas, in 1880, he never got beyond the fourth grade in school. Accompanying his father, a roving printer, he picked up a practical education in newspaper offices and by the time he was 16, was earning his living as a reporter.

Piazza, Runyon and his works will *not* be forgotten.

He wrote verses that passed into the national folklore as indelibly as *Yankee Doodle*, *Casey Jones* and *Casey at the Bat*. He wrote short stories that caused his fame as a writer of fiction to cross the ocean; his popularity in Britain was so great that his passing made page one headlines in London dailies. He is represented in more different anthologies with more different short-stories than any other author of any nation. And whereas most reporters, if they are remembered at all, are remembered for one story or two, a dozen or more Runyon stories on as many different subjects are used as models in textbooks of schools of journalism or included in anthologies of great news stories.

The Runyon news story that has been reprinted or referred to the most is his account of the 1930 Kentucky Derby, perhaps because of the verses with which he preceded it:

*Say, have they turned the pages
Back to the past once more?
Back to the racin' ages
An' a Derby out of the yore?
Say, don't tell me I'm daffy,
Ain't that the same ol' grin?
Why it's that handy
Guy named Sande,
Bootin' a winner in!*

*Say, don't tell me I'm batty!
Say, don't tell me I'm blind!
Look at that seat so natty!
Look how he drives from behind!
Gone is the white of the Ranco,
An' the white band under his
chin—*

*Still he's that handy
Guy named Sande,
Bootin' a winner in!*

*Maybe he ain't no chicken,
Maybe he's gettin' along,
But the ol' heart's still a-tickin',
An' the ol' bean's goin' strong.
Roll back the years! Yea, roll em!
Say, but I'm young agin',
Watchin' that handy
Guy named Sande,
Bootin' a winner in!*

Unlike most of his verses, this was not spontaneous—it was not written wholly on the spur of the moment to precede a sports report or fill part of a column. It was Runyon quoting himself, re-writing a sentiment that he had been expressing repeatedly since 1922.

On Aug. 12, 1922, from Saratoga, Runyon limned:

*Sloan, they tell me, could ride 'em,
Maher, too, was a bird;
Bullman was a guy to guide 'em—
Never worse than third.
Them was the old time jockeys;
Now when I want to win
Gimme a handy
Guy like Sande
Ridin' them hosses in.*

*Fuller he was a pippin,
Loftus one of the best—
Many a time come rippin'
Down there ahead of the rest.
Shaw was a bear of a rider,
There with plenty of dome
But gimme a dandy
Guy like Sande
Drivin' them hosses home!*

*Spencer was sure a wonder,
And Miller was worth his hire.
Seldom he made a blunder
As he rode 'em down to the wire.*

*Them was the old-time jockeys;
Now when I want to win
Gimme a handy
Guy like Sande
Bootin' them hosses in!*

Within the next month, on two occasions when Sande rode the winner in a big stake race, Runyon wrote new versions of "gimme a handy guy like Sande" into his leads.

Several years later, Sande was hurt badly in a spill and announced he would not ride again, and Runyon brought out this:

*Maybe there'll be another,
Heady an' game, an' true—
Maybe they'll find his brother
At drivin' them hosses through.
Maybe—but, say, I doubt it.
Never his like again—
Never a handy
Guy like Sande
Bootin' them babies in!*

*Green an' white at the quarter—
Say, I can see him now,
Ratin' them just as he orter,
Workin' them up—an' how!
Green an' white at the home-
stretch—
Who do you think'll win?
Who but a handy
Guy like Sande
Kickin' that baby in!*

*Maybe we'll find another,
Maybe in ninety years!
Maybe we'll find his brother
With his brains above his ears.
Maybe—I'll lay agin' it—
A million bucks to a fin—
Never a handy
Guy like Sande
Bootin' them babies in!*

Sande did retire then and became a trainer for a while. But

after a year's absence from the saddle, he resumed riding. And then, in 1930, Runyon had occasion to write another, and the best known, version of his paean to Sande as his prelude to his Derby story.

Runyon wrote more verses about soldiers than about sports; he was a Kipling, singing of men who won an American empire, in many such poems as:

*A cheer goes rippling along the street—
A cheer!
There's a rattle of horns and the steady beat
Of throbbing drums and the scrape of feet,
And a cheer goes rumbling along the street—
What's here?
Soldiers!*

*Flash of flame as the sunbeams fall
On the bayonet tips and the bugle call,
Goes sweet and clear to the highest wall—
"Steady! All!"*

*A cheer goes rippling along the street—
A cheer!
Thunder of brass and the tuneful beat
Of drums in time to the shuffling feet,
And a yell swings up through the startled street—
What's here?
Soldiers!*

The London *Evening Standard's* literary critic called Runyon a genius as authentic as Laurence Sterne, Barrie and Haydn, saying he had "invented a hu-

manity as new and startling as that invented by Lewis Carroll." This was, of course, a reference to his Broadway stories such as *Little Miss Marker*, *Tight Shoes*, *Butch Minds the Baby*, *Princess O'Hara*, et al.

But those light and amusing stories that were the stuff out of which Carrollesque dreams and movies are made were but one facet of the Runyon brilliance as a writer. He could be a realist, too, as he showed in the stories collected into *My Old Man** and *In Our Town*.** A Runyon story from the latter certain to be remembered, was, oddly enough, not original enough to be typically Runyon. It was called Old Doc Brackett:

Doc Brackett didn't have black whiskers.

Nonetheless, he was a fine man.

He doctored in Our Town for many years. He doctored more people than any other doctor in Our Town but made less money.

That was because Doc Brackett was always doctoring poor people, who had no money to pay.

He would get up in the middle of the coldest night and ride twenty miles to doctor a sick woman, or child, or to patch up some fellow who got hurt.

Everybody in Our Town knew Doc Brackett's office over Rice's clothing store. It was up a narrow flight of stairs. His office was always filled with people. A sign at the foot of the stairs said: DR. BRACKETT, OFFICE UPSTAIRS.

Doc Brackett was a bachelor. He was once supposed to marry Miss

* Stackpole Sons, 1939.

** Creative Age Press, 1946.

Elvira Cromwell, the daughter of old Junius Cromwell, the banker, but on the day the wedding was supposed to take place Doc Brackett got a call to go out into the country and doctor a Mexican child.

Miss Elvira got sore at him and called off the wedding. She said that a man who would think more of a Mexican child than of his wedding was no good. Many women in Our Town agreed with Miss Elvira Cromwell, but the parents of the Mexican child were very grateful to Doc Brackett when the child recovered.

For forty years, the lame, and the halt, and the blind of Our Town had climbed up and down the stairs to Doc Brackett's office.

He never turned away anybody.

Some said Doc Brackett was a loose character, because he liked to drink whisky and play poker in the back rooms of saloons.

But he lived to be seventy years old, and then one day he keeled over on the sofa in his office and died. By this time his black hair had turned white.

Doc Brackett had one of the biggest funerals ever seen in Our Town. Everybody went to pay their last respects when he was laid out in Gruber's undertaking parlors. He was buried in Riverview Cemetery.

There was talk of raising money to put a nice tombstone on Doc Brackett's grave as a memorial. The talk got as far as arguing about what should be carved on the stone about him. Some thought poetry would be very nice.

Doc Brackett hated poetry.

The matter dragged along and nothing whatever was done.

Then one day George Gruber, the undertaker, said that Doc Brackett's memorial was already over his

grave, with an epitaph and all. George Gruber said the Mexican parents of the child Doc Brackett saved years ago had worried about him having no tombstone.

They had no money themselves, so they took the sign from the foot of the stairs at Doc Brackett's office and stuck it over his grave. It read: DR. BRACKETT, OFFICE UPSTAIRS.

One of Runyon's last columns was a footnote to the Doc Brackett story in which he set its origin aright. He wrote:

For some years I have been aware that there existed a set of verses telling the story of "Doc Brackett" and his "Office Upstairs," but with another name for the good old "Doc" who was re-born recently to a new and surprising fame out of a collection of small stories of mine entitled *In Our Town*.

Reader's Digest adopted him in a condensed version and also put him on the air greatly expanded by Henry Denker with that good movie actor Pat O'Brien playing the leading role. In the meantime, some of my kind-hearted readers who had heard or read the tiny tale as recited or published by other writers and who thought they had nailed me in an act of literary pocket-picking forced me to an embarrassing confession of my years.

They forced me to admit that the story was first published under my name in Pueblo, Colorado, fifty years ago and again in New York City at least thirty years back, this at the cost of a number of female admirers who were laboring under the impression that I was no older than Butch Jenkins.

I explained that I got the story from my father and that he may have had it from someone else, a

statement that is partly confirmed by an old gentleman who says he thinks he first read it under my father's name, A. L. Runyan, in the Clay Center, *Kansas Dispatch*, of which my father was editor, years before he went to Pueblo.

But even throwing out my own priority claims in the matter I have testimony that should bring blushes to the cheeks of those who have been asserting knowledge of authorship of the story as of the past fifteen to twenty years. The verses I mention which have just come to hand antedate any such claims by many years. The "Doc Brackett" of the verses is "Dr. John Goodfellow" but the office is still "upstairs" and the incident of his admirers taking his old sign and using it as a marker to his grave is unchanged.

The author of "Dr. John Goodfellow—Office Upstairs" was Dr. James Ball Naylor, a well-known Ohio writer of his day. I have a letter from his daughter, Lucille Naylor, of Malta, Ohio, enclosing a copy of the verses and telling the story of how they came to be written by her father who died a year ago. He was 85 years old.

She says Dr. Naylor got the story from "Sunshine" Hawks, then a well known Chautauqua speaker who was in McConnellsville, Ohio, to address the Chautauqua session there. Hawks and Edmund Vance Cooke, a famous poet and lecturer of the period, were guests at the Naylor home and at dinner one day Hawks told the tale of "Dr. John Goodfellow" as a Tennessee mountaineer.

Dr. Naylor asked permission to write the story into verse form. Cooke remarked, "I was just going to ask for it myself." Later, after Dr. Naylor's version, Cooke said he was glad he had not pressed claim

to it. He said Dr. Naylor had done a better job than he ever could. The poem was published in Dr. Naylor's "Songs From the Heart of Things" in 1907 and has appeared in numerous school readers periodically since. "Dr. John Goodfellow—Office Upstairs" is a lengthy poem.

W. H. Hendrix remembers when Irvin S. Cobb first related the story only it was "Dr. Brown" who was featured in his version. It was in 1916, the place Birmingham, Alabama, the occasion the Confederate Army reunion, and Irvin made "Dr. Brown" an ex-soldier of the Confederacy and put him in northwest Kentucky.

Mr. Hendrix says it was Irv's first big-time appearance and that when he got through telling how the colored boy at the livery stable (who had painted the "Dr. Brown, Upstairs" sign) took the rude board out and planted it at the head of the grave where "through the heat of many summers and the cold of many winters the hand still pointed out to the wayfarer 'Dr. Brown, Upstairs,'" his listeners almost wrecked Loew's Bijou theatre where the meeting was held.

Afterwards Mr. Hendrix says he used the story himself at an American Legion session with such success he almost decided to sue Cobb for plagiarism and claim the story as his own. He located the old doctor around Muscle Shoals. No one ever seems to give the old guy a fixed habitation. He just keeps rolling along—and around. I have come to the conclusion that "Doc Brackett" as "Dr. John Goodfellow" and "Dr. Brown" was a bit of our American folk lore, like "Johnny Appleseed" and all those other fabulous characters of tradition.

THE MOST AMERICAN ART

ONE DAY in October 1943, the most influential legislative body on earth, the Congress of the United States, gave its attention to a comic-strip. There passed into the Congressional Record, imperishably, a statement (by Carl Hinshaw of California) that a comic-strip "is deserving of immortality." Thus the citadel of Americanism finally gave official recognition to the most American of the arts, in its forty-first year.

The comic-strip did not need this official recognition. It already had had the forms of recognition that establishes anything as high art. It had become the favorite reading matter of the largest number of Americans; polls had repeatedly shown that 85% of all newspaper readers follow one or more comic-strips regularly. (Also, that there are comic-strips with larger regular audiences than any radio program or motion picture.) Comic-strips drawn for newspapers had been hung in great art galleries and critics had expressed themselves concerning their creators in such terms as "He is a superb artist." Comic-strips had inspired other kinds of art—ballets, symphonic music, songs, plays. They had been taken over bodily by

the movies and animated. Educators had discovered their value; a distinguished group of sociological, educational and psychiatric experts had reported in the *Journal of Educational Sociology*:

"The comics . . . have become an integral part of the progressive democratization of our culture."

Dr. Garry C. Myers had found that the comics established a reading habit among children earlier and easier than any other form of literature, and that this habit progressed naturally to other forms of literature. An Oxford-educated instructor in English used the comic-strip *Li'l Abner* as an analogy for Dos-toyefsky's *Sacred Simpleton*; he considered *Abner's* creator, Al Capp, in a class with Daumier and Hogarth, and gave similar recognition to *Blondie* and *Bringing Up Father* as literature in his college classes. And Heywood Broun had written (in *The New Republic*):

"These strips, whether we like it or not, constitute the proletarian novels of America."

The comic-strips are truly American in that they are almost entirely American in origin and development.

They go back fifty years; December 26, 1947 brings the 50th anniversary of the appearance of the first colored-comic supplement in a newspaper—as signal an event in the history of comics as the production of *The Great Train Robbery* in movies. There had been pictures with the illusion of motion before Edwin S. Porter introduced story continuity to the screen in *The Great Train Robbery*, just as there had been sequence-panel cartoons before the appearance of the *Yellow Kid* and *The Katzenjammer Kids* in the New York *Journal* of December 26, 1897. But newspaper comic-strips in the form in which they were to become a national daily reading habit, had their beginning on that date.

A historian of the comic-strip, John Paul Adams, wrote:

The cradle of the American comic-strip was the New York *Journal*. Just as *Fliegende Blätter* begot, with Wilhelm Busch and others, a new popular art in Germany, and Philipon's weeklies, with Caran d'Ache and others, created a new art in France and led to a new one in England so, too, did the New York *Journal* produce a new art in America that eventually was to be adopted by the whole world unchanged. Frederick Burr Opper, in the *Journal*, was the first to use the "balloon" in the United States regularly; and most of the symbols that are the now universally understood sign-language and "sound-effects" originated in the comic-page of the *Journal*, which was the first to publish daily comic-strips. It cradled the genius of George Herriman, the man who before Chic Young and Milton Caniff did

most to establish the comic-strip as an art of which the United States can be as proud of having given the world as of the airplane, the motion picture, the automobile, radio-broadcasting.

The form given the comic-strip in the United States has been taken over bodily by foreign strip-artists. They have added or improved nothing. The best evidence that the American comic-strip is supreme is that strips of American origin are everywhere preferred to local products; no country has produced any strip-artist whose popularity abroad parallels that in foreign countries of Young, Caniff, George McManus, Alex Raymond or Roy Crane.

The Americans have cut patterns not only for all the comic-artists but for some of the so-called serious artists of Europe and the other Continents. A member of the staff of the Metropolitan Museum of Art found, for example, that Picasso's work had been influenced by American comic-strip symbolism.*

The *Journal's* primacy in the new art was not undisturbed for long. The New York *World* became its rival in the development of the comic-strip immediately. The *World* had preceded the *Journal* in publishing the work of Richard Outcault, creator of the *Yellow Kid*, but the Outcault work for the *World* was not a comic-strip in the now popularly accepted sense. Even in the *Journal*, the *Yellow Kid* was later in its development into the popular form than *The Katzenjammer Kids*, which alone can be regarded as the

* Picasso once indicated his favorite strip was *The Katzenjammer Kids*.

forerunner of all the comic-strips of today.

The *Yellow Kid* (which got the name from the color of the dress the character wore)* remains a significant primitive in the art only because it begot a phrase: *Yellow journalism*. There were Tories who scorned and derided anything with a popular appeal, and from the hue in which not only the *Yellow Kid* but a rival strip in the *New York World* was printed, they got their cry for newspapers that sought millions of plain people as readers instead of a snobbish few who theoretically nurtured themselves mentally upon Shakespeare and Oscar Wilde. (Coincidentally with the first comic-supplements, the *Journal* serialized Henry George's *Political Economy*, and published stories by Bernard Shaw, Gabriele D'Annunzio, Ambrose Bierce, Stephen Crane and Jack London.)

The *Journal* and the *World* were emulated quickly by other large city newspapers. There already were newspaper syndicates, and these made the comics of the *Journal*, *World* and other pioneers in the art available to dailies all over the country, and in foreign countries. *Little Jimmy*, *Happy Hooligan*, *Foxy Grandpa*, *Buster Brown*, became

* A new press had been installed in the newspaper plant to print fashions in two colors. Morrill Goddard, the Sunday editor (later the longtime editor of *The American Weekly*) decided to use it instead to print cartoons in color. The mechanical superintendent chose yellow as the second color that could be used most effectively with black. So, by chance, Outcault's character became the *Yellow Kid*, instead of the *Red Kid* or *Blue Kid*.

national and international characters as well known as Uncle Sam before comic-strips were 10 years old; *Alphonse and Gaston*, who never existed except in a U.S. comic-strip, actually became better known symbols of French people than Marianne. Today, only one important newspaper in the United States, the *New York Times*, does not publish comic-strips. There are few foreign dailies that do not, and most of the comics that they publish are of U.S. origin. The American comic-strip has conquered the world's readers as completely as Hollywood's films have invaded the world's screens. *Blondie*, for example, appears in more than twenty countries, in nine languages—French, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Italian, German, Japanese, Chinese, Dutch—besides English.

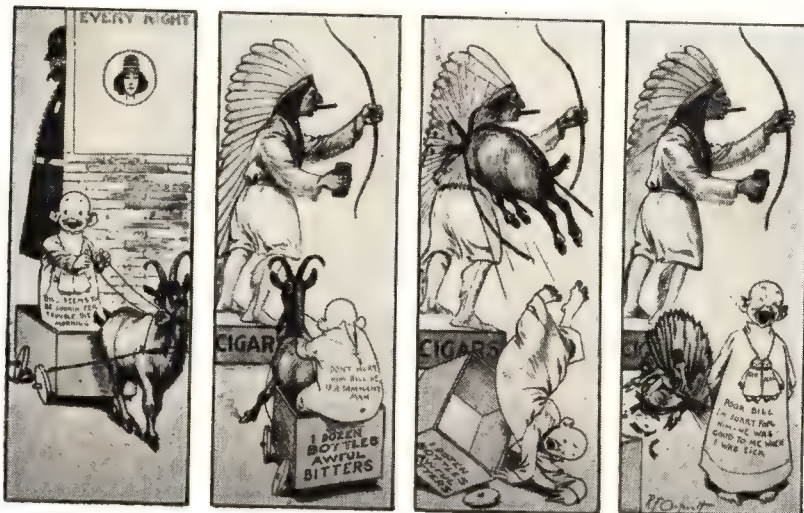
While the comic-strip reaches the preponderant portion of its public through the newspapers, it also manifests its popularity in the sale of comic-books and in magazines of general circulation.

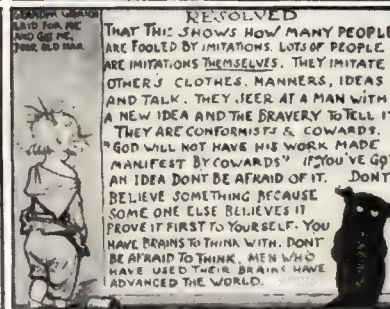
The comic-book goes back to the early days of the comic-strip. In 1904, Cupples & Leon, of New York, a pioneer in the field, produced *Happy Hooligan*, *Alphonse and Gaston*, and *Katzenjammer Kids* comic-books, and the most circulated comic-books have continued to be those reprinting popular favorites from newspapers. Books composed principally of strips of American origin, also became a large seller in foreign countries some years ago.

An 1889 cartoon by Caran d'Ache, whose work was a forerunner of Outcault's. But he did not have continuing characters.



This is Outcault's *Yellow Kid*. The humor was largely topical. To "get" this "gag," it is necessary to know about Tammany Hall in 1897.

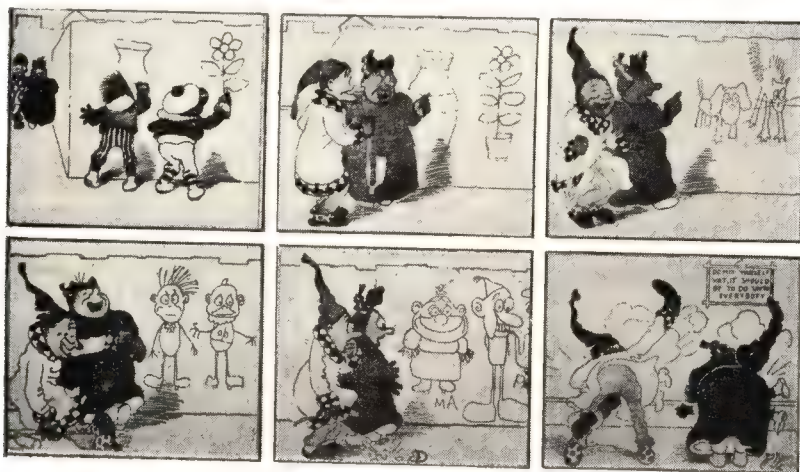


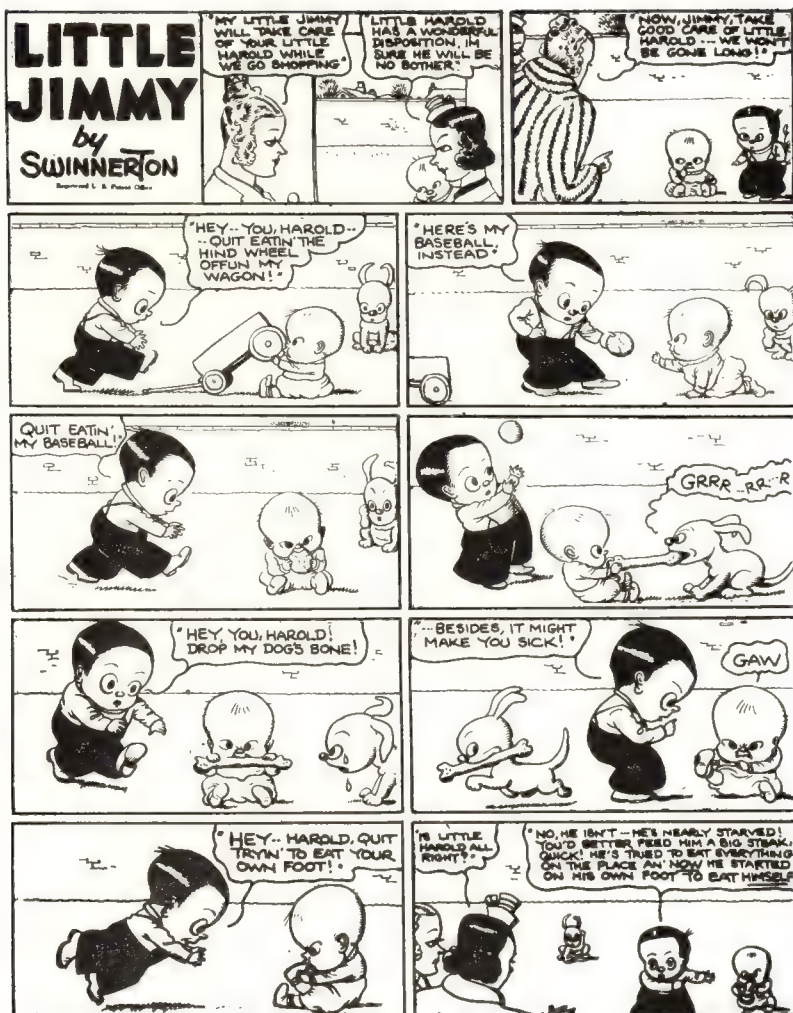


Outcault won greater fame as creator of *Buster Brown*, who became a national symbol of prankish boyhood and begot a style of haircut and dress that was almost a dress-uniform for youths in the Nineteen Hundreds. Each strip ended with a panel of Outcault philosophy.



The *Katzenjammer Kids* derived from *Max und Moritz*, which Wilhelm Busch had drawn for German humor magazines. Originally, there were no "balloons" (↓) and the panel above is historic as the first with a "balloon." Otherwise, there has been little change in the Katzies.





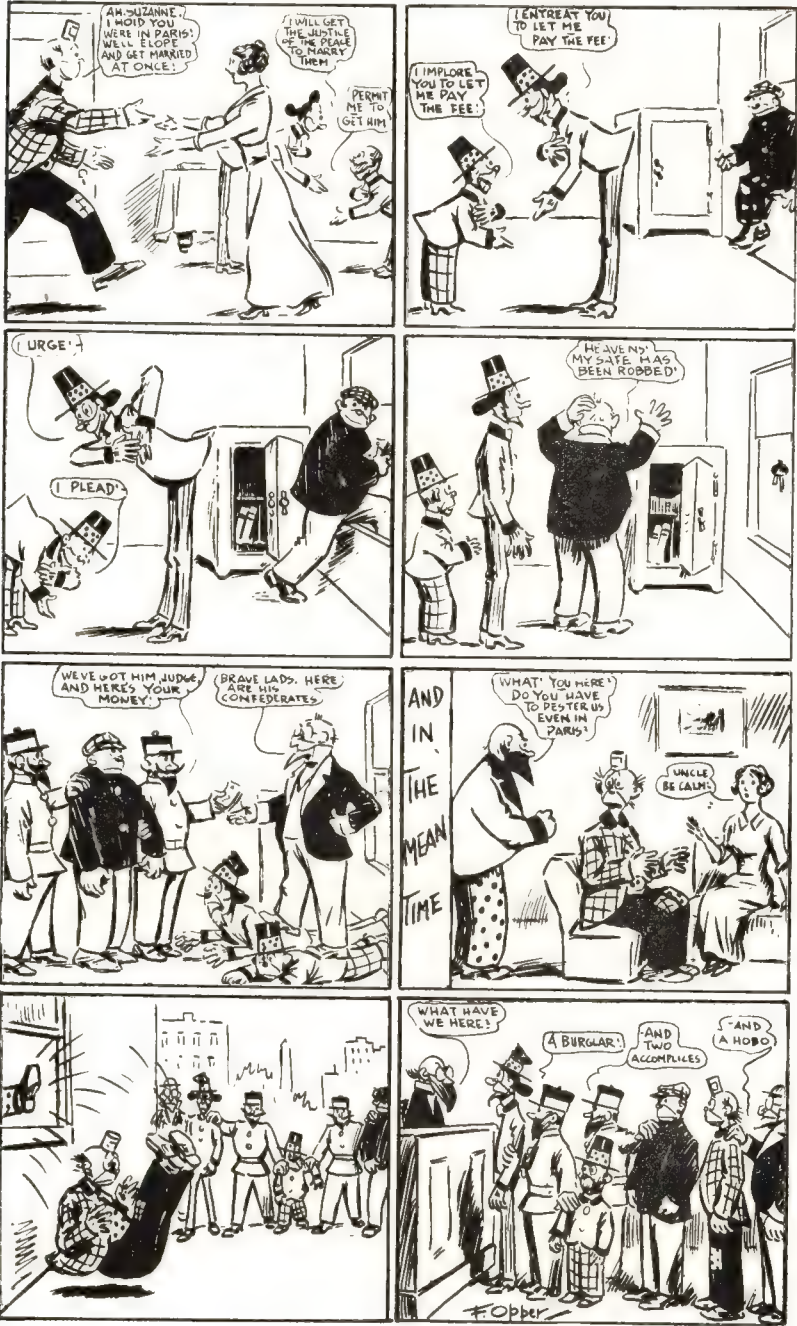
Almost as old as the *Katzenjammer Kids* is *Little Jimmy*, by James Swinnerton, who began drawing for the *San Francisco Examiner* in 1892. His *Mr. Jack*, one of first color comics, began in the *Journal* soon after the *Katzies*. In 1905, Swinnerton's strip became *Little Jimmy*. Except for a brief interruption, it has been appearing in newspapers ever since. Meanwhile, Swinnerton has won a reputation as a

painter of desert scenes. His landscapes hang in many galleries.

Another great pioneer of the genre was Frederick Burr Opper, the first artist to use the "balloon" as an integral part of the continuity. He begot a half-dozen memorable characters in various strips--Happy Hooligan, Maud the Mule, Uncle Si, Alphonse and Gaston, Mr. Dubb; and simultaneously maintained a reputation as one of the

most influential editorial cartoon-ists. Symbols originated by Oppen

are used in editorial cartoons uni-versally today.





1. BOYS: "Now that we have Gran'pa pasted on the fence, we will go and find our dear grandyarent."



2. GRANDPA: "While the boys are looking for me I will get busy with my little saw."



3. GRANDPA: "Here goes for the boys and a jolly good laugh."



4. BOYS: "Goodness! Look! Here comes our picture of Gran'pa"



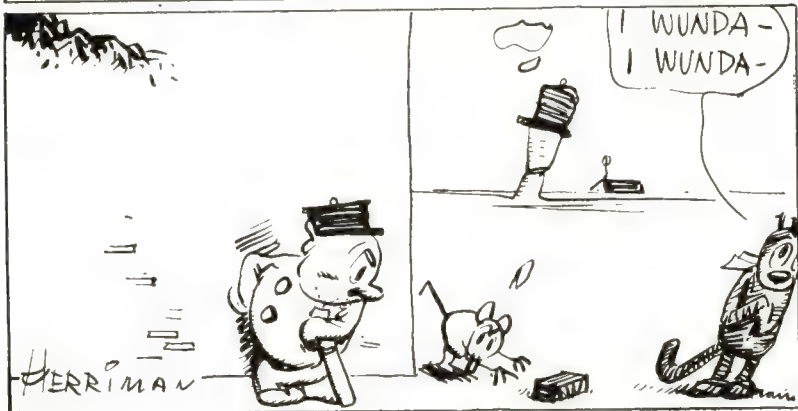
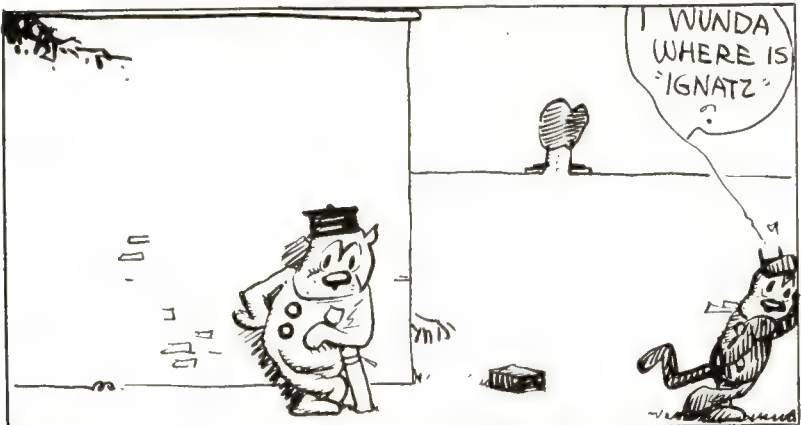
5. GRANDPA: "Hello, boys. Here I am. Please unfasten me."



6. GRANDPA: "Dear me, what are you young mischiefs so frightened about? Can't you see it is only a little picture-joker?"

Foxy Grandpa (↑) was begun in 1902 by Carl Schultze ("Bunny"), and became a national favorite, but his work lacked the lasting quality of Swinnerton, "Tad," or George Herriman. The latter two are among the five greatest artists in comic-art's first 50 years. "Tad" was T. A. Dorgan, who started his career as sports cartoonist for the *San Francisco Examiner* and evolved

into a social satirist as penetrating of the foibles of *homo sapiens* as Daumier. While he attained greatest fame with his panel, *Indoor Sports* (above, next page), he also drew a memorable strip, *Judge Rummy*. George Herriman was, of course, the progenitor of *Krazy Kat* (below, next page), the comic-strip most often hailed by intellectuals as an immortal masterpiece.



Mutt and Jeff started as *A. Mutt*, a cartoon depicting a racehorse enthusiast, in the *San Francisco Chronicle*. In 1907, the artist, Bud Fisher, turned it into a daily comic-strip. Jeff first appeared in it in 1910. The strip set a style for slapstick humor that prevailed in the genre for a decade. *Mutt and Jeff* was so popular at one time that in 1912, when Mutt "ran for President," (↓) there were write-in votes for him in official ballots.

Contemporaneously, Winsor McCay introduced in the *New York Herald* a comic-strip of unprecedented imagination and outstanding draftsmanship, entitled *In the*

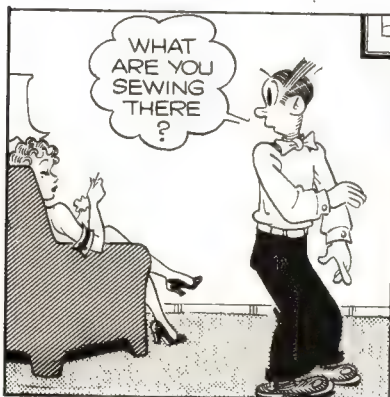
Land of Wonderful Dreams, but called *Little Nemo*, after its principal character, by most of its readers. Each strip depicted Nemo in a fantastic world (→) peopled with dream characters that, undreamlike, reappeared regularly. So ageless was the work that a decade after their first appearance, when McCay was doing other art, the *Little Nemo* strips were rerun in newspapers with notable success.

McCay also is distinguished in the history of comic art as the man who single-handedly produced the first animated cartoon to be made in the United States, *Gertie the Dinosaur*. It necessitated his doing literally thousands of separate drawings.



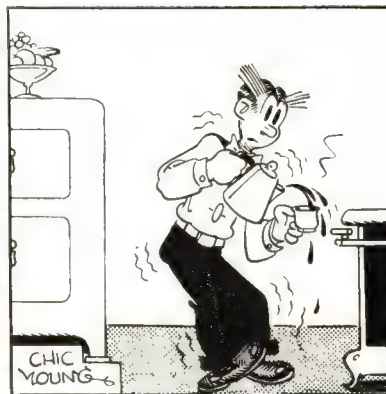


An early example (↑) of *Bringing Up Father* ("Jiggs and Maggie") by George McManus, the most successful of the family strips before *Blondie*, by Chic Young, and still one of the two most popular. *Blondie* (↓) has proved repeatedly in polls to have the largest daily readership of any strip.





Since the 1920's, a new type of comic-strip has climbed to the top in reader-followings: The adventure-thriller. Notable pioneer in its development was Roy Crane, creator of *Buz Sawyer* (†). Caniff and others admit having been influenced by Crane.





When Milton Caniff, best publicized of all the adventure-strip men, switched at the beginning of 1947 from *Terry and the Pirates* to a new story, *Steve Canyon*, *Time* magazine front-paged him and compared the significance of the event to Henry Ford switching products. Caniff's work has been shown in top-ranking art museums in the U.S. and abroad and it has been

credited with doing more to raise the intellectual level of the comic-strip than any other man's. *Steve Canyon* is being given special attention in the comic-strip cavalcade, as the first strip designed from the first for, and addressed primarily to, adult readers. So it might be said that on its 50th birthday, the comic-strip comes of age as a form of art.

Among the other notable comic-strips in the first 50 years of the genre have been Condo's *Everett True*; *Slim Jim and the Force*, begun by George Frink and continued by four other artists; Rube Goldberg's *Boob McNutt*; Milt Gross' *Count Screwloose*; Sydney Smith's *The Gumps*, which has been carried on by Gus Edson; E. C. Segar's *Popeye*, continued by Tom Sims and Bela Zaboly, whence came the phrase *jeep*; Billy DeBeck's and Fred Lasswell's *Barney Google and Snuffy Smith*, which has enriched the national vernacular with more than 50 colorful phrases such as *Sweet-mamma*, *Time's a wastin'*, *yardbird*, *teched in th' haid*, etc.; T. E. Powers' *Joy and Gloom* series; Harry Hershfield's *Desperate Desmond*, a forerunner of the melodramatic continuity strip; H. MacGill's *Hallroom Boys*;

Frank King's *Gasolene Alley*; Gene Ahern's *Our Boarding House* and *Room and Board*; Fontaine Fox's *Toonerville Folks*; Alex Raymond's *Flash Gordon* and, later, *Rip Kirby*; Dick Calkins' *Buck Rogers*; Cliff Sterrett's *Polly and Her Pals*, always one of the best-drawn; Clare Briggs' *A Piker Clerk* and later *Days of Real Sport* and *When a Feller Needs a Friend*; H. T. Webster's *The Timid Soul*; Al Capp's *Li'l Abner*; Russ Westover's *Tillie the Toiler*; Otto Soglow's *The Little King*; Jim Williams' *Out Our Way*; Harold Foster's *Prince Valiant*; Jimmy Hatlo's *They'll Do It Every Time*; Walt Disney's *Mickey Mouse*. World War II added at least three notable comic-strip characters to this list, in George Baker's *Sad Sack*, Dave Breger's *Mr. Breger* and Dick Wingert's *Hubert*.

THE ROCKEFELLER BENEFACTIONS

The \$8,500,000 contributed in December 1946 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to purchase land for a permanent home for the United Nations, represents little more than 1% of the total benefactions of the Rockefeller family in two generations. Up to Jan. 1, 1946, the John D. Rockefellers, senior and junior, had given more than \$730,000,000 to a variety of causes. The sum does not include the shiny dimes that Rockefeller senior made a habit of passing out to children.

JUST FOR FUN

IN THE United States, in 1947, people were spending more money upon commercialized entertainment—upon the legitimate theater, motion pictures, radio, phonograph recordings, night clubs, circuses, carnivals, operas, concerts, ballet, et al.—than upon education or health. Commercialized entertainment, already one of the nation's biggest businesses, became bigger in 1946, with every branch of it achieving new highs in dollar income, if not in artistic achievement.

James Powers, Broadway theater reviewer for International News Service, wrote:

It was an outstanding year for the theater of Broadway and the country. Political satire was popular, for the first time in several years, and many of the stage's greatest names were back, some of them after prolonged absences.

The most eagerly awaited play was *The Iceman Cometh*, the monumental work of America's senior dramatist, Eugene O'Neill, his first new play since 1934. O'Neill's story dealt symbolically with death and its inevitable coming.

Helen Hayes was back in a merry Anita Loos comedy, *Happy Birthday*, and out of hoopskirts for the first time in years; Miss Hayes even

sang and danced just to emphasize her emancipation from the cares of state or nation she bore in previous plays. Of course, she did not offer any challenge to Ethel Merman, who wailed plaintively that *You Can't Get A Man With A Gun*, as she portrayed Annie Oakley in Irving Berlin's musical, *Annie Get Your Gun*. Most of the time it was easier to get a gun than tickets to the show.

A group of ex-GI Joes and Janes got together to stage the hit musical *Call Me Mister*, in which Betty Garrett shot to fame when she sang *South America, Take It Away*.

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne were back from England to celebrate their 21st year with the Theatre Guild in a new comedy, *O Mistress Mine*, concerning a mythical British cabinet minister and lady.

Political satire at its best was available in the 1946 Pulitzer Prize winner *State of the Union*, in which movie luminaries Ralph Belamy and Ruth Hussey played a prospective businessman Presidential candidate and his wife.

A close runner up in this class was *Born Yesterday*, which concerned itself with a war surplus dealer trying to bribe a congressman. Written before any real life investigations on that score, it shot to stardom radio actor Paul Douglas and virtually unknown Judy Halliday.

Lillian Hellman's new play *Another Part of the Forest*, was a big hit and the year's only successful heavy drama. It chronicled the doings of the poisonous Giddens family, the same villains of Miss Hellman's *The Little Foxes*, only the action was 20 years earlier than the previous play.

Fredric March and his wife, Florence Eldridge, were successful in actress Ruth Gordon's autobiographical play of her early attempts to get into the theater, *Years Ago*.

Other hits were revivals. The Old Vic company of London did sell-out business for six weeks with Shakespeare's *Henry IV*, Sophocles' *Oedipus*, Chekov's *Uncle Vanya*, and Sheridan's *The Critic*, with Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson starred. Cornelius Otis Skinner revived Oscar Wilde's *Lady Windermere's Fan*, Gertrude Lawrence did Shaw's *Pygmalion*. And Eva LaGalliene and Margaret Webster formed the American Repertory Theater and presented in rotation, *What Every Woman Knows*, *Henry VIII*, *Androcles and the Lion*, and *John Gabriel Borkman*.

Probably the greatest acting triumph of the year was that of Ingrid Bergman as Joan of Arc in Maxwell Anderson's story of the warrior-saint, *Joan of Lorraine*.

The modest young actress of Swedish origin became the first actress in many years to challenge the positions of the great ladies of the American theater. Miss Bergman received the best personal notices of this and many other seasons for her radiant performance. She not only overcame the New York critics' deep-rooted prejudice to all things Hollywood, she turned the reversal into a rout. Playwright Anderson went all but unnoticed.

It was a triumphant return to



Summers, Buffalo Evening News

Postwar Whirligig—the amusement industry did a record business despite all of the things that were on peoples' minds, or because of them.

the New York stage for the star. She paused briefly on her way to Hollywood six years ago to appear with Burgess Meredith in a revival of *Liliom*, the latter play currently on view as a musical called *Carousel*.

For years students of the theater have blamed the lack of good, young actresses on Hollywood. By its instant and steady siphoning off

from Broadway of all promising talent, the film moguls have denied young talent its chance for development. So the argument went.

Miss Bergman, who has appeared in consistently good motion pictures, proved that a good and serious craftsman can learn his art any place. All the critics who had seen her six years ago agreed she had grown immeasurably, as a person and an actress in Hollywood.

Of the film year, John Maynard, film reviewer for the *New York Journal-American*, in summing up especially for this book, wrote:

Motion pictures in 1946 were distinguished in the long view by fat box-office grosses, a prolonged and frequently violent jurisdictional strike in Hollywood, and the raring-to-go invasion into the world market of a made-in-Britain product under the sponsorship of a staggeringly rich man named J. Arthur Rank.

Rank, beak-nosed and religious, poured, or seemed to pour, a great many of his improbable number of millions of pounds into American theaters, thus insuring himself an outlet. He tied into Hollywood's Universal Picture Co., defunct under that name, and there emerged "Universal-International." * Rank's entries often proved of high quality—a virtue not regarded by Hollywood as especially salable. As 1947 bowed in, that remained largely to be seen.

At any rate, it may have been worthy of note that British film critics utilized the last day of the year to administer a rousing kick

* Nunnally Johnson, Hollywood's 1½ wit, when confronted with the name, is quoted as saying, "What happened to Cosmic?"

in the sitzplatz to Hollywood's annual output, which they relegated to the shoddy class. French pictures were the best, the British said, with other of Europe's production not far behind. The British, they thought, might have been better. American was lamentable.†

The indictment was sharp enough to make Hollywood look up for a minute before going back to counting its money.

Bing Crosby, a bland, scant-haired singer with an imperturbable feel for timing, was adjudged by exhibitors for the third successive year the most potent of all box-office attractions, with Ingrid Bergman second. Miss Bergman, who turned out to be every man's dream girl, far eclipsed Crosby and everyone else, on the other hand, in the category of rocket rises. Miss Bergman's rise, based mainly on neck-and-neck release of four pictures, proved almost without precedent, and it seemed reasonably certain that she wouldn't lose much ground as long as she elected to keep working. She said she elected to keep working as long as she lived.

Van Johnson, whose effect on adolescents was again said by his press agents to be atomic, placed third behind Miss Bergman (he had been second the year before), and seamy, perennial Gary Cooper shambled in fourth. The remaining six in order were Bob Hope, Humphrey Bogart, Greer Garson, Margaret O'Brien, Betty Grable and Roy Rogers.

† The annual survey of *Kinematograph*, the trade organ of British movie production, showed Bing Crosby had been ousted as top boxoffice favorite there by a Briton, James Mason. A Mason picture, *The Wicked Lady*, was the biggest boxoffice attraction of the year in Britain. At the beginning of 1907, Mason had gone the way of most British movie stars—to Hollywood.



Britain lost the biggest boxoffice attraction of its struggling movie-production industry, when James Mason went Hollywood literally, with his wife.

New York film critics officially chose Samuel Goldwyn's *The Best Years of Our Lives* as the best picture of the year, with William Wyler's direction of same the best directing there was. The best male performance, they decided, was that of Laurence Olivier in the British-

made *Henry V*, while Celia Johnson, of the British-made *Brief Encounter*, was deemed most laudable of the ladies. Hollywood went on counting its money.

No great technical advances in films were apparent to the lay eye, although in *Lady in the Lake*, re-

leased for widespread view early in 1947, the device of plumping the protagonist inside the camera was employed. Thus the audience itself was taken through all the experiences enjoyed, or not enjoyed, by the hero, including being bopped on the jaw. (The puncher simply slugged the lens guard.) The effect was impressive, dispensing as it did with the vicarious impact of merely seeing other people do things, but was regarded by its creator, Robert Montgomery, as a stunt rather than an innovation.

Of "foreign," as differentiated from British films, the Italians' *Open City* was casually regarded as the best, with *The Well-Digger's Daughter* (French), *The Overlanders* (Australian) and *Carmen* (French-Italian) conceded to have something. Britain offered a stunning late contribution in *Stairway to Heaven*, but it still was overshadowed by *Brief Encounter*,

whose performers apparently didn't bother either to dress up or wear makeup. Both these departures from rote were considered all to the good.

On the sidelines of an industry that contains aspects not altogether industrial, autograph hunters graduated from the status of amusing phenomenon into that of psychiatric headache. One actor (Cary Grant) came right out and said he was good and sick of them. Hundreds in wedge formation broke into a legitimate theater in New York one night during intermission and scared Judy Garland into near-hysteria. An actor noted for his tough roles offered to kick one in the shins. "Gee," his target gasped, "just like in the movies!"

An estimated 50 per cent of prominent movie figures began to dabble with independent production, and the Treasury Department took another look at the capital gains



Ferrier, *News of the World* (London)

A British cartoon comment on the influence of movies on styles.

tax law. There was talk in Washington of doing something about it.

Big-timers like Frank Capra, Jimmy Stewart, Wyler, Tyrone Power, Marlene Dietrich, Clark Gable and Montgomery came home from the wars and got back to work. Gable's first post-bellum session, a number called *Adventure*, only grossed \$4,500,000 and startled Gable back into a prolonged sulk. Capra, Wyler, Stewart and others got together on an independent unit they called Liberty Films, with the first effort, the Capra-Stewart *It's a Wonderful Life*, doing so-so with the critics and better than that with the public.

The critics had that trouble right along, and finally were revealed by a survey to be reaching no more than 15 per cent of movie-goers and influencing fewer than that.

Movie spokesmen who would talk about it said they weren't alarmed over television and that the outlook for 1947 looked fine. Eric Johnston, United States Chamber of Commerce front man who replaced Will Hays as movie czar, made several heartening speeches. People went to pictures in enormous numbers, evidently not caring much what was in them. Arthur Rank stared thoughtfully. The months behind were fine, the months ahead looked good.

Maynard's personal choice of best pictures of 1946 were:

1. **The Best Years of Our Lives*, a really moving, full-dimensional treatment of veteran rehabilitation, beautifully directed by William Wyler, and acted by Fredric March, Teresa Wright, Myrna Loy and

* The pictures with asterisks were also in the list of best movies compiled by the National Board of Review on the basis of its annual poll. Others were *A Walk in the Sun*, produced by Lewis Milestone from the novel by Harry Brown; *It Happened*

others. The original story was by McKinlay Kantor and the screen play by Robert E. Sherwood.

2. *Stairway to Heaven*, a British job that finagled around with fantasy and made it stick.

3. **Brief Encounter*, another British job, written by Noel Coward and directed by David Lean, that managed to make its people look and behave like people.

4. **The Killers*, based on the Hemingway short story, and probably the best gangster film ever made. It was produced by Mark Hellinger.

5. *The Postman Always Rings Twice*, a fine version of Cain's novel.

6. **Open City*, a brilliant Italian picture about the Rome underground, written by Sergio Amidei and F. Fellini and directed by Roberto Rossellini.

7. **Henry V*, an impressive go with Shakespeare, but maybe not quite as impressive as the notices would have you believe. Laurence Olivier splendid as star and director both.

8. *Road to Utopia*, Hope, Crosby and Lamour. Funny as hell, that's all.

9. *Notorious*, a sleek example of what writing, acting and directorial know-how can do with indifferent material. Ben Hecht wrote it, Hitchcock directed and Ingrid Bergman, Cary Grant and Claude Rains made it look good.

10. *It's a Wonderful Life*, the most proficient hokum of the year.

From a purely commercial standpoint, the top picture of 1946 was "The Bells of St.

at the Inn, a French-made comedy; *My Darling Clementine*, a Western directed by John Ford; *Diary of a Chambermaid*, a Hollywood version of a French comedy; and *Anna and the King of Siam*, a Hollywood adaptation of a best-selling semi-fictional book.

Mary's," which was directed by Leo McCarey, with Bing Crosby and Ingrid Bergman as the principal players. For according to *Variety*, trade organ of show business, "Bells" attained the greatest box office gross during 1946 of all Hollywood's products. Next, in order of box office totals in the U. S. were: *Leave Her to Heaven*, *Blue Skies*, *Road to Utopia*, *Spellbound*, *The Green Years*, *Adventure*, *Easy to Wed*, *Notorious*, *Two Years Before the Mast*, *The Lost Weekend*, *The Harvey Girls*, *Saratoga Trunk*, *Holiday in Mexico*, *The Kid From Brooklyn*.

The affinity of motion pictures with radio continued, with more big programs coming from Hollywood than New York. Yet programs having the highest ratings under the Hooper method of estimating audiences, were: Edgar Bergen, 29.7; Fibber McGee and Molly, 27.8; Fred Allen, 27.6; Jack Benny, 27.4; Bob Hope, 26.5; Red Skelton, 23.5; and Walter Winchell, 23.3. Hope was the only one of these to be a top-ranking favorite at motion picture theater box offices also.

Summarizing the year, Ruby Juster, radio reviewer of International News Service, wrote:

Perhaps the most notable event of 1946 in radio was the sign that appeared in store windows all over the country—"Tubes For Sale . . . New Stock of Radios, Ready For Immediate Delivery."

Some listeners, as there issued noisier cries of criticism than radio

perhaps had ever heard, wondered whether it was worth the effort to get their radios working. The networks undoubtedly felt the loudest critics didn't bother to replace tubes and did their listening only when neighbors left the windows open.

As far as programming was concerned, the year produced nothing particularly new. Fibber McGee and Molly were still Fibber McGee and Molly. Henry Morgan brought the only new bit of comedy to the networks, after having been a performer on New York local stations for several years.

Quiz programs continued to ask questions, prompt the answers and reward the "contestants" with refrigerators, weddings, honeymoons and cold hard cash. *Break the Bank* set a new record in cash giveaway prizes. For answering seven questions, concluding with, "What is the last line in the poem 'Twas the Night Before Christmas,'" 30-



Campbell, King Features Syndicate

"Good grief! Don't take it so hard. They're not spending all that money on a serial to kill off the main character."

year-old Charles Rogers and his 29-year-old wife were handed \$5,740.

Along with the critical public, the Federal Communications Commission pointed an accusing finger at radio broadcasters with the publication of the so-called "Blue Book." The FCC said radio wasn't living up to its public responsibilities.

There were events that gave reason to believe radio was determined to serve the public. Broadcasts of the United Nations meetings were carried nationwide. Mutual Broadcasting System set an historical precedent by broadcasting recorded proceedings of a congressional investigating committee.

The public, enticed by advertisements to buy television sets, were impressed by but not ready to pay the price for the remarkable developments in video. RCA demonstrated the newly developed all-electronic color television system, and CBS petitioned the FCC for commercial broadcast standards for its ultra-high frequency full-color television; the petition is pending.

When mechanical perfection is achieved, when television broadcasting is available to as many people as now hear radio, when the cost of television to the consumer is lowered—one factor being interdependent upon the other—then television will become an item for inclusion in the average family's budget.

Summarizing one phase of the mechanical difficulties, those dealing with installation, *Variety* reported:

The mass of almost insurmountable obstacles confronting television field engineers in installing the sets that have so far been produced

presages plenty of trouble, with a consequent damper on public interest, once sets start rolling out in quantity. Chief difficulty, and the one which will probably hit hardest those living in the middle of large metropolitan areas, is the elimination of multipath, or ghost images. Other difficulties lie in finding an antenna that will be able to pick up all seven of the channels permitted to each large city, plus the expense and labor involved in setting up the antenna, if he can get the landlord to let him do it. Interference from FM stations will also create trouble.

Any set-owner living in an area of tall buildings will probably find himself beset by ghost inmates. With video waves able to travel only in a straight line, any building between the transmitter and antenna will probably obstruct the waves. This may be overcome either by building an antenna higher than the intervening building, which is impractical, or directing the antenna to pick up the waves when they're bounced off another building. Latter method is the one that makes for ghost images.

Remedy has been found through the use of four or six-pronged antenna, whereby one or more dipoles is stacked above the original two-pronged apparatus. System does not insure ghost-free reception, however, and is also too expensive for the average pocketbook.

Because of the tall buildings, set owners will undoubtedly be unable to get good reception on all seven channels and will be forced to compromise, consequently, on two or three stations.

With more and more customers setting up antenna, it's also likely that the apparatus atop one roof will obstruct the video waves from a neighboring antenna. Best way to

lick this would be a central antenna, installed on a co-operative basis, with a master control providing for individual station selection. Such an antenna could conceivably cover an entire city block.

The televised views of the Conn-Louis fight in June that were flashed by NBC from Yankee Stadium to viewers in New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Schenectady represented the biggest event in the life of the young industry and it was the consensus of press observers that it performed well. However, Saul Pett, viewing the performance for INS, wrote:

If you expect too much of television too soon, you're in for a disappointment. It does not yet have the clarity, detail and light contrasts of a movie, but it does have the advantages of suspense and related thrills that go with watching an event while it actually unfolds. In fact, despite the hushed dignity of the surroundings, the 500 people present at NBC last night sat on the edge of their chairs and actually let go of several locker room howls when Louis began to put Conn away in the eighth.

Another odd fact was that the television showed little difference in the skin colors of the two fighters. As for the receiving end, we found it trying on the eyes to watch the 12-inch screen from more than two rows back.

Before the main event, the cameras swung around the ringside for a glimpse of the celebrities but because of the great crush of humanity and the fact that forms look alike at 145 feet, even to television, they were difficult to distinguish.

Between rounds, still shots were flashed on the screen of the sponsors' razor blades and tubes of shaving cream. This drew a laugh from the television studio audience.

The affinity of radio, which is popularly conceived of as a simultaneous art, and "canned entertainment" became closer in 1946. One of the most popular of all natural network programs, that starring Harry "Bing" Crosby, was presented wholly through the media of recordings. That is, instead of Crosby and his fellow entertainers appearing before the microphones at the time listeners tuned in to hear them, their program was broadcast from recordings prepared two or three weeks previously.

The affinity was emphasized more, however, by the new estate of radio performers popularly known as "disk jockeys." In looking back over noteworthy developments in 1946, Robert Con-sidine singled out this phenomenon for reportage. He wrote:

If, in some pit of despair, you sometimes doubt that America remains the land of golden opportunity, wherein man is higher paid for each bead of sweat than anywhere else on earth, consider the disk jockey.

A disk jockey, future dictionaries must report, is a radio employee with sufficient intellect to play phonograph records. Beyond that he must be able to read or memorize simple words. Anything beyond that is found talent, and tax worries.

If he can stoke the reading of a laxative commercial with the

warmth which Charles Laughton once reserved for the reading of the Gettysburg Address, he will most certainly become a very rich man.

If he can talk about himself with the tireless self-enthusiasm of a Broadway columnist, and make it homey or flippant enough, he will be that much richer.

Disk jockeys, under one name or another, have existed since the earliest radio days, when a copper coil wrapped around an oatmeal box and a cat's whisker on the proper spot on the crystal, constituted the standard gear of 90% of the listening audience.

But in very recent times the fabulous knack of being able to put phonograph needle to record, after a bated-breath announcement that the platter was made by Joe Schmo and his Merrie Marijuanas, has become America's fastest-growing and best-paid profession.

It is luring some of radio's top names. The prospect for 1947 is that no station will be complete without a jockey or jockeyette.

Andre Baruch and his wife Bea Wain, brought the Mr. and Mrs. aspect into disk jockeying, via a New York station named WMCA. They started at \$150,000 a year, which would now appear to be the bare living wage of a big-town jockey, but they plan to pipe their show across the country, with local announcements, and up their joint income to \$750,000 a year.

Ted Husing, whose voice has been described by John Crosby as that of a contented French horn, is another recent convert. The disks at WHN lured him away from a grubbing little \$27,500 job as a sports announcer—and a great one, for our dough. Ted will make \$250,000 in his first year of playing records, and has a nice little dodge

on the side. He gets a needle every year, usually from me.

The Henry Ford of this business seems to have been Al Jarvis, of KFVB in Los Angeles. Just as there were auto makers before Hank there were disk jockeys before Jarvis. But Jarvis, sitting in his bleak studio, alone with his bakelite pancakes, began burling something into the microphone about a make-believe ballroom.

It developed that the listening hausfraus, dreaming of themselves as dancing with Vaughan Monroe, began surging to the stores to buy the products Jarvis sold.

A shrewd soul named Martin Block picked up the idea, brought it to New York, and became a millionaire on station WNEW.

It spread, perhaps like an epidemic, around the New York dial and to the dials of most other big cities. A man with a jammed turn-off button now must hear a jockey by night or day, or buy a short-wave detachment that can only cup an ear to the BBC.

Looking over the disc business in general, Considine reported:

Radio broke the back of the phonograph and record business in the late 1920's. Now, almost inadvertently, it has rebuilt the business to a pinnacle never before reached.

Close to half a billion phonograph records will be made and sold during 1947 by the big and little disc companies. For a comparison, less than 50 million were sold annually during the early 1930's.

The fantastic gains, especially through 1946, when 350 million discs were sold, has led at least one responsible trade journal—*Variety*—to suggest that the disk business

is the biggest U.S. amusement industry, bigger, indeed, than radio itself.

A former executive of the biggest old-time phonograph company wrote several years ago, in a eulogy over the grave of his business, that it could never come back. He reckoned without the foe which destroyed it.

Radio disk jockeys, especially those who can bring themselves to the point of tears in introducing a record, have been a leading factor in the rise of what once was moribund.

Radio manufacturers who built phonograph units into their sets, in an effort to appeal to a more expensive field of operations, can also take a bow—if they care.

So can a man named Jack Kapp, who heads up the Decca company. Decca sold a million records in 1935, its first year of business. In 1946, it sold 40 million. Kapp is the man who introduced the album idea which coaxed, and still coaxes, the disk buyer to purchase four or five platters instead of one. Now all the companies, including such leaders as Columbia, Victor-RCA and Capitol go in for that.

Other new fields contributed adrenalin to the dying business. There is now a tremendous sale of children's records, language records and phonographic copies of notable broadcasts, such as the Duke of Windsor's "Woman I Love" speech, which still sells well, and a double album of Franklin D. Roosevelt's addresses.

Today you can derive a variety of learning from records, including blank verse by Louis Untermeyer and scenes from Shakespeare. Book stores now sell phonograph records. A blind person can call the Library of Congress and receive, in his home, phonograph records

which speak out the best books of these and bygone days. Similar service is provided in other cities.

The automatic record changer shares also in the resurrection, for it removed the chief complaint of those sedentary souls who, after the radio came into being, rebelled at the prospect of getting out of an easy chair every couple of minutes to put on a fresh platter.

And then there are the juke boxes,* those neon horrors which some thoughtful students of the American scene believe to be a sign of the beginning of the end of our culture.

If there is a nickel shortage in the U.S. it can be traced directly to the juke box business. For into the maw of those garish caskets the U.S. public in 1946 poured an estimated $4\frac{1}{2}$ billion nickels! Yes, billion.

Which, I guess, meant that Frank Sinatra's recording of *Give Me Five Minutes More* was played $4\frac{1}{2}$ billion times. *Five Minutes More* is the juke box successor to *Beer Barrel Polka*.

Biggest sales these days are crooners of all genders. The first new surge of the business showed that bands, mostly the cacophonous ones, were the big attraction. The war, however, set people to buying the soft mutterings of popular singers.

* The New York Times found the word juke traceable to a fourteenth century classic. "In 1374, Chaucer, in his *Troilus and Criseyde*, used the word *iowken*, meaning to rest or sleep. In isolated mountain sections in the South, where Elizabethan English has been preserved, the word became *jouke*. In those sections, the local tavern became a 'jouke joint,' later 'jook joint.' When the first music box was installed in these places it became known as a 'jook box.' The next step was the present term."

One distributor, whose territory includes 25,000,000 persons, estimates there is one juke-box for every 500 people. That would mean there are about 280,000 machines in the United States. A machine averages 320 playings a week.

Bing Crosby's *White Christmas* † is the biggest selling record of all time. More than 20 million have been sold.

Owen Callin of INS, reviewing the trend in recorded music, wrote:

The first full year of peace saw the martial sentiments and "I don't care because tomorrow I may die" attitudes die out of the nation's music. The country's songs began to reflect the sense of relief which came with the war's closing and love won out over patriotism as the principal theme of popular music.*

Too, the quality of the nation's music, which suffered along with other tangible and non-tangible articles during the war, staged a comeback as top composers returned to trade their guns for pens.

Irving Berlin, the country's No. 1 popular composer, went on a big spree in 1946, giving the public a flock of hits in the smash musical comedy, *Annie Get Your Gun*. From this melee of laughter and fun came *I Got the Sun in the Morning*, which a multitude of artists recorded. Retailers agree that Tony Martin's disc probably out-

sold any other. There isn't a person who listens to recorded music who hasn't heard *Doin' What Comes Naturally*, another of the Berlin tunes. Freddy Martin and his orchestra made the most popular recording of it. Still another air from the same musical, *They Say It's Wonderful*, put singer Andy Russell in the top bracket, his disc proving the most popular in the ears of record buyers.

Looking back over the year two tunes definitely stand out as the most popular of all. Appearing soon after the first of the year, they took the country by storm and the record stores got requests for the pair throughout the year. One of them was *To Each His Own*, top on the Hit Parade for weeks and weeks. The record made by Eddy Howard sold into the hundreds of thousands and that by the Ink Spots was close behind. The second of the year's two greatest new tunes on record was *South America, Take It Away* with a disc made by that much-loved combination of Bing Crosby and the Andrew Sisters getting the nod.

Tony Martin clicked in a second hit tune around the middle of the year, this one the popular *Rumors Are Flying*, which along with *South America* and *To Each His Own* gained the Hit Parade's No. 1 spot for a lengthy stay.

For juke-box popularity, Louis Jordan's recording of *Choo-Choo Ch'Boogie* was hard to beat although Freddy Slack and Ella Mae Morse's *House of Blue Lights* came close. Benny Goodman and Gene Krupa, two of the country's "hot-test" orchestras, sold a large share of records, too. Goodman's best-seller was his *Blue Skies*, Krupa's his *Boogie Blues*. Freddy Martin's *Bumble Boogie* was one of the "hundred thousand" class.

† Best-selling classical record: Jose Iturbe's performance of *Polanaise*.

* Popular songs that had the largest sheet-music sales in 1946, as listed by *Variety*, were: *All Through the Day*; *Coffee Song*; *Day By Day*; *Doctor, Lawyer, Indian Chief*; *Doin' What Comes Naturally*; *Five Minutes More*; *Full Moon, Empty Arms*; *Gal in Calico*; *Gypsy*; *I don't Know Enough About You*; *I Don't Know Why*; *If You Were the Only Girl*; *It Might As Well Be Spring*; *For Sentimental Reasons*; *Laughing On the Outside*; *Let It Snow*; *Oh What It Seemed To Be*; *Ol' Buttermilk Sky*; *Old Lamplighter*; *One-zy Two-zy*; *Personality*; *Prisoner of Love*; *Rumors Are Flying*; *September Song*; *Sioux City Sue*; *South America Take It Away*; *Surrender*; *They Say It's Wonderful*; *Things We Did Last Summer*; *To Each His Own*; *You Won't Be Satisfied*; *Whole World Singing My Song*; *White Christmas*; *Winter Wonderland*.

Margaret Whiting, daughter of composer Dick Whiting, made a record of *Come Rain, Come Shine* that proved ultra popular and in naming the artists we can't forget Johnny (*Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe*) Mercer and his disc, *Li'l Augie Is a Natural Man*.

Hoagy Carmichael, the composer of the perennial *Star Dust*, crashed into best-seller lists with a new tune, *Ole Buttermilk Sky*, from the movie, "Canyon Passage."

Then there's pianist Jan August, comparatively unknown until 1946, who made a recording of *Misirlou* and *Babalu*, which sold like sugar on the open shelves.

A number of tunes that became familiar by repetition to a majority of radio listeners were neither classical nor popular in the generally understood sense of the terms. They were the so-called "singing commercials," which many sponsors adopted in place of spoken sales jargons.

In June, Saul Pett wrote the story of one of these tunes that did transcend its original purpose:

A vice president of a fruit lines company sent a solemn memo to the vice president of an advertising agency, saying:

"The banana is most readily assimilated when the starches have been converted to a soluble sugar. Green-tipped, and all-yellow bananas will best attain ripeness if kept at a temperature of from 68 to 72 degrees F. Refrigeration tends to retard the ripening."

The end result of this information was *Chiquita Banana*, the most popular singing commercial in radio history.

The jingle is heard four times a day over 350 stations, has been recorded in five languages, become a juke-box night club hit, made a \$700-a-week singer out of a \$30-a-week stenographer and what's more, made putting bananas in the refrigerator a grave social misdemeanor.

It is, in the words of that show business authority, *Variety*, "the first instance of a commercial jingle made into a popular tune." And its serious version, with the lyrics rewritten in behalf of food conservation, has brought praise from government authorities and, on one coast to coast broadcast, tears to the eyes of that hardened old warrior, Fiorello LaGuardia.

The tune was written in two hours by Len MacKenzie and Garth Montgomery, a couple of members of the radio production staff, in the office of an advertising agency. MacKenzie did the music and Montgomery the lyrics. They were staff employees and received, in addition to their regular salary, only \$1 each to satisfy legal requirements for the contract. They are now, however, making handsome profits on the recording and sheet music sales.

One hour after it was written, the jingle had been auditioned for the sponsor and sold, although the name of the sponsor was not included in the lyric.

Its radio debut was made with an Irish vocalist, Patty Clayton, from Detroit. Then the advertising agency decided they wanted more of a Latin flavor. At this time, Elsa Miranda was working as a stenographer in another advertising office. There was an office party. She sang. Louis Nurko, a slightly deaf theatrical manager, heard her and she was signed for *Chiquita Banana*, and began singing the song.

The agency began to realize what a hit it had on its hands when all these things happened.

On city streets kids jumped rope to it. A synagogue in Texas asked the sponsor for a copy. In an Army hospital in Massachusetts, patients requested *Chiquita* above all other songs. A Harvard student complained in the *Lampoon* that all he had learned in life was "never to put bananas in the refrigerator." Students at a Midwestern college voted *Chiquita Banana* "the girl they would most like to get into a refrigerator with." Countless parodies began to appear:

*Whenever I walk along the street
Banana peels trip up my feet.*

Miss Miranda, a native of Puerto Rico who swears she can't read a note of music and never took a lesson in her life, has sung *Chiquita Banana* in 12 different versions, calypso, rhumba, bolero, jive, tango, samba, etc. Some kind of musical history was made when she also sang it with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, 90 pieces, under the direction of Arthur Fiedler, in Symphony Hall, Boston.*

I.N.S.'s summary of the entertainment year also said:

Next to the new estate of the singing commercial, perhaps the thing that most distinguished radio's year was the establishment of Senator Claghorn, as a national character. The Senator, a character with which the Fred Allen program burlesqued unreconstructed Confederate statesmen, spouted such lines as "ah'm from so far south that where ah come from we call peo-

ple from Alabama Yankees." The manner in which he, in the person of Kenny Delmar, an erstwhile announcer, was introduced in each Allen program, "Claghorn's the name, Senator Claghorn, that is," and the character's repetitious line, "That's a joke, son," quickly impressed themselves upon everyday speech of countless listeners. The Claghorn brand of humor is exemplified by a sample of it written for INS under the by-line of the Senator himself, Claghorn that is:

" 'Way down south in the land of cotton.' Yep! son, Ah'm boardin' the cotton states special and headin' for that Mason-Dixon line—Dixie that is.

"It will sure be good to get away from the Lincoln Tunnel, Sheridan Place, and Grant's Tomb, but Ah'm gonna miss ol' Southampton, Long Island, where there's never a northern breeze.

"Mah tour takes me through Pennsylvania. Yes! Ah told that Yankee conductor he better not slow up at that North Philadelphia station.

"Ah'll be headin' toward the Carolinas. You know Ah have a bill in senate right now changin' the tarheel state's name to Southern Virginia. Stoppin' off at Atlanta Ah'm speakin' at the cracker luncheon. It's quite an affair, son, everybody drinkin' mint juleps and singin' the state song, 'Sweet Georgia Brown.'

"The next day Ah'm in Jackson, Mississippi. Did Ah ever tell you how ol' Stonewall trimmed them Yankees? Ah was tellin' the story to the senate when Senator Fuller brushed me off—you don't have to laugh, son, that's a worn out joke—northern, that is.

"Well, that about covers all mah stops on the trip. From Jackson Ah'll make a bee line for ol' Holly-

* The Boston Symphony under Fiedler later performed the world premiere of *Jingles All the Way*, an arrangement by Howard Cable, a Canadian composer, of a number of singing-commercials.

wood. Naturally Ah'll take the Southern Pacific.

"A group of the boys asked me if Hollywood was in the south. Now, that was a stupid question, son, everyone knows it's in southern California. So long—so long that is."

That Americans in general were turning in greater numbers to classic or serious music—what *Variety* calls "long hair" music—was made apparent by a comprehensive report on yearly attendance for serious music in the U.S. and Canada. The report disclosed that the total live attendance for the 1945-46 season was 29,466,000.

In addition, listing "attendance" for classical radio programs, films with serious music and classical record sales, the report indicated an attendance for serious music of 4,929,466,000 for the year. In other words, with 90,000,000 adults in the U.S. and Canada, each adult on the average was "exposed" to serious music 54 times per year.

The report gave this breakdown on the live-listening audience of 29,466,000:

Attendance of 28 major symphony orchestras, with budgets over \$100,000 was 4,785,000. Smaller symphony groups, including 100 professional orchestras and 300 college and community ensembles, added 2,039,000 more.

Sixteen summer orchestra series, including New York Stadium, Boston Popular Symphony, Boston Esplanade, Berkshire Festival, Philadelphia Dell, Hollywood Bowl, Chicago's Grant Park, Chicago's Ravinia, New Orleans and Cleveland Popular Symphonies, New York Carnegie Popular Symphony, D.C.'s Watergate, Milwaukee Park—but not including summer operetta series like St. Louis, Dallas, etc.—totaled 2,883,000.

Twelve major opera companies including New York Metropolitan,* San Francisco and Chicago Operas and their tours, and companies in New Orleans, Boston, Hartford, New York City Center, Cincinnati Zoo and Philadelphia, totaled 2,000,000. Sixty-two smaller professional or semi-professional opera groups added 289,000 more. Recitals, courses and single events presented by impresarios, schools, clubs, etc., attracted 1,500,000. The so-called Organized Audience Movement (Community and Civic Concerts series, etc.) added another 4,000,000. Ballet "runs" in the principal cities, usually with two companies visiting each season, drew 1,000,000. Small dance groups in special cities 250,000. Special debut recitals in New York and elsewhere, another 720,000—to reach the 29,466,000 figure.

As for the added listening on disc, film and radio, the report showed Hollywood to be presenting about ten full length pictures a season featuring serious music (with the Iturbis, Melchioris, etc.), with 10,000,000 audience for each, or a 100,000,000 total. In radio there are 30 major network programs, averaging audiences of 3,000,000 per show weekly, which multiplied by 52 weeks, gives a 4,680,000,000 "attendance" figure. Programs include Metropolitan Opera; Boston, New York, NBC and Philadelphia orchestras; Harvester, Firestone, Ford, Telephone, Celanese, Texaco, Cities Service, American Album of Familiar Music, Treasure Hour of Song, and many other similar programs.

* The Metropolitan's tour included St. Louis for the first time since 1910; Memphis for the first time in 44 years; Chattanooga for the first time ever. Other cities visited: Boston, Rochester, Cleveland, Bloomington, Ind., Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Dallas.

As to classical record sales, annual sale is 30,000,000, with each record estimated played an average four times a year for a 120,000,000 listening figure. This figure did not take into account the numbers of playings of records of serious or classical nature in the nation's juke

boxes. While the number of serious-type records in the repertoires of these machines is still small, it increased to a marked extent during 1946.

The figures indicated that Americans are good listeners—to good music.

THE GREAT GIVEAWAY

In 1946, a total of more than \$2,500,000 was distributed in merchandise and cash to contestants in studio audiences of 24 series of national network broadcasts based on giveaways, it was shown by a survey made by the trade publication *Billboard*. One contestant in one show won \$13,500. Since these were not the only programs in the country offering monetary and merchandise gifts as inducements, the overall total was considerably larger.

None of the 24 giveaway shows was among the top programs in listener popularity, judged by the Hooper method of rating audiences. [see page 390.]

Contests have been utilized in the sales promotion of many

kinds of products for many years. It has been estimated that in a single prewar year, at least \$12,000,000 was distributed in prizes in advertiser-sponsored contests based upon slogans, limericks, titles, essays and solutions of puzzles.

According to the *Encyclopedia of Puzzles and Pastimes*,* probably 90% of the major prizes in contests in the United States and Canada are won by members of a small group of professionals. There are several "trade" papers published especially for those who make a business of contesting for prizes and at least two schools giving formal instruction in competing in contests.

* Citadel Press, 1946.

THE GAMBLING AGE OF SPORTS

As 1947 began, there was only one big business in America that had not suffered from strikes, shortages, transport difficulties, loss of customers, etc., since V-E Day and V-J Day. It had kept all its wartime volume and increased it. Of all businesses, it could look forward most confidently to better times in 1947. Bob Considine, musing over the phenomenon, wrote in one of his columns for I.N.S.:

The greatest sports boom in history began five years ago. Just as World War I produced the so-called Golden Age of Sport (1920-30) so did the late war produce the present bonanza.

It is curious, but true, that nothing helps a sports promotor more than a war whose bombs do not hit his country. The worse the war, the better his business. The worse the war, harder the home-fronters work; and the harder they work the more money they get to spend on horses, fights, ball games and all other forms of escapism.

The boom began, so far as New Yorkers are concerned, at 2:35 p.m. (EST) Dec. 7, 1941, at the crowded Polo Grounds. The Brooklyn football Dodgers were playing the New York Giants. Jock Sutherland, then coaching the Dodgers, had built a good club around Ace Parker. The joint was jammed.

This plutonium age of sport

dawned with the bray of the stadium's loud-speakers. "General William Donovan!" the great voice said, "Call your office immediately. General William Donovan . . . General William Donovan."

Somewhere down in the musty shadows of the big bowl the gray-haired chief of OSS jumped up and moved hurriedly for an exit. Up in the bat caves of the place, inside the press box, the telegraph key of a sportswriter stopped ticking out his story, and the operator automatically took a message from the office. Slowly the dots and dashes put themselves together. "Japs bomb Pearl Harbor."



Campbell, King Features Syndicate

"Look, dear—\$50,000! Joey answered those radio questions!"—A not much exaggerated commentary on a gamble promoted by radio.

The guy yelled the news, and another sportswriter was the first to speak. He did not shout. "What a sucker trick, to throw a punch at us," he said. And I guess that sportswriter's sum-up was never topped during the war that came that Sunday.

There were times during the struggle when sports seemed dazed unto death. The ball clubs, with their old men and raw oafs, trained in bleak places and had their transport troubles. Racing stopped now and then. Old names fell from the college football schedules; fixtures of the past were suspended.

But the fans began crowding to the meagre leftovers as they had never crowded before. There was little they could buy with their new cabbage, so the sight of a creaky gaffer missing a right-hand punch, or some 4-F gimping out a hit, gave them respite from work or worry.

The boom already has reached such crests as a \$2,000,000 fight, overly-dizzy racing revenue, four or five college football teams with season attendances better than 400,000, big league baseball clubs drawing as never before, a new pro football league and the successful renewal of old events shut down during the war.

Only racing shows signs of dropping off. About 50 million dollars less was bet in New York this last season, but the average still was a dazzling two million a day. Ten such days would pay for the year's operation of the United Nations organization. Five such days would do more

for the cure of cancer and infantile paralysis than any gift in the history of medical research into these bewildering scourges of mankind.

The Louis-Conn fight, which I heard on the radio while out in the Pacific waiting for the A-bomb to pop, must have been a real stinker. But let a truly worthwhile challenger come along and Mike Jacobs can get another two million gate or more.

Let the Pacific Coast Rose Bowl committee make the demented stroke they recently made, and the joint will still be filled. Let Ted Williams dream of a Ruthian salary and there's a good chance he'll attain it. Except for racing, the sky is still the limit. Racing's sky, of course, was just out of proportion.

The Golden Age of Sport lasted 10 years after the completion of the first big war. It began with the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, the first million dollar gate, and it ended, perhaps, with the retirement of Bobby Jones and the death of Knute Rockne. It produced names as fresh today as if they still were active: Man o' War . . . Dempsey . . . Ruth . . . Jones . . . Tunney . . . Grange . . . Tilden . . . The Four Horsemen . . . Rockne Gehrig . . . Sisler . . . Hornsby . . . Leonard . . . Sande . . . Nurmi.

How long will the plutonium age of sport last? Longer, I'd say. For the nation's money will be spread a little more intelligently

than it was a generation ago. And there are more fans. The war saw to that. This age in sports history will end only when and if we over-produce ourselves into another depression or get hit with an atomic bomb.

If the latter is true, historians will not call this the plutonium age after all. It will be known, in the hieroglyphics of the caves of the future, as the Last Age of Sport, Considine concluded.

They could also call it the Gambling Age. The millions bet on horse races in New York and the millions bet on horse races in other States,* were only a minor part of the gigantic total that went into wagers in 1946. Late in the year, I.N.S. made a survey of betting throughout the country, and James L. Kilgallen wrote a summary of the findings:

The great wave of gambling which has engulfed America is expected to continue indefinitely. There is no concerted nation-wide movement to stop it, and none is in sight.

Today there is more than \$28,-

* The total of legalized (i.e., at the track) betting in 19 States in 1946, was approximately \$1,775,000,000, which was \$350,000,000 more than in 1945. Of the total, \$407,000,000 was bet in New York and \$347,000,000 in California. Up to 75% of money bet at the track stays at the track, to be divided up by track-owners, States and municipalities, for it is, of course, subject to deductions each time it goes through the betting machines. Of \$600,000 taken to a New York track for an eight-race program, only \$148,719.19 would remain after wagers on all eight races.

To the millions poured into bets at the tracks, must be added many millions more funneled through bookmakers off-the-course.

000,000,000 in circulation, as compared to \$4,840,000,000 in August, 1929—a month before the Wall Street Crash. People have plenty of money and they're turning it over at an amazing pace. Millions upon millions of dollars are wagered on all forms of gambling every day and night of the week from coast to coast.

An authority on gambling offered this explanation:

"Rich people gamble for excitement. The middle class and the poor people gamble because it gives them hope . . . a dream of easy money."

It is a strange fact that no outstanding gangster figures such as those of the "speak-easy days" of 15 years ago have appeared to ride the high tide of gambling, most of which is carried on illegally.

There is no "second Al Capone," no infamous "public enemy No. 1." The original Capone, whose name was daily emblazoned on the front pages of American newspapers in the late 1920's and early 1930's, spent 1946 in retirement in Florida, in failing health.† The "Dutch" Schultzes and the Jack ("Legs") Diamonds are no more.

There are many large operators among the gamblers in business from coast to coast but they are less blatant and more wary than their predecessors.

New York City hasn't a gambler of the type of the late Arnold Rothstein, who dealt in millions. Yet millions are poured into numbers

† But the Chicago Crime Commission, in November, charged that members of the old Capone crime syndicate were pocketing fat profits from gambling on college football. Students acting as campus agents for distribution of pool betting cards were declared to make \$100 to \$150 a week on their 20% of the "take" from the cards. Westbrook Pegler reported that a New York football pool operator estimated the 1946 season's pool betting at \$1,500,000,000.

games, horse wagers, football and baseball pools, basketball and other betting regularly.

The I.N.S. survey showed that while organized gambling has been cleaned up to some extent in a few cities, notably New Orleans, it is raging at an unprecedented rate virtually everywhere in the country.

Particular "hot spots" include the nation's capital, Washington; Chicago; Covington and Newport in Kentucky, across the river from Cincinnati; southern California; some cities in Indiana; and Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada.

California authorities put an end to the gambling ships that plied their prosperous trade in Santa Monica Bay, but plenty of organized gambling goes on ashore.

A banner season was anticipated in Florida during the winter. The Peninsula State and its fabulous vacationland Gold Coast in the Miami area have a new horse track and one harness raceway in addition to the three older big thoroughbred parks in the Miami vicinity. Florida also has 12 dog tracks and a jai-alai fronton, with legalized pari-mutuels operating full force. These get only part of the money gambled by winter visitors. It was estimated that about \$400,000,000 was bet illegally in Florida east coast resorts from Palm Beach to Key West in the winter of 1945-6.

That's the way it is in America today. People restless and on the move, thrift disappearing, money in circulation like water and the gambling fever running rampant from coast to coast.

No sport accompanied by heavy gambling has ever escaped some corruption. Big gambling operators are never content with normal profits; they inevitably

seek to fix winners. Fortright sports reporters made it plain that the bribing of Brooklyn College basketball players by gamblers in the 1945-46 season was no isolated incident.

In November, Dan Parker of the New York *Mirror* wrote: "If betting men are skeptical of professional football, they are not without good reasons for viewing certain aspects of the sport with a jaundiced eye." A few weeks later New York police uncovered an attempt by gamblers to "fix" a New York Giants—Chicago Bears professional football game.

But football was by no means the only tainted sport. Repeated instances in which trainers were caught doping horses and jockeys were found fixing races cropped up, despite activities of a Protective Bureau, with an ex-FBI man as its chief, which the Thoroughbred Racing Association had been forced to establish. Westbrook Pegler expressed alarm over the close association of some major league baseball men with notorious gamblers and underworld figures. At the same time, Judge W. G. Brannham, retiring commissioner of the minor leagues of professional baseball, declared he had discovered "moral laxity among certain officials, players and fans," instances of intimidation of players by thugs with an interest in gambling, and collusion between players and book-makers.

There seemed a thin line of demarkation, if any, between "amateurs" and "professionals"



Once whenever Greek met Turk there was probably a fight. Nowadays, when Greek meets Turk, there may be a basketball game. This most American of sports is popular in both countries. A Turkish national team played a series of matches against Greek teams in November 1946, winning all except one of the games. This is a Greek with the ball.

in all the major sports. Coach Jim Lookabaugh of Oklahoma A. & M. College declared some colleges paid players as much as \$10,000 a season. One college, he said, spent \$200,000 to get a football team for 1946. Paul Douglas, president of American University, termed football "the biggest black market in the

history of higher education." Bob Considine reported a professional football star complaining that he was better paid as a college player. Frank Kovacs, admitting that he himself had been paid to play "amateur" tennis, declared that big time "amateur" tennis stars are not amateurs and haven't been.

But there was no evidence that all these facts had any effect upon sports fans.

Walter L. Johns, sports editor of Central Press, wrote:

Perhaps the story of the football fan is the top feature of the season. In this second Golden Age of Sports even the most optimistic of prognosticators couldn't foresee the record-breaking gates which were the rule and not the exception. Attendance marks at college contests, week after week, were smashed.

Games were sellouts months in advance. The Notre Dame-Army game in New York, a "natural" which was built up along the lines of the Louis-Conn fight, was the best—and worst—example of ticket tomfoolery ever to face the public and the schools involved.

There must have been 800,000 people who wanted to see the game. Only 75,000 people saw it. Suckers paid out enormous prices for seats: Some went for as high as \$200 each!*

* In one of his last columns on sports, Damon Runyon wrote:

I think television will completely flatten sports gates within the next few years and that will be a nice thing for New York City as it will eliminate spectacles like the Army and Navy football game, one of the grandest incentives to human greed, gambling and drinking now known to science.

It is an over-publicized game that causes some people who are fortunate enough to get tickets through school or political connections at the average face value of \$4.80 (this year) to come to New York and immediately dispose of these ducats at vastly inflated prices to speculators who in turn slug the public for as high as \$200 per ticket.

Now of course I think such purchasers are idiots but so is the guy who buys the Brooklyn Bridge off some glib fellow or drops in on the pay-off swindle, but these nincompoops have a right to the protection of the law just the same. No one thinks Army-Notre Dame tickets could possibly be worth \$200 as a football spectacle but it is the excitement whipped up by the newspapers for which it does not sell fifty extra copies that inflames the suckers.

The figures in the professional leagues also were record-breaking. The National league's all-time mark of 1,442,737 set in 50 games in 1945, was topped after 46 games in 1946 despite new competition.

The All-America Conference made its bow with apparent success despite the financial and coaching troubles of a few of the teams.

Heading the parade financially in the new professional loop were the Cleveland Browns, who cracked all pro records for crowds. In 13 games the Browns drew over 600,000 fans.

Sports writers and the avid fans (especially the suckers who played the football pools) took a beating on their predictions.

The zany season was hardly a week old when Indiana, defending Big Nine champion, was knocked off by Cincinnati. Then followed such upsets as Wake Forest beating Boston College, Indiana toppling Illinois, Missouri tying Ohio State, Princeton stopping Penn, Iowa beating Purdue, Rice smashing Texas and California edging St. Mary's.

However, as expected, the big teams were Army and Notre Dame. Alabama was a disappointment in the south, losing four games. Texas began like a powerhouse club and faded.

The surprise teams of the year, playing way above expectations, were Harvard, Yale, North Carolina, Wake Forest, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Fordham, which couldn't win a game, was the No. 1 disappointment, with Kansas State, Florida and Oklahoma A. & M. running close seconds.

Unbeaten, untied Georgia topped the nation's big colleges in scoring, piling up 372 points in ten regular games. Notre Dame was the strong-



The greatest backfield of 1946 in action. Above: Glenn Davis reeling off 20 yards for Army in the Penn game, which Army won 34-7, a week after its stalemate with Notre Dame.



In the same game, Felix Blanchard makes a break-through.

est defensive club, permitting only 24 points to be scored against it in nine games.

The football game of 1946 likely to be remembered longest, was played by Army and Navy at Philadelphia on November 3. Bill Corum, writing in the *New York Journal-American*, told a dramatic story of how the Navy narrowly missed providing the greatest gridiron upset of all time:

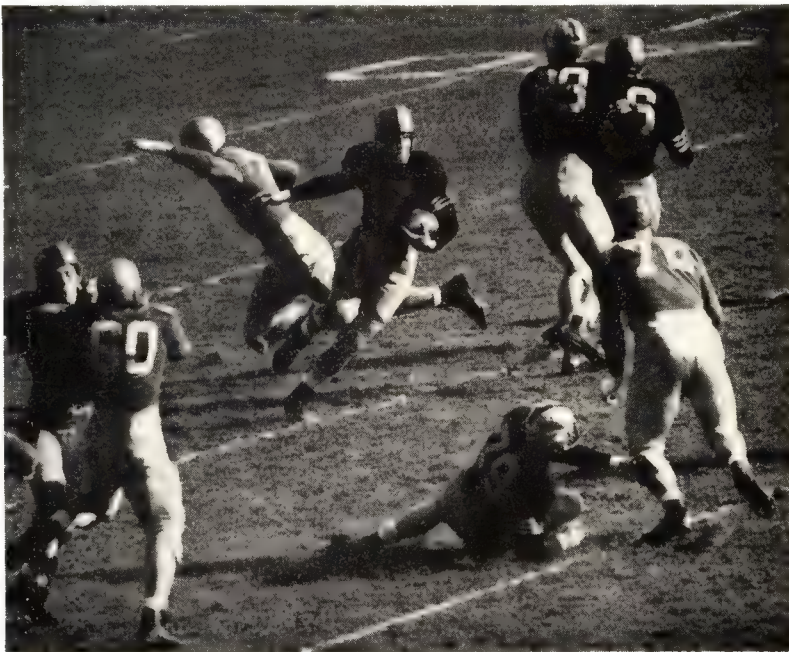
Rated a 30-point favorite over an inspired team of Bluejackets from Annapolis, the gold-helmeted stormkings from above the Hudson preserved their remarkable three-year record by a scant three points.

The final score was: Army 21, Navy 18. So you will see that the vaunted and supposedly all but invincible Cadets won only on the accurate toe of big Jack Ray of Breckenridge, Tex. Without Jack, the sharpshooter, today, "Mr. Inside" and "Mr. Outside" would have been "Mr. Down Under." Or certainly no better than "Mr. Even Up."

A hard-luck Middie football team which was beaten but never quit (being sailors from the Severn—how could they?) really won the ball game everywhere except on the scoreboard on this golden Autumn afternoon.

With a huge throng of screaming spectators, including President Harry S. Truman and Mrs. Truman looking on, the Middies stole the second half and the hearts of

Arnold Tucker racing back with the opening kickoff of the 0-0 Army-Notre Dame game. Army's Biles (No. 79) is attempting to block Notre Dame's Fischer (No. 72) away from Tucker.



all except the man who put the figures on the board.

Tom Hamilton's young men, who had beaten only Villanova in the most disastrous season in modern Navy history, rose up on their hind legs and asked the mighty men of West Point just who they thought they were and in that screaming, pulse-pounding thrill packed and nerve wracked second period, when the clock ran out on the Middies, the giants of West Point didn't know.

In all truth, they were some tired and all but disorganized young men in white shirts, who had just enough but no more, to stave off those final goal line charges from three yards out and goal to go, with what looked like plenty of time.

Big Berny Poole stopped one savage slash of Lynn Chewnings, the young man who had packed it up there. But who foiled the final rush of Bill Hawkins on a shovel pass from "Pistol Pete" Williams five yards from the double-stripe nobody seems to know.

This last carrier, when Navy failed to stop the clock had scored one of Navy's two second period touchdowns. This was the half of the game when the sailors all but swamped the Army tank.

He, Bill Hawkins, of Richmond, Va., had climaxed a Navy 78-yard down-field march by going over from the two-yard line in the third period.

Here the Army's half time lead piled up by Blanchard and Davis, the former having scored on a 50-yard dash and again on a star-bright Davis pass, and Davis on a 13-yard spin around his own left end, looked safe enough.

Particularly after Hawkins himself missed the extra point to follow the one missed by Bob Van

Summern after Reaves Baysinger, one of Navy's greats of the game, had slipped over from a yard out on a quarterback sneak. This had ended an 81-yard march, as had Blanchard's 50-yard dash.

It was really a foolish fourth down try with three yards to go on Navy's side of midfield—making the soldiers look a bit contemptuous of the sailors—that seemed to set the Middies afire.

After Hawkins' score, they kept on coming and pretty soon you knew Army's lead wasn't safe at all. For early in the fourth period a pass from Baysinger to Ryan, a fresh end, set up still another Navy counter.

The surging sailors moved to inside the five and then on third down, Bill Earl tossed a pass to Bramlett for the touchdown from about four yards out.

Once more Hawkins' attempt for an extra point was blocked by the White Shirts. Which might have meant the ball game for Army. With the point, Navy could have won with a field goal in its final, dying minute splurge that missed by the skin of shaking Coach Earl Blaik's teeth.

As it was, three points would have meant only another tie to go into Army's record along with the Notre Dame deadlock. It was better as it was, preserving, as it did, Army's still tremendous record of being undefeated in 28 games and leaving honor enough for a Navy team that came right out of a story-book here this day.

Army and Notre Dame players predominated in all of the collegiate All-American football selections. The INS All-America, chosen on the basis of a nation-wide poll of coaches and football writers, was:

POSITION	NAME	COLLEGE	WGT.	HGT.	HOME TOWN
Ends:	Henry Foldberg	West Point	200	6.01	Dallas, Tex.
	Burr Baldwin	U.C.L.A.	205	6.00	Bakersfield, Cal.
Tackles:	George Connor	Notre Dame	225	6.03	Chicago.
	Warren Amling	Ohio State	197	6.00	Pana, Ill.
Guards:	John Mastrangelo	Notre Dame	210	6.01	Vandergrift, Pa.
	Alex Agase	Illinois	191	5.10	Evanston, Ill.
Center:	George Strohmeier	Notre Dame	195	5.09	McAllen, Tex.
Quarterback:	John Lujack	Notre Dame	180	6.00	Connellsville, Pa.
Halfbacks:	Glenn Davis	West Point	170	5.10	Claremont, Pa.
	Charles Trippi	Georgia	185	5.11	Pittston, Pa.
Fullback:	Felix Blanchard	West Point	205	6.00	Bishopville, S. C.

Other principal selectors of All-Americans, the Associated Press and United Press, agreed with INS on the backfield—Lujack, Trippi, Davis and Blanchard. Burr Baldwin made all three All-Americans, as did Alex Agase and George Connor. Paul Duke of Georgia Tech was the AP and UP choice for center; Weldon Humble of Rice got the AP and UP nod for guard in place of Mastrangelo; Dick Huffman was the second tackle in the AP team, instead of Amling, the INS and UP choice; * the AP picked Elmer Madar of Michigan over Foldberg, who made the INS and UP All-Americans at end.

Madar, Huffman and Humble all made the INS second team, the other members being Wallace Jones, Kentucky, end; John Ferraro, Southern California, tackle; Plato Andros, Oklahoma, guard; Charles Bednarik, Pennsylvania, center; Arnold Tucker, Army, Bobby Lane, Texas, Herman Wedemeyer, St. Mary's, and Chappuis, Michigan, backs.

* Amling is one of the first men to win All-America ranking at two different positions. In 1945, playing at guard, he was chosen for the INS All-America.

Jones was picked by Central Press for the first team, instead of Foldberg or Madar, and a Central Press choice for guard was Ed Hirsch of Northwestern, in place of Mastrangelo or Humble.

The horse race of the year was run November 2 at the Pimlico track near Baltimore. Reporting it for the *New York Mirror*, Toney Betts said:

It's horses-for-courses, even in the big stakes.

Assault, hero of the Preakness, came back to Pimlico today and walked off with the \$25,000 Special. He stymied the money-winning march of Stymie, who was beaten here before in the Dixie Handicap by Armed. This is far from Stymie's favorite course, although those in the crowd of 16,136 who backed him down to 3 to 5 didn't think of it until it was a minute and fifty seconds too late.

It was three-fifths off the record time hung out for a mile and three-sixteenths as Assault came skidding along the rail six lengths in advance of Stymie with a new jockey on his back. The jockey was Eddie Arcaro, who had never ridden Assault before. To him went most of the credit for his victory

in the tenth running of the winner-take-all event.

There were only four in the field, and the early pace carver, Bridal Flower, finished three lengths behind Stymie and a half-length ahead of Turbine. The winner returned \$7.60.

Max Hirsch, who trains Assault for King Ranch, wanted so much to beat Stymie. After all, he once dropped the winner of \$516,285 in a claiming race for \$1,500. That's how Hirsch Jacobs got Stymie three years ago. So Max switched from his staff jockey, Warren Mehrtens.

Walter L. Johns provided these ratings on the top-ranking

college football teams at the regular season's end:

W—won; L—lost; T—tied; Pct.—per cent; PS—points scored;
OP—opponents' points; NR—national rating.

TEAM	W	L	T	Pct	PS	OP	NR
Notre Dame	8	0	1	944	271	24	964
Army	9	0	1	950	263	80	940
U. C. L. A.	10	0	0	1000	313	72	937
Georgia	10	0	0	1000	372	100	908
Tennessee	9	1	0	900	175	89	877
La. State	9	1	0	900	240	123	876
Texas	8	2	0	800	290	68	856
Illinois	7	2	0	778	172	91	854
Rice	8	2	0	800	237	62	839
Yale	7	1	1	833	272	72	829
Michigan	6	2	1	722	233	73	826
Oregon St.	7	1	1	833	157	81	821
Tulsa	9	1	0	900	295	81	818
Ga. Tech	8	2	0	800	243	108	813
N. Carolina	8	1	1	850	267	103	812
Penn	6	2	0	750	265	102	811
Miss. State	8	2	0	800	271	71	790
Oklahoma	7	3	0	700	275	107	782
Indiana	6	3	0	667	136	95	781
Penn State	6	2	0	750	190	68	760
No. Car. St.	8	2	0	800	213	67	756
Harvard	7	2	0	778	214	65	755
Kentucky	7	3	0	700	233	97	750
Arkansas	6	3	1	650	136	92	749
St. Mary's	6	2	0	750	108	139	744
Alabama	7	4	0	636	186	110	740
Columbia	6	3	0	667	222	176	739
Cincinnati	8	2	0	800	203	87	735
Rutgers	7	2	0	778	252	48	731
So. Calif.	5	4	0	556	138	93	732
Ohio State	4	3	2	556	166	170	727
Stanford	5	3	1	611	204	140	721
Cornell	5	3	1	611	135	115	721
Nevada	6	2	0	750	296	75	720
Iowa	5	4	0	556	129	95	718
Texas Tech	8	3	0	728	142	116	718
Kansas	7	2	1	750	157	145	715
Wake For.	6	3	0	667	156	92	708
Utah	7	2	0	778	201	89	708
Minnesota	5	4	0	556	133	114	708
Holy Cross	6	3	0	667	114	103	707
Boston Coll.	6	3	0	667	235	123	705
Washington	5	4	0	556	144	140	702
Northwest	4	4	1	500	156	136	681
Missouri	5	4	1	550	158	166	673

TEAM	W	L	T	Pct	PS	OP	NR
Vanderbilt	5	4	0	556	108	43	671
Wisconsin	4	5	0	444	140	144	660
Villanova	6	4	0	600	182	142	656
Detroit	6	4	0	600	214	134	646
Duke	4	5	0	444	134	86	633
S. Carolina	5	3	0	625	107	123	634
Oregon	4	4	1	500	81	118	630
Mich. State	5	5	0	500	181	200	628
Colorado	5	4	1	550	155	72	619
So. Method.	4	5	1	450	114	100	618
Colgate	4	4	0	500	154	95	612
Ohio U.	6	3	0	667	206	99	611
N. Y. U.	5	3	0	625	101	123	601
Pittsburgh	3	5	1	389	88	136	595
Virginia	4	4	1	500	181	170	591
W. Virginia	5	5	0	500	120	99	590
Nebraska	3	6	0	333	126	161	586
Texas A&M	4	6	0	400	125	107	583
Syracuse	4	5	0	444	146	158	581
Georgetown	4	4	0	500	101	110	579
Santa Clara	2	5	1	313	112	181	578
Tulane	3	6	0	333	166	189	577
Dartmouth	3	6	0	333	91	194	564
Clemson	4	5	0	444	147	174	563
Auburn	4	6	0	400	132	210	558
Princeton	3	5	0	375	104	140	554
Marquette	4	5	0	444	139	148	554
Purdue	2	6	1	278	97	208	553
Temple	2	4	2	375	61	114	548
California	2	7	0	222	112	169	540
Brown	3	5	1	389	122	185	535
Okla. A&M	3	7	1	318	202	264	533
S. Francisco	3	6	0	333	152	172	525
Texas Chr.	2	7	1	250	90	148	515
Wash. State	1	6	1	188	118	147	513
Navy	1	8	0	111	105	186	480
Mississippi	2	7	0	222	76	144	478
Iowa State	2	6	1	278	77	239	468
Bucknell	2	7	0	222	120	129	416
Baylor	1	8	0	111	56	181	406
Drake	2	6	1	278	78	247	396
Florida	0	9	0	000	104	264	350
Fordham	0	7	0	000	43	228	323
Kansas St.	0	9	0	000	41	233	320

to Arcaro after Assault had been beaten in five straight.

Arcaro, a precisionist in timing pace, was as far as twelve lengths out of it today as Bridal Flower swept by the three-quarters in 1:13 3-5 and the mile in a sluggish 1:39. Basil James, who made the mistake of going to the front too early in the Jockey Club Gold Cup when Arcaro beat him with Pavot, waited until the stretch curve before he began moving with Stymie.

But Arcaro found a tactical opening on the rail with Assault, while James went to the outside, and he simply scooted away in the last quarter mile.

Frank Graham's story in the New York *Journal-American* provided a footnote:

In the old clubhouse at Pimlico, after the race had been run, Max told why he had substituted Arcaro for Warren Mehrtens, who had ridden Assault in all his previous races this year.

"Mehrtens had lost confidence in the horse," he said. "He thought Assault didn't have it any more—and was afraid to wait with him and make his move as I told him to. He was running him up there too soon and taking too much out of him.

"'Flesh and bone and blood can stand only so much,' I told him. 'You're asking too much of the horse.'

"So I put Arcaro up, knowing that he would do as I told him.

"'This horse,' I told him, 'can beat Stymie at any distance. A mile . . . two miles . . . four miles. Never mind those other horses in the race. You watch Stymie. When James makes his move, move with him. Stymie will outrun you for an

eighth of a mile, maybe, but no more. After that, he's yours.'

"Well, that's the way it turned out."

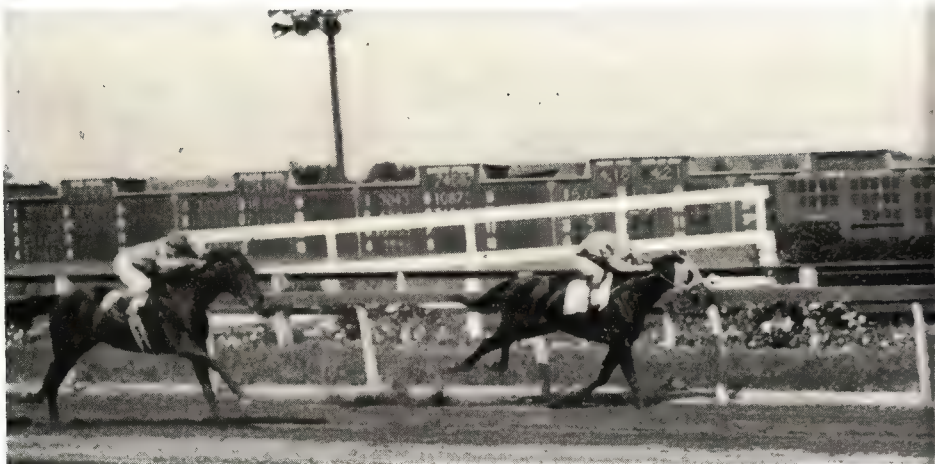
That was the way, indeed. And Assault, after those months of doubt, hit the peak again.

Many horses have gone to the races under the colors of King Ranch, which is the great barony—the largest ranch in the U.S.—of the Kleberg family in Texas. Assault is the first to live up to the King name.

As the 1946 racing season began in the east, Assault won the Experimental Free Handicap and the Wood Memorial. Shipped to Churchill Downs, he finished fourth in the muddy running of the Kentucky Derby Trial. But when the Derby itself came up, he won it, running off from the Maine Chance Farm's three-horse entry, headed by Lord Boswell. He won the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes, thus becoming one of the few wearers of the "Triple Crown." He won the Dwyer Stakes—and it was said then, that there wasn't a three-year-old in the world that could beat him.

But in the Classic, at Arlington, he ran dead last in a field of six and the winner was a former selling-plater called The Dude. This startling upset was the result of an injury suffered during the race.

When Assault went back to the races weeks later, the injury seemed to have robbed him of his greatness. He finished third in the Discovery Handicap, second in the Jersey, third in the

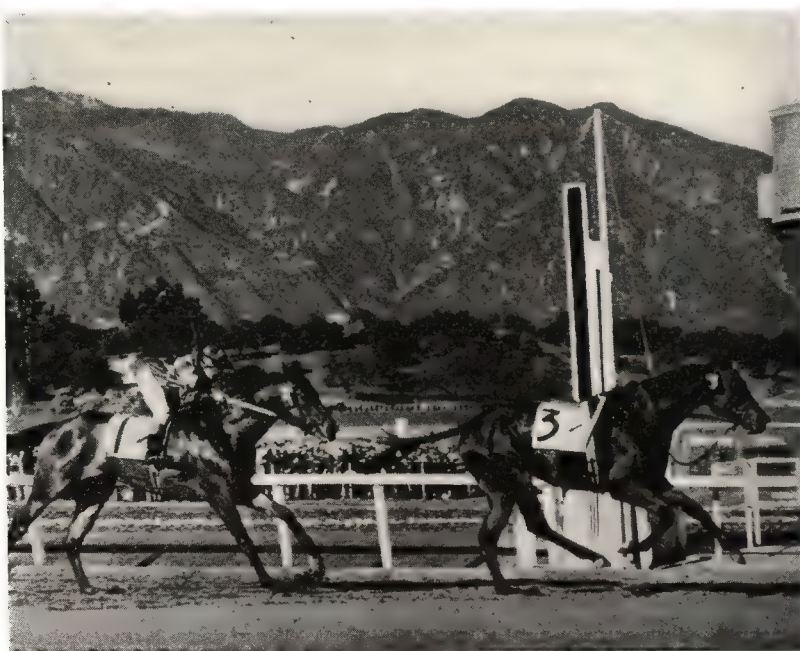


Manhattan, second in the Roamer, and third in the Gallant Fox. It was then that Max Hirsch switched jockeys.

A week after the Pimlico Special, with Arcaro again in the saddle, Assault wound up his racing season by finishing three lengths in front of Lucky Draw

in the Westchester Handicap at Jamaica, New York. The victory brought his earnings for the year to \$425,195, a sum no other three-year-old ever reached. It also clinched the title of "Horse of the Year" for him in the mind of turf experts.

What was supposed to have





Assault, Mehrstens up, running way ahead of the field to win the \$50,000 Dwyer Stakes at Aqueduct on June 15, 1946.

Bottom, opposite page: Please Me crosses the finish line first after stumbling and throwing its rider, the famous George Woolf, at Santa Anita. Woolf was killed.

Trotting boomed day and night in 1946. Thousands thrilled to such finishes as this in nighttime races at Garden City, N. Y. Miriam Hanover, with Clint Hodgins at the reins, is winning.





been the fight of the year, turned out to be the fiasco of the year. It was so bad that even the men who described it on the radio weren't excited.* Westbrook Pegler began his account by saying, "I have seen better fights between a husband and wife." Dan Parker reported, "A disappointing crowd of 45,266 saw the superbly conditioned champion toy with his handsome ineffectual challenger until it suited him to finish the job. This Joe did in the third minute of the eighth round with a terrific right to the head as he was coming out of a clinch, followed by a right to the jaw and a left hook to the point of

* Radio-audience estimators, using their method of deciding how many persons were listeners, said the broadcast of the bout had the largest audience of any single-network program in history. But they guessed that more persons had heard President Roosevelt make his war speech on Dec. 9, 1941.

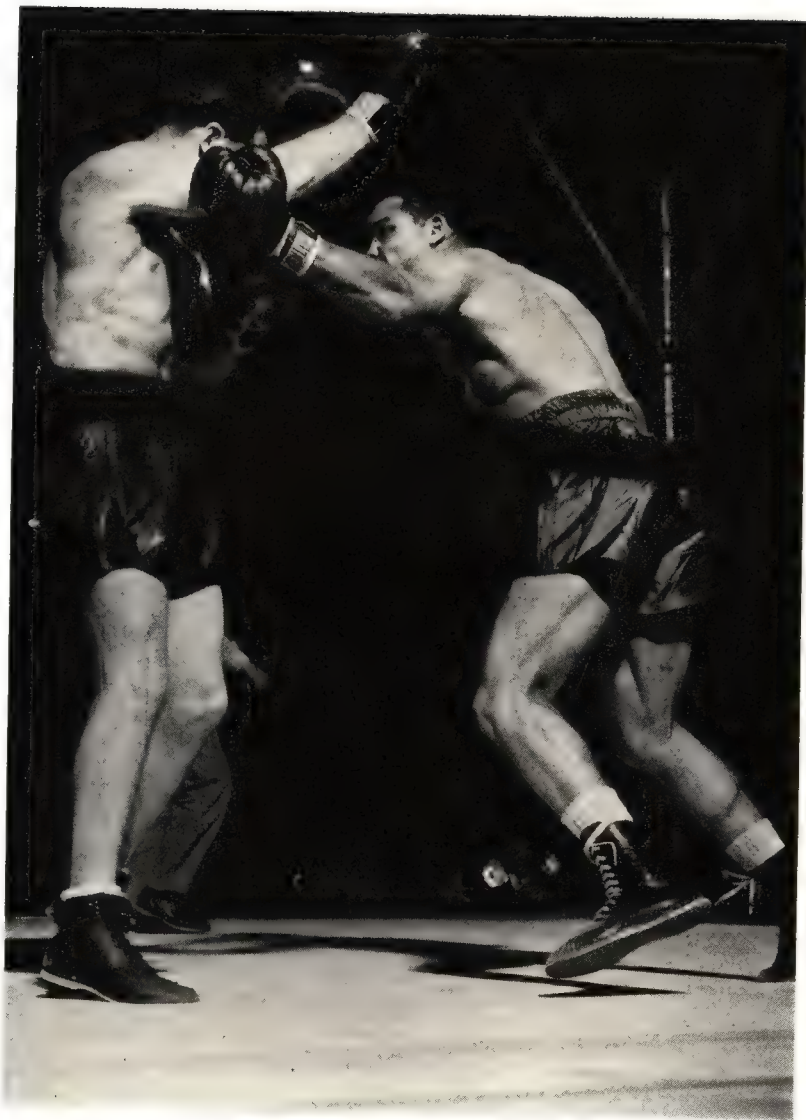
Representative Donald L. O'Toole of New York, here expressing the feelings of thousands regarding the Louis-Conn bout, vented his feelings still more strongly: he demanded an official investigation.

the chin delivered as Conn started to fall."

The reference was, of course, to the biggest ballyhooed so-called sporting event in the New Golden Age of Sport, the heavy-weight championship fight of Joe Louis and Billy Conn, in New York, June 19. Next day Dan Parker wrote:

Promoter Mike Jacobs was still floating around yesterday, like his upper plate, although there were thousands who thought he should be in the brig for perpetrating a two-million dollar con game at Yankee Stadium Wednesday night. Mike's one-hundred dollar prize fight which produced about a dime's worth of fighting bounced back and hit him a harder wallop than Louis landed on Conn at the finish and it remains to be seen whether the promoter and the racket will be able to shake off the effects of the blow. They probably will.

After a brazen buildup in which Conn was pictured as a superbly conditioned athlete with the speed of Mercury, the courage of Ulysses and the strength of Hercules—all these ring attributes acquired, mind you, in defiance of the laws of Nature, while he was growing five years older in virtual retirement—Promoter Jacobs produced a challenger who was numb with fright, and wouldn't have been a formidable opponent for Sugar Robinson. The champion who, under Promoter Jacobs' master plan for tak-

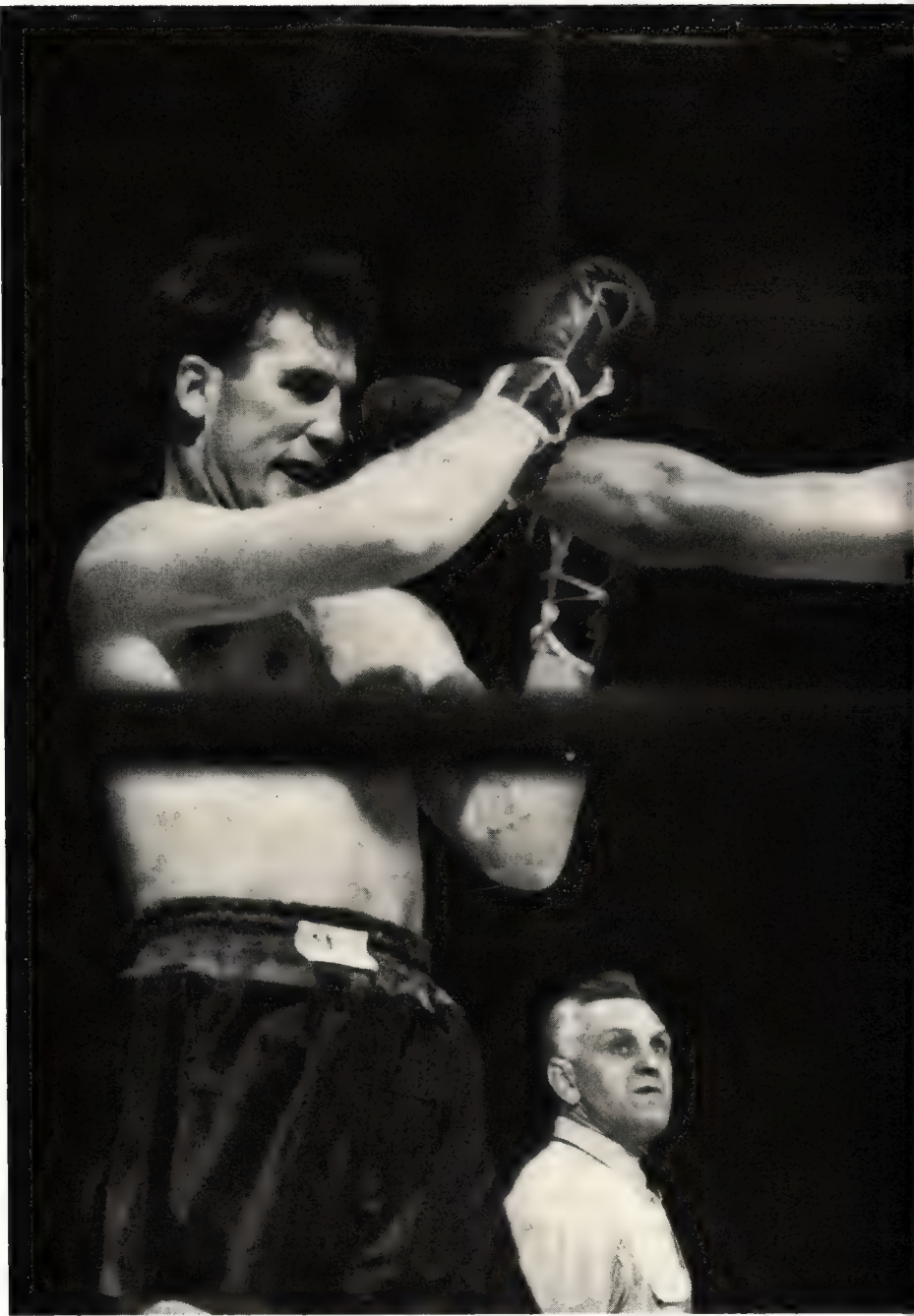


Conn blocks a Louis left hook.

ing suckers, was presented as a doddering athlete on his last legs, looked as formidable as ever. The only problem the bout posed for him was how to restrain himself from accidentally disposing of his soft touch too soon.

Even those "ringsiders" to whom \$100 is just a piece of green paper must still be engaged in the acrobatic stunt of kicking themselves where their brains were misplaced. Ringside, like Joe DiMaggio, cov-

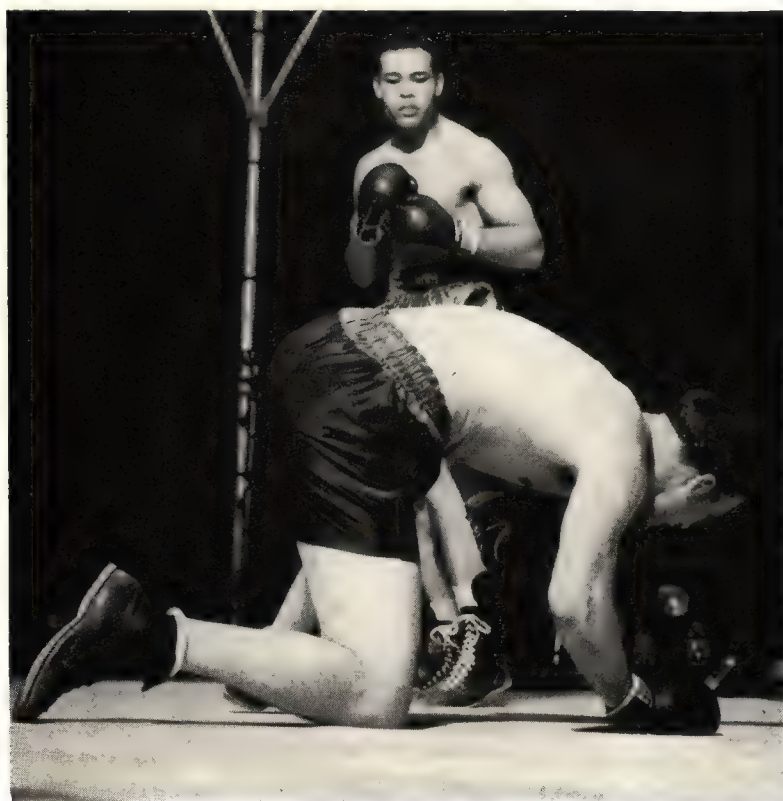
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Louis drives a left jab which lands on Conn's eye



illy, registering pain, gets his hands up too late.





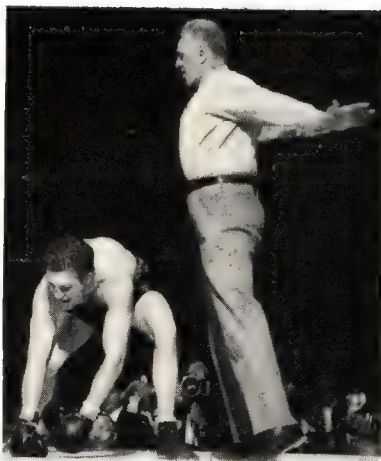
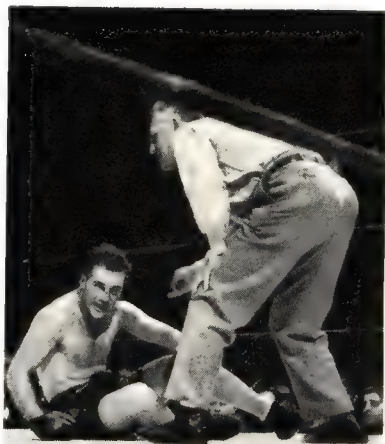
Billy, dazed, sinks down under a hammer blow.

Left, at top: Joe is driving home the punch.

Left, below: Conn down in a preview of the end.



Conn flat on his back after Joe put the lights out.



He tried to get up, but was counted out.



It's all over for everybody except Conn and handlers.

ered a lot of territory on this occasion and some of the territory it covered was out in Joe's section of the ball yard. There were seven rows of "working press" in which the working newspapermen were outnumbered by Hollywood actors, mammy singers, politicians, important hoodlums and other characters who knew the formula for landing in this section. Behind these seven rows came "ringside" without the adjective—about 20 rows of seats on the flat. The outer fringe of this exclusive circle of 15,000 was called "raised ringside." The object of raised ringside was to provide business for the field glass firms and block the view of the saps who had been inveigled into buying seats in the lower grandstand. The only way some of these poor blokes could have seen the bout was with an X-ray camera or a periscope. Through an oversight Uncle Mike failed to provide either of these conveniences. Usually, he is right on the ball in matters pertaining to seating arrangements but this time he gummed everything up like the envelope lickie in a mail-order house.

As for those in the distant recesses of the cavernous grandstand, it's a good thing there wasn't much fighting to see or they would have missed it. At 50 bucks per flop, they chalked up a moral victory. They weren't swindled as much as the other suckers. The boys in the ten-buck pews thumbed their nose at Mike. They actually felt that they had put one over on him by escaping for a sawbuck, for which they were at least able to enjoy the many uncomplimentary remarks being made about the promoter.

About the only one connected with the Jacobs nightmare who wasn't being flayed by the fans was Joe Louis, although some of the

skeptics thought that when Joe and Billy touched gloves at the start of the eighth, as they had done in one or two previous rounds, they were giving the signal for "Curtains." This, of course, is preposterous as it would have been much easier to rig up a signal that no one would have noticed.

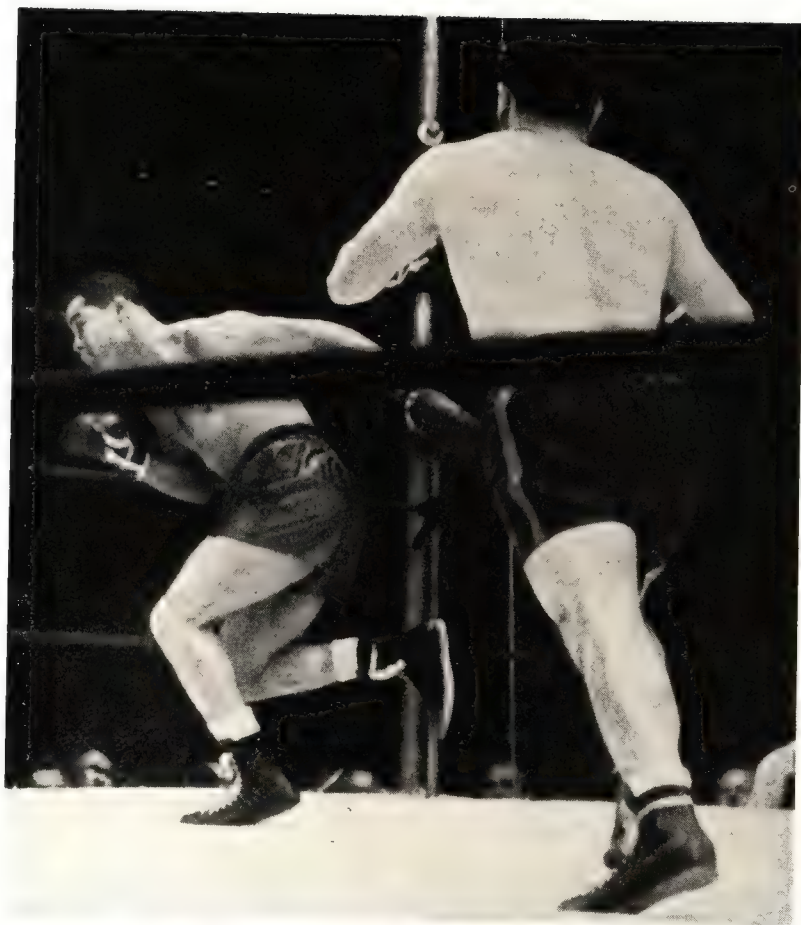
Only three months later, Mike Jacobs succeeded in selling another heavyweight championship bout to the sports public. But the night of September 19, there was a far different story to tell. Dan Parker wrote:

For 10 tense seconds at Yankee Stadium Tami Mauriello looked like the next heavyweight champion of the world. Nailing Joe Louis with a hard right to the jaw, the first punch of the fight, he sent the champion reeling half way across the ring against the ropes, groggy. Louis, thus forewarned that he could take no chances with this, his 23d challenger for the title, unleashed the full fury of his attack and brought Tami to his knees in submission after two minutes and nine seconds of thrill-packed action during which the champion was staggered again.

Beaten down by a shower of lefts and rights, Tami went to his knees in a neutral corner and, grasping the middle strand of ropes for support, listened with head bowed as if in prayer for strength to arise, as Referee Arthur Donovan tolled off the full count.

The turnout of 38,494 roared its approval of the short, tense drama and paid tribute to Tami for making a thrilling fight of it while it lasted.

Tami, first in the ring, was obviously nervous. Clad in a blazing



Louis reeling from Mauriello's first punch; and Mauriello bowing to the inevitable, two minutes later.

red bathrobe, he danced around his corner, shadow boxing, while waiting for the champ to arrive. The baseball arc lights went out just as Joe entered the ring several minutes later, which might have been an evil omen for Tami if he is superstitious. Joe was cooler than dry ice as he sat in his corner, wrapped in the familiar blue robe trimmed with red, under which he wore a white terry-cloth robe.



WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL BOXING CHAMPIONS

Heavyweight—Joe Louis, U.S.
Light Heavyweight—Gus Lesnevich, U.S.
Middleweight—Tony Zale, U.S.
Welterweight—Ray Robinson, U.S.
Lightweight—Bob Montgomery, U.S. (recognized in New York and af-

filiated states); Ike Williams, U.S. (recognized by states under National Boxing Association jurisdiction).

Featherweight—Willie Pep, U.S.
Bantamweight—Harold Dade, U.S.
Flyweight—Jackie Paterson, Great Britain.

True to his promise, Mauriello waded into Joe after a few seconds of backing away from him and surprised the champ with the stiff right to the jaw that drove him across the ring, stunned. If the ropes hadn't been there to save him, Joe probably would have gone down.

Louis was still cold and if Mauriello had followed up his initial advantage he might have quickly changed the course of the fight. Instead Tami let Joe come to him and this the champ did with a right to the jaw that dropped Mauriello for a count of nine in a neutral corner.

As Tami got up, Joe, trying to finish it before he ran into any more trouble, cut loose with both hands. But in a sharp exchange in the center of the ring, Tami landed another good right on Joe's jaw that hurt him and for a flash it looked as if he was going to the canvas. But, shaking off the effects of this blow, the champion forced Tami across the ring with a two-fisted attack and, pinning him against the ropes, belabored the challenger with lefts and rights.

Tami backed out of this hot spot and Joe followed him across the ring to the same neutral corner in which he had taken the count of nine. Then, after showering the now bewildered Bronx barkeep with blows, Joe sent over the pay-off poke, a right across to the jaw

that knocked all the fight out of him.

Tami was probably conscious as he was counted out but there was no desire to fight left in him. The claim of his manager, Lefty Remini, that Mauriello was short-counted, is so much salami. Fifty would have been a short toll the way Tami felt.*

If the fight served no other purpose, it showed that Louis can be taken by an opponent who has a punch and isn't afraid to risk the almost inevitable fate of the fool who rushes in where Conns fear to tread.

Who would fight Louis next? Who would get the chance to catch him with a lucky punch or prove himself the Negro's superior?

There were two opponents who had good chances of getting in the ring with Louis, Bruce Woodcock, the British heavyweight champion (who was defeated in 1946 by Mauriello), and Joe Baksi (who was also beaten by Mauriello).

Whether they had any chance of staying in the ring with Louis longer than Mauriello remained to be seen.

* Dazed and rocky when the radio mike was brought to him after the fight, Tami became too careless in telling how careless he was against the champion.

He said Coast to Coast: "I was just too God damn careless."

For drama, no sports event of the year excelled one played before no more than 12,000 persons—and one on which there was little betting. This was the National Open Golf Championship at Cleveland in June.

Once the great Bobby Jones observed, "Nobody wins the Open. Somebody always loses it." His remark was recalled on June 15. Byron Nelson, who'd topped all others in 1945, was driving to a new title when on the 13th fairway, his caddy accidentally kicked Nelson's ball. This cost Nelson a penalty stroke and threw him into a three-way tie with Lloyd Mangrum of Los Angeles, and Vic Ghezzi of Knoxville, Tenn. Next day Lester Rice's dispatch to the *New York Journal-American* said:

As he sauntered up to his ball to make a prophetic approach to the 15th or hill hole which leads to Canterbury's "dead man's gulch," Lloyd Mangrum shied and threw his hands up to his face in a warding gesture.

A fork of lightning had split the growling clouds and the debonair Dallas professional for an instant was back across the seas in the Bastogne Bulge where, as a staff sergeant, he was twice wounded. The flash and its accompanying thunder had subconsciously reminded the nervy Mangrum of that historic battle but a second later, remembering he was now engaged in nothing more serious than a National Open golf championship, he made an impeccable pitch to the blind target and poured the ball into the cup for a birdie.

That birdie, the 27th Mangrum

conceived during his six curious rounds, sealed the fate of Victor Ghezzi and Byron Nelson who had fought the gallant G.I. with every weapon they possessed through two ploddy play-off rounds.

It was the fifth time that Mangrum had taken the lead and this time with a soldier's weather raging about him he fought off the cheerless challenges marshalled by his weary rivals. It was far from a brilliant finish. Indeed the golf had been rather dog-tired stuff all day but it stamped Mangrum as a gritty, bold adventurer whose slender waist, lean face and Anthony Eden mustache under a rakish floppy hat gave him the appearance of a Dumas Musketeer.

The three gulch holes where so many had buried their hopes were played in a dusk veering on darkness and Mangrum did them in birdie, bogey, bogey, the 13 strokes being no more or less than they extracted from Ghezzi and Nelson.

Nelson gave up the ghost at the 235-yard 17th where his overly strong spoon of the forenoon struck a fat man in the stomach on the first bounce and gave him a royal break which prolonged his life. This time his spoon again was much too heavy and the ball dove among the grove of young sycamores beyond. Byron flubbed second, cast a third shot four feet off the cup and then blew the putt.

Ghezzi, who had led by two strokes with 30 holes played, bumped into five fives on the last six holes. The last of these befell him on the 36th, where a par four would have tied Mangrum. But Victor, after making a recovery from the green's rear to within a yard of the hole, made the likable Floyd the champion when his ball balked at the cup.

Mangrum doesn't resemble



Sam Snead blasting out of a trap at Llanerch, in a tune-up for his victory in the British Open.

Hagen in any way but he plays the game much like him. Bitter and sweet stuff that the gallery loves. His six rounds, which he played in 74, 70, 68, 72, 72, 72, contained 27 birdies or exactly one every four holes. They also contained 23 bogies.

All through the tournament the 31-year-old brother of Ray, better known as the human one iron, was bedeviled by a driver which bore him into all sorts of trouble. It made him build three sixes on the tourney's first nine, yet never once did he lose courage nor let his faithful putter grow cold. He's a bold, at times daring, putter with a style patterned after Horton Smith's.

When he started his tournament career 10 years ago Lloyd strove to copy the syrupy tempo of Sam Snead's swing, and succeeded so well his irons become the admiration of his colleagues.

Before he went to war, where he

spent two years and six months in a reconnaissance group of the 9th Infantry Division, Mangrum's tournament record was unimpressive, although he was well up in the money in most of the events he entered.

He played no golf in Europe till the war was ended. Then he won an open event at St. Cloud and also captured the E. T. O. championship at Biarritz.*

* Jack Conrad, who was editor of the 90th Infantry Division's paper, *The Sniper*, recalled that after V-E day Mangrum went to his regimental doctors for treatment of a shoulder injury and was told he'd never again be able to play winning golf.

"The good-natured Californian spent a lot of time in the Bavarian hills after hearing the medics' verdict," writes Conrad. "With a few precious golf balls he had managed to hoard and the only golf club to be found for miles around, he exercised the arm and shoulder to the point where he was able to get off fairly long drives again even though the pain almost killed him every time he swung. Well, the GI tourneys came along and Lloyd entered and won. Every man in the 90th was proud of the corporal who fooled the sawbones."



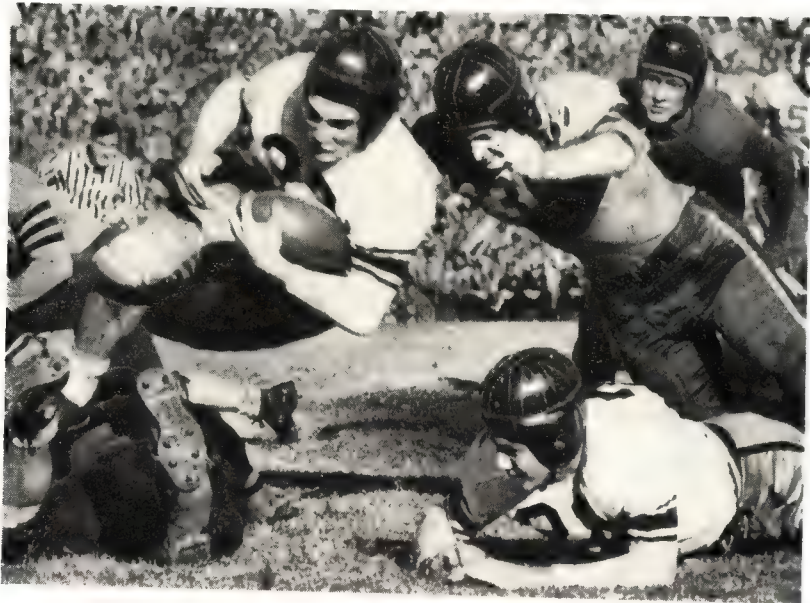
In prisons throughout the country, sports programs are important parts of morale-building. In Texas penitentiary, at Huntsville, the morale-builder is the West's particular variety of sport: the rodeo.



↑ Three outstanding football photos. Above, Cosentino strains for a fumbled ball in Army-Villanova game. He recovered it.

→ Looking like a ballet dancer, Rawers tries to get a pass. Lujack and Gompers of Notre Dame have him covered if he does.

↓ Bowen, Georgia Tech, dives through Auburn's line for a gain.





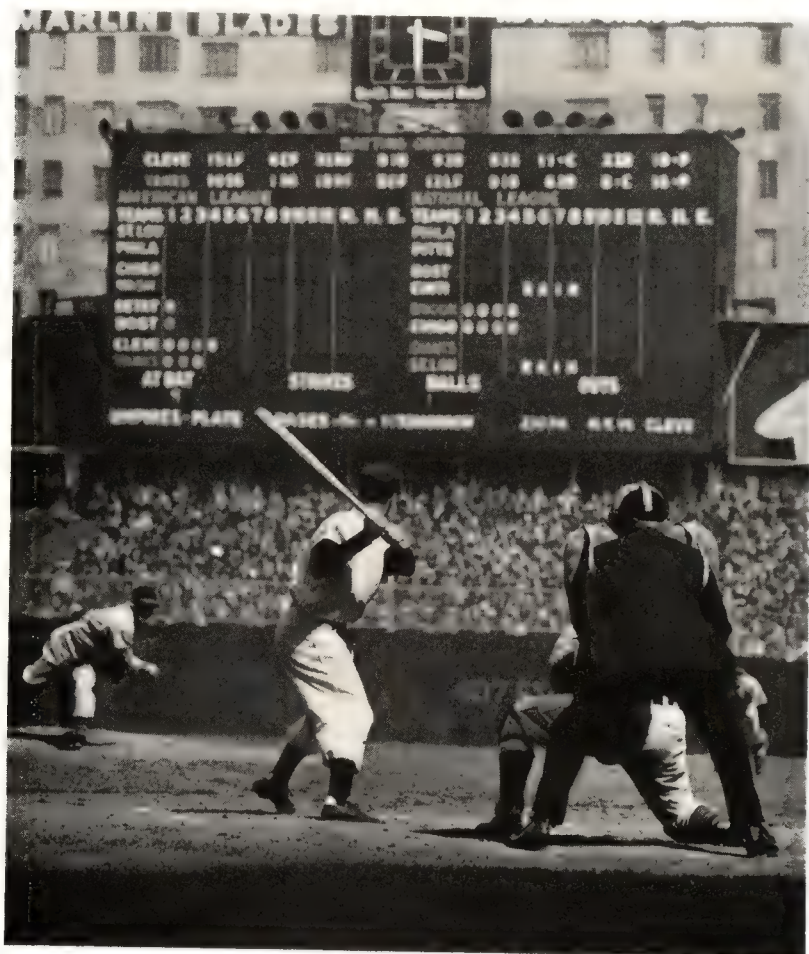
Baseball's spring training season was still on when the name of Jorge Pasquel, promoter of a variety of money-making enterprises in Mexico, including a chain of baseball teams, began to be whispered among players and writers. Eventually, he set fans buzzing, for players began jumping to the sound of Pasquel's clinking silver. A dozen important players jumped from U.S. leagues at Pasquel's bidding.

In mid-summer, Robert Murphy, a Boston lawyer, and his American Baseball Guild, made the first attempt to unionize the baseball

players in many years. The Guild agitation, plus the Pasquel menace, forced major league magnates to accept a revolutionary development in baseball, player representation in league councils.

But nothing happened to prevent baseball from drawing its biggest attendance in history.

Biggest boxoffice attraction of the year was Robert Feller, Cleveland pitcher. He set a modern record for strikeouts and April 30, pitched a no-hit game against the Yankees—the second of his career. [He is seen (below) striking out Joe Di Maggio.]



FINAL STANDINGS OF MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL CLUBS, 1946

National League					American League				
	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.		W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	98	58	.628	..	Boston	104	50	.675	..
Brooklyn	96	60	.615	2	Detroit	92	62	.597	12
Chicago	82	71	.536	14½	New York	87	67	.565	17
Boston	81	72	.529	15½	Washington	76	78	.494	28
Philadelphia	69	85	.448	28	Chicago	74	80	.481	30
Cincinnati	67	87	.435	30	Cleveland	68	86	.442	36
Pittsburgh	63	91	.409	34	St. Louis	66	88	.429	38
New York	61	93	.396	36	Philadelphia	49	105	.318	55

1946 MAJOR LEAGUE BATTING LEADERS

(100 or more games)

National League		American League	
Musial, St. Louis .....	.365	Vernon, Washington .....	.353
Mize, New York .....	.337	Cullenbine, Detroit .....	.343
Hopp, Boston .....	.334	Williams, Boston .....	.342
Walker, Brooklyn .....	.319	Pesky, Boston .....	.335
Ennis, Philadelphia .....	.313	Kell, Philadelphia-Detroit .....	.323
Holmes, Boston .....	.309	DiMaggio, Boston .....	.317
Kurowski, St. Louis .....	.303	McCosky, Detroit-Philadelphia ..	.316
Waitkus, Chicago .....	.303	Appling, Chicago .....	.309
Slaughter, St. Louis .....	.300	Stephens, St. Louis .....	.307
Herman, Brooklyn-Boston .....	.299	Valo, Philadelphia .....	.305

MAJOR LEAGUE CLUB BATTING, 1946

National League										
	G	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	PC	
St. Louis	156	717	1426	264	57	81	661	54	.265	
Boston	154	633	1377	232	45	43	592	60	.264	
Brooklyn	157	701	1376	238	63	54	649	106	.261	
Philadelphia	155	561	1351	205	41	80	519	40	.258	
New York	154	612	1327	167	38	121	574	46	.255	
Chicago	155	628	1345	268	51	54	570	44	.254	
Pittsburgh	155	552	1301	197	51	60	501	46	.250	
Cincinnati	156	523	1261	194	32	65	478	77	.239	
American League										
	G	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SB	PC	
Boston	156	792	1447	266	47	106	725	41	.272	
Washington	155	609	1388	256	61	59	546	47	.260	
Detroit	155	704	1372	204	40	108	643	68	.259	
Chicago	155	564	1362	201	44	37	510	77	.256	
Philadelphia	155	529	1317	212	48	40	479	56	.253	
St. Louis	156	621	1346	218	41	84	575	20	.251	
New York	154	694	1267	206	50	136	647	48	.247	
Cleveland	156	537	1285	230	53	79	489	56	.245	

MAJOR LEAGUE CLUB FIELDING, 1946

National League						American League					
	PO	A	E	DP	PC		PO	A	E	DP	PC
St. Louis ..	4194	1774	127	166	.980	Boston	4156	1751	137	164	.977
Chicago ...	4219	1769	144	117	.976	Cleveland ..	4132	1687	144	143	.976
Cincinnati..	4249	1912	159	194	.975	Detroit	4206	1687	154	134	.975
Philadelphia	4104	1697	146	144	.975	New York ...	4087	1765	150	174	.975
New York..	4048	1755	163	119	.973	St. Louis ..	4148	1712	156	153	.974
Boston	4118	1652	164	133	.972	Chicago ...	4154	1969	171	173	.973
Brooklyn ..	4205	1736	171	155	.972	Philadelphia	3969	1567	161	140	.972
Pittsburgh .	4115	1813	183	126	.970	Washington	4179	1756	204	165	.967

LEADING HOME RUN HITTERS IN 1946

National League		American League	
Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh.....	23	Hank Greenberg, Detroit.....	44
Johnny Mize, New York.....	22	Ted Williams, Boston.....	38

LEADING PITCHERS IN MAJORS

(10 or more games won)

National League				American League			
	W	L	PC		W	L	PC
Rowe, Philadelphia	11	4	.733	Ferriss, Boston	25	6	.806
Dickson, St. Louis	15	6	.714	Gumpert, New York	11	3	.786
Behrman, Brooklyn	11	5	.688	Caldwell, Chicago	13	4	.765
Casey, Brooklyn	11	5	.688	Newhouser, Detroit	26	9	.743
Higbe, Brooklyn	17	8	.680	Chandler, New York	20	8	.714

TOP MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAMS.

Playoff winners in minor league baseball, with their positions at the end of the regular season indicated by number:

Class AAA

American Association
Louisville (1).
International League
Montreal (1).
Pacific Coast League
San Francisco (1).

Class AA

Southern Association
Atlanta (1).
Texas League
Dallas (2). Fort Worth
led during season.

Class A

Eastern League
Scranton (1).
South Atlantic ("Sally")
League
Augusta (4). Columbus
won pennant.

Class B

Inter-State League
Harrisburg (2). Wilming-
ton won pennant.
New England League
Nashua (2). Lynn won
pennant.
Piedmont League
Newport News (3). Roa-
noke won pennant.

Southeastern League
 Anniston (2). Pensacola
 won pennant.
 Three-I League
 Evansville (3). Davenport
 won pennant.
 Tri-State League
 Charlotte (1).
 Western International
 League
 Wenatchee won pennant.
 No playoff.

Class C

Border League
 Watertown (2). Auburn
 won pennant.
 California League
 Stockton (1).
 Canadian-American League
 Three Rivers (1).

Raleigh (2). Greensboro
 Carolina League
 won pennant.
 East Texas League
 Henderson (1).
 Florida - International
 League
 Tampa (2). Havana
 (Cuba) won pennant.
 Middle Atlantic League
 Erie (1).
 Northern League
 St. Cloud (1).
 Pioneer League
 Salt Lake, second half
 winner.
 Western Association
 Hutchinson, second half
 winner.
 West Texas-New Mexico
 Pampa (2). Abilene won
 pennant.

NEGROES IN BASEBALL

Infielder Jackie Robinson of Los Angeles, whose signing by the Montreal Royals made him one of the first Negroes ever to play in organized baseball, proved the most valuable member of his team in 1946. John Wright and Roy Partlow, pitchers, two other of the five Negroes given opportunities in organized ball during 1946, played in the same league.

Jackie sparked the Montreal Royals throughout the season. He was one of the main reasons why the Royals won the International League pennant and the "Little World Series." Much of Robinson's value to his club lay in his hitting, which established an all-time mark for a

Montreal player. Jackie's hits included 25 doubles, eight triples, and three home runs. His mark of 40 stolen bases was second highest in the league. Robinson's record for the regular season follows:

G	AB	R	H	RBI	PCT
124	444	113	155	65	.349

Wright joined Montreal shortly after Robinson but was soon sent to Three Rivers, a Class C team in the Canadian-American League. His record with Montreal and Three Rivers follows:

	G	IP	H	BB	SO	CG	WL	PCT
Montreal	2	6	5	5	3	0	0	.000
Three Rivers	32	154	174	58	105	12	12	.600

As Wright left Montreal, Roy Partlow joined the team. Al-

though his record was more impressive than Wright's, he too was sent, in mid-July, to Three Rivers. Following are the statistics of his season:

	G	IP	H	BB	SO	CG	WL	PCT
Montreal Three Rivers	10	29	26	15	20	1	2 0	1.000
Rivers	14	96	94	34	78	9	10 1	.909

The two other Negroes given opportunities in organized baseball through the initiative of Branch Rickey of the Brooklyn Dodgers, were Roy Campanella of Philadelphia, a catcher, and Donald Newcombe, of Elizabeth, N. J., a pitcher. They played

throughout the season for Nashua, N. H., of the Class B New England League. Campanella went to bat 372 times in 106 games and poled an average of .301. He made 112 hits, including 18 doubles, eight triples, 13 home runs, and scored a total of 75 runs. He stole 14 bases. Newcombe won 14 and lost four in 26 games (15 of them complete), and proved a valuable pinch-hitter. He made six hits and eight appearances as a pinch-hitter, five of them for extra bases. He struck out 98 men.



Leo Rollick, Santa Monica, Calif., won the national singles title in the 1946 American Bowling Congress. He rolled a 300.

1946 SPORTS CHRONOLOGY

Jan. 4—Bob Waterfield [husband of Jane Russell], quarterback of the champion Cleveland Rams, was named the National Football League's most valuable player for the year. ● Jockey George Woolf, 36, died from injuries after he was thrown by Please Me, in the fourth race at Santa Anita. He was one of the greatest stake riders of all time.

Jan. 5—New York Giants paid \$175,000 for catcher Walker Cooper, former star of the St. Louis Cardinals, in the biggest straight cash transaction in baseball records.

Jan. 7—Byron Nelson of Toledo, won the Los Angeles Open with 284 for 72 holes on the Riviera course.

Jan. 12—Jockey Gordon Richards, who rode his 3,000th winner in 1945, was voted the top British athlete of the year in a poll conducted by the *London News of the World*. ● C. S. Howard's Lou-Bre, 28-1 shot, won the \$50,000 San Pasquel Handicap at Santa Anita.

Jan. 14—Bill Talbert of Wilmington, Del., won the Dixie tennis tournament by defeating Bitsy Grant of Atlanta in Tampa, Fla.

Jan. 19—The U. S. squash racquets team won its 16th victory in the 25-year series by defeating a Canadian team in the Lapham Cup international matches in Boston. ● Fred Sickinger defeated Leslie MacMitchell in the 1,000-yard run of the Metropolitan A.A.U. indoor championships, held in Brooklyn.

Jan. 23—Maj. Gen. John J. Phelan, 73, member and former chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, died.

Jan. 26—Bob Fitzgerald, Minneapolis, won the men's senior 440-yard final in the North American speed skating championships. He also won the three-quarter-mile final.

Feb. 1—Marty Servo, of Schenectady, N.Y., knocked out Freddie "Red" Cochrane of Elizabeth, N.J., for world's welterweight title in two minutes and 54 seconds of the fourth round, in Madison Square Garden.

Feb. 2—Leslie MacMitchell of New

York won the Wanamaker Mile in Madison Square Garden. Time: 4:19.

Feb. 8—18,941 fans paid \$148,152 to see welterweights Beau Jack and Johnny Greco draw in ten rounds in Madison Square Garden.

Feb. 10—Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa., won the Texas Open with a record 264—20 strokes below par—on the Brackenridge Park course in San Antonio, and received \$1,500 first money.

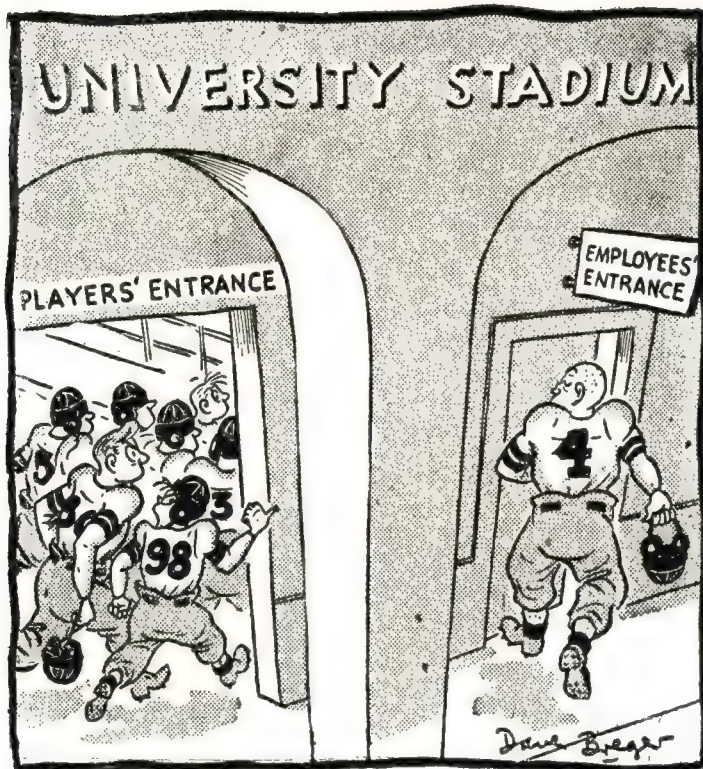
Feb. 13—Champion Hetherington Model Rhythm, wire-haired fox terrier belonging to Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Carruthers 3d, of Glendale, Ohio, won the best in show award at the 70th annual Westminster Kennel Club show. ● Tatjana Karelina, Russian speed skater, set a world's record of 2:36.8 for the women's 1,500 meters at a skating match between Russia and Norway in Oslo.

Feb. 14—London was chosen as the site of the 1948 summer Olympic Games, the first since the Olympiad in Berlin in 1936.

Feb. 16—First Fiddle, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ed Mulrenan, won the \$50,000-added San Antonio Handicap at Santa Anita, so becoming the fourth-ranking all-time money winner of the turf. ● Concordian, a gelding owned by B. A. Murphy of Philadelphia, took the \$25,000 McLennan Handicap at Hialeah Park in Miami. ● Dartmouth beat Columbia 47-27 at Hanover to win the Eastern League basketball title for the eighth time in the last nine years.

Feb. 17—Alf Engen of Sun Valley, Idaho, won the national ski-jumping championship with a 259-foot jump from Howelson Hill at Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

Feb. 23—Round View, owned by Stephen Sanford, won the Flamingo Stakes and \$29,600 at Hialeah Park. ● Knockdown, of the Maine Chance stables, won the \$100,000 Santa Anita Derby. Its stablemate, Star Pilot, was the second horse, the double victory bringing Mrs. Elizabeth Arden Graham, the owner, \$94,680. ● Leslie MacMitchell took the mile event of the



Breger for King Features Syndicate

"He's too literal."

A.A.U. indoor championships at Madison Square Garden in the slow time of 4:18.1. Tommy Quinn was second, Ed Walsh third.

Feb. 24—The James E. Sullivan trophy, awarded annually to the outstanding United States amateur athlete, was presented to Felix Blanchard, West Point football player.

Feb. 25—Ohio State became the 1946 Big Ten basketball champion when Indiana beat Iowa, 49-46. ● Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles, shot a four-under-par 68 to win the Pensacola, Fla., Open Golf Tournament in an 18-hole playoff with Ben Hogan.

March 2—Armed, gelding owned by Warren Wright, won the Widener Handicap at Hialeah Park, four and one-half lengths ahead of the favorite, Concordian. First money was \$45,700. ● Canina, five-year-old mare owned by Aaron Hirschberg of San Francisco, won the \$50,000 Santa Mar-

garita Handicap at Santa Anita. ● Steve Knowlton, representing the Aspen Ski Club of Aspen, Colorado, won the national downhill racing ski championship at Franconia Notch, N.H. ● Army triumphed over 29 college teams to win their third consecutive Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. indoor track and field championship with 53½ points at Madison Square Garden. ● Leslie MacMitchell outsped Marcel Hansenne of France in the Louis S. Zamperini invitation mile.

March 3—Ben Hogan shot a 72-hole total of 269 to win the \$10,000 St. Petersburg Open Golf tournament by five strokes. ● Dick Movitz of Salt Lake City won the national championship slalom race in ski competition at Franconia Notch, N.H.

March 9—Rhona Wurtele of Quebec took the women's national slalom honors at Franconia Notch, N.H. ●

At West Point, N.Y., Army won the team title in the annual Intercollegiate Boxing Association tournament. ● Ohio State won the annual Western Conference championship swimming meet at Minneapolis. ● Illinois won its first Big Ten indoor track title in 18 years, at Urbana. ● Leslie MacMitchell ran the Columbian mile in 4:15.3 to win the event in the Knights of Columbus track meet at New York. ● War Knight, a six-year-old bay owned by Ethel Hill, won the \$100,000 added Santa Anita Handicap in a photo finish; First Fiddle, the betting choice, was second. ● Allison Merrill of the Franconia Ski Club won the U. S. Eastern amateur ski championship at Laconia, N.H. ● Robert Grant III, of Oyster Bay, L.I., beat Robert L. Gerry for the national court tennis title at New York. Grant previously had won the national racquets title. By his second success he became the first man to take both championships since 1900.

March 10—Ben Hogan and Jimmy Demaret won the \$7,500 Miami international four-ball golf tournament by beating Sammy Snead and Sammy Byrd. ● Walter Bietila of Ishpeming, Mich., outpointed Arthur Devlin on the 65-meter Belknap Mountain ski hill at Laconia, N.H., to win the U.S. Eastern amateur ski jumping title. He made 174 and 168 foot jumps.

March 12—The New York Track Writers Association voted its annual trophy to Fred Sickinger, Manhattan College sophomore, as the outstanding performer of the indoor track season.

March 16—Triplicate, owned by Fred Astaire, won the \$50,000 San Juan Capistrano Handicap at Santa Anita, by five lengths, setting a new track record of 2:28 2/5. ● Francisco Segura of Ecuador won the men's national indoor tennis championship in New York City.

March 17—Sam Snead won the \$10,000 Jacksonville Open golf tournament with 264 for the 72 holes, 24 under par. ● Track stars Gunder Hagg and Arne Anderson were banned from amateur sports for life after investigation of their professional activity by the Swedish Athletic Association Board. Their records, including Hagg's 4.01.4 mile, will continue to be recognized in Sweden, however.

March 19—Bill Durnam of the Mon-

treau Canadiens, won the Vezina Trophy, awarded annually to the National Hockey League's top goalie, for the third straight year. Only 104 goals were scored against him in 40 games. ● World's flyweight champion Jackie Paterson of Glasgow, Scotland, was lifted unconscious from the canvas and declared the winner on a foul over Theo Medina, European bantamweight champion, in a non-title bout held in London. Referee Moss De-Young ruled that the left hook which floored Paterson for the fourth (and last) time in the bout landed below the belt.

March 20—Kentucky won a 46-45 decision over Rhode Island State and the national court championship in the final round of the National Intercollegiate Invitation Basketball Tournament, in Madison Square Garden. ● Leslie MacMitchell won the invitation mile event at the annual meet of the Hamilton, Ont., Amateur Athletic Association. Time—4:18.2. ● Jess B. Hawley, 58, former football coach at Dartmouth College (1923-27) and the University of Iowa (1911-15) died at Orange General Hospital in Orlando, Fla.

March 22—William McGuire, Jr., of New York, won the 1,000-yard run in the Knights of Columbus track meet at Cleveland in 2:14.7.

March 23—Warren Wright's Armed, carrying 126 pounds, won the first section of the \$20,000-added Double Event at Coral Gables, Fla., in 1:48 3/5, a track record for a mile and a furlong. ● The Phillips "66" Oilers defeated the San Diego Dons, 45-34, at Denver, to become the first team to win the national A.A.U. basketball championship four times in a row.

March 24—At Philadelphia, three of the country's top minor circuits formed themselves into the Association of Professional Football Leagues. They were the Pacific Coast League, the American Football Association, and the Dixie Football League. ● Sam Snead finished with a 67-66 to win the \$7,500 Greensboro, N. C., open golf tournament with a record-equalling score of 270, ten under par.

March 25—Chicago beat New York, taking six out of 16 bouts, in the intercity championship Golden Gloves boxing matches.

March 26—Oklahoma A. & M. beat North Carolina's basketball team 43-40 at Madison Square Garden to win the N.C.A.A. basketball championship for

the second straight year. Also for the second straight year Bob Kurland, seven-foot center of Oklahoma, was awarded the gold medal given annually to the outstanding player in the championship game.

March 27—Hector (Toe) Blake, veteran left wing and captain of the Montreal Canadiens, was named the winner of the Lady Byng Trophy, which is awarded for good sportsmanship and high standard of hockey play. He served only one two-minute penalty during the season.

March 29—Max Bentley, of the Chicago Black Hawks, was awarded the Hart Trophy as the most useful player to his club. Bentley was the leading scorer for the National Hockey League season, chalking up 31 goals and 30 assists in 47 games. ● At St. Annes On The Sea, England, A. H. Padgham, former British Open golf champion, won the London *Daily Mail's* \$10,000 professional golf tournament with 301 for 72 holes. ● Twenty-year-old Richard Miles of New York City retained his national table tennis singles championship by defeating Sol Schiff, also of New York in the final round. Bernice Charney of New York won the women's national singles title by beating Leah Thall of Columbus, Ohio. The men's national doubles crown went to Cy Sussman and Ed Pinner, and the women's, to Mildred Shaihan and Mac Clouther.

March 30—Oxford beat Cambridge in the 92nd crew classic on the Thames by three lengths. ● Ohio State took its third National Collegiate A.A. swimming team championship in four years at New Haven, Conn. The Buckeye team won six of the eleven titles. ● The East beat the West in a college All-Star basketball game staged for the New York *Herald Tribune* Fresh Air Fund in New York, by a score of 60-59. ● Tommy Quinn of the New York A.C. won the Bankers mile of the Chicago relays, beating favored Leslie MacMitchell, who fell on the turn on the eighth lap. Quinn's time was 4:17.1. ● Warren Wright's Armed won the second section of the \$20,000-added Double Event at Coral Gables, Fla., by a head over Historian.

March 31—Bob Hamilton of Chicago shot a seven-under-par 65 to score 273—15 under par for the 72 holes—and take the Charlotte, N.C., open golf tournament.

April 5—Joseph Verdeur, 20, Navy athletic specialist, set four records at

the National Amateur Athletic Union indoor swimming championships at Bainbridge, Md. Verdeur set two world records, one American mark, and one meet record in winning the 220-yard breast-stroke. He did the 200 yards in 2:19.5, and the 220 yards in 2:35.6, breaking the world 200-yard mark of 2:22, the 200-meter mark of 2:37.2, and the American 220-yard mark of 2:38.4. Verdeur completed his performance by winning the individual medley event by a margin of 15 yards. ● Lovely Cottage, a 25 to 1 shot, won the Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree, England.

April 7—Herman Keiser of Akron, Ohio, won the Masters' Golf Tournament at Augusta, Ga., on the 72nd hole, finishing with a 282. Ben Hogan was second with 283. ● The National A.A.U. wrestling championships were decided in New York. Topping the 136 contestants, largest number to compete since 1932, were: Mike Biase, seaman from Alameda Naval Station, who beat Richard Vaughan, champion in 1944 and 1945, for the heavyweight title; Douglas Lee, of the Baltimore Y.M.C.A., who defeated Dr. M. A. Northrup for the 165-pound championship; Henry Wittenberg, of the West Side Y.M.C.A., who had held a national title four times, and recaptured the 191-pound title; Eddie Collins of the N.Y.A.C., who regained his 128-pound title; Robert Roemer, of Alameda Naval Air Station, who took the 155-pound championship; Frank Bissell of the N.Y.A.C., who took the 175-pound championship; Arlie Curry, of Tulsa, who won the 115-pound title; Lowell Lange, of Waterloo, Ia., who took the 135-pound title; Dick Hauser, of Waterloo, Ia., who won the 121-pound crown; and Jim Miller, representing the Ithaca Y.M.C.A., who won the 145-pound title. The New York Athletic Club regained the team title when the Oklahoma Y.M.C.A., the defenders, failed to appear with a team.

April 9—The Montreal Canadiens made three goals in the final period to defeat the Boston Bruins, six to three, for their fourth victory in the Stanley Cup playoffs, which brought with it the cup. ● At Sutton, England, Jack Harper, 32, Australian, claimed a world record for tennis brevity after winning a match with J. Sandiford in the Surrey hard-court lawn tennis tournament in eight minutes.

April 10—Winners in the National A.A.U. boxing tournament at Boston were: flyweight division, Cavid Buna, Hawaii; bantamweight, Tsuneshi Maruo, Hawaii; featherweight, Leo Kelley, Pittsburgh; lightweight, Joe Discepoli, U.S.M.C., Cherry Point, N.C.; welterweight, Robert Takeshita, Hawaii; middleweight, Harold Anspach, U.S.M.C., Cherry Point, N.C.; light heavyweight, Bob Foxworth, Chicago; and heavyweight, Charlie Lester, Cleveland.

April 12—Mickey Owen, star catcher of Brooklyn Dodgers, arrived in Mexico City, to play baseball with the "outlaw" Mexican League and woke up owners and fans to a threatening baseball war. [He was followed subsequently by Vern Stephens and Red Hayworth of St. Louis Browns; Lou Klein, Max Lanier and Fred Martin, St. Louis Cardinals; Harry Feldman, Adrian Zabala, Ace Adams, Nap Reyes, Dan Gardella, George Hausman, Tom Gorman and Sal Maglio of the New York Giants; Luis Olmo, also of the Dodgers, and Monteagudo, of Philadelphia Phillies.] ● In the national women's A.A.U. indoor swimming championships in Seattle, Brenda Helser of Portland, Ore., swam the 100-yard free-style in 1:00.4, lowering the meet record of 1:00.9 which she had set in 1944. (Helene Madison, of Seattle, holds the national all-time record of one minute.) In scoring her victory Miss Helser defeated the defending champion, Ann Curtis, of San Francisco. Nancy Merkl of Portland, Ore., won the 300-yard individual medley by defeating defending champion Clara Lamore of Providence, R. I. Zoe Ann Olsen, 16, from Oakland, Cal., retained her one-meter low board springboard diving championship.

April 13—Patty Sinclair, 15, of San Francisco, set an American mark in the 220-yard breast-stroke, in the A.A.U. meet at Seattle.

April 14—At Seattle, the Multamah Club's 300-yard medley relay team of Portland, Ore., set an American mark at 3:27.8 in the final event. (The old American record was 3:28.6, set by the Women's Swimming Association of New York in 1940.) Ann Curtis bettered her own American mark in the 220-yard free style, doing 2:27.3. The former mark, made in 1944, was 2:29.2. Patty Sinclair set an American record in the 100-yard breast-stroke of 1:14.6. The former mark, 1:15.1 was

set by the defending champion, Jeanne Wilson, in 1945. Patty Elsener of San Francisco nosed out the defending champion, Zoe Ann Olsen of Oakland, Calif., to take the three-meter diving crown.

April 16—As the major league baseball season opened, Commissioner A. B. Chandler announced that players who had jumped their American contracts to play ball for a foreign league and had failed to return by opening day, would be banned by organized baseball for five years.

April 17—Jack Quinn, 60, major league spitball pitcher for 29 years, died at Pottsville, Pa.

April 18—Johnny McTaggart, a jockey for 25 of his 50 years, died at Pikesville, Md. In 1914 he topped all riders with 157 winners.

April 20—Assault, King Ranch's Texas-bred horse, won the Wood Memorial and \$22,600 at Jamaica, N.Y. Hampden was second and Marine Victory third. ● Warren Wright's Armed set a track record at Havre de Grace in winning the Philadelphia Handicap. He covered the mile and a sixteenth in 1:43 1/5. ● Miss Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., scored a one-up win over Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N.C., to take the North and South women's golf championship. ● Winton, 12-year-old gelding owned by Mrs. Stuart S. Janney, Jr., won the 44th running of the Grand National at Butler, Md. ● Stylianos Kyriakides, 33, of Athens, Greece, won the Boston A.A.'s 50th anniversary marathon (26 miles, 365 yards).

April 23—Ed Head, 27, right hander, gained baseball immortality by pitching a no-hit game as the Dodgers defeated the Boston Braves, 5-0. ● Eight men were elected to baseball's Hall of Fame at Coopers-town, N. Y., including the famous double play combination of Joe Tinker, shortstop; Johnny Evers, second baseman; and Frank Chance, first baseman. Others elected were Jack Chesbro, pitcher; Clark Griffith, pitcher and manager; Joseph McGinnity, pitcher; Rube Waddell, pitcher; Eddie Plank, pitcher; Ed Walsh, pitcher; Jesse Burkett, outfielder, and Tom McCarthy, outfielder.*

* Others in the Hall of Fame are Morgan Bulkeley, first president of National League; Alex Cartwright, designer of the baseball diamond; Henry Chadwick, a leader in formation of first league; Charles

April 24—Joe (Dode) Birmingham, playing manager of the Cleveland Indians 35 years ago and in recent years a scout for the New York Giants, died at Tampico, Mexico.

April 26—At the Penn Relay Carnival in Philadelphia, Illinois teams took both the quarter mile relay and the mile sprint medley, the former in 41.5 seconds, and the latter in 3:29.7. Manhattan College took the two-and-one-half-mile distance medley. Individual honors went to Irving Kintisch of N.Y.U., who put the 16-pound shot 52 feet, eight and one half inches; Bernie Mayer of N.Y.U., who threw the discus 150 feet, three and one half inches; Lt. Tommy Quinn of the Navy, who won the two-mile run; and Ralph Tate of Oklahoma A. & M., who won the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.7. ● At Drake Relays in Des Moines, Michigan State won the university sprint medley in 3:32.2. Lloyd Labeach of Wisconsin won the broad jump, leaping 23 feet, 10⁷/₈ inches. Byrl Thompson of Minneapolis won the discus throw with a toss of 149.4 feet. And Drake's Fred Feiler took the two-mile run. ● Frank Stranahan of Toledo, O., won the North and South Golf championship at Pinehurst, S.C.

April 27—Herbert McKenley, Negro from Jamaica, British West Indies, sped to a 46.9-second anchor quarter to help Illinois to victory in the one-mile relay at the Penn Relays. Navy won the 880-yard relay in 1:28.7. Manhattan took the four-mile crown by defeating N.Y.U. by 25 yards. Army won the two-mile relay by a margin of 25 yards from N.Y.U., which placed second. The 480-yard shuttle hurdle relay went to Ohio State. Colgate won the college Class B mile championship run. College class winners at one mile were Morgan State, Seton Hall; and

Lincoln. Individual honors went to William Carter of the Tuskegee A.A.F. Base, who won the special 100-yard dash in 0:09.8; Bill Chyneweth of Army, who won the javelin throw with a toss of 189 feet, 9⁵/₈ inches; Sam Felton of Dartmouth, who took honors in the hammer throw with a toss of 147 feet 8³/₄ inches; Fred Johnson of Camp Le Jeune, N.C., who defeated Pittsburgh's Herb Douglas, the national champion, in the broad jump with a leap of 23 feet, one and a quarter inches; Harry Cooper of Minnesota, who cleared 13 feet to win the pole vault; Dwight Eddleman, Big Ten champion from Illinois, who won the high jump with a leap of 6 feet, 4 inches, defeating John Vislocky, national indoor champion. ● Same day, at the Drake relays, Texas University won the half mile relay; Baylor the quarter mile relay; North Texas Teachers the college mile; Illinois the mile relay, in 3:23; and Miami University the two-mile relay in 8:10. Billy Bangert of Purdue won the shot put with a toss of 52 feet, 3¹/₂ inches. 120-yard high hurdles honors went to August Erfurth of Rice Institute, and the 100-yard dash to Billy Martinson of Baylor University, in 0:09.9. Victory in the pole vault went to William Moore of Northwestern, who jumped 13 feet, 3 inches. Bobby Lowther of Louisiana State won the javelin throw with a toss of 183 feet, 11¹/₂ inches. Fred Sheffield of the University of Utah leaped six feet, four inches to take the high jump. ● Derby County defeated Charlton Athletic, four goals to one, in the first post-war soccer Cup final in Wembley Stadium, London. ● Winton took the famed Maryland Hunt Cup event at Worthington Valley, Md. Thus the 12-year-old gelding made a grand slam in Maryland's major point-to-point races. ● Hunter College won the team cup in the women's intercollegiate fencing tournament, at Brooklyn. Miss Barbara Weiss of N.Y.U. won 21 bouts and lost two, to take top individual honors.

April 28—Betty Lachok, 19, of Akron, Ohio, set an American record for the 220-yard free style swim in the northeastern Ohio A.A.U. championships. Her time—2:30.9. (Katherine Rawls set the old mark of 2:32.5 in 1938.) ● Robert McPherron of New York won the national contract bridge masters' individual tournament.

Comiskey, player and owner; Will Cummings, originator of the curve ball; Buck Ewing, catcher; Ban Johnson, first president of American League; Connie Mack, player and manager; John McGraw, player and manager; Charles Radbourne, pitcher; A. G. Spalding, pitcher; George Wright, outfielder; Ty Cobb, outfielder; Hans Wagner, infielder; Babe Ruth, pitcher and outfielder; Christy Mathewson, pitcher; Walter Johnson, pitcher; Nap Lajoie, infielder; Tris Speaker, outfielder; Cy Young, pitcher; Grover Alexander, pitcher; George Sisler, infielder; Eddie Collins, infielder; Willie Keeler, outfielder; Lou Gehrig, infielder; Rogers Hornsby, infielder; Kenesaw M. Landis, first commissioner.

April 29—Tippy Larkin of Garfield, N.J., defeated Willie Joyce of Gary, Ind., in 12 rounds at Boston Garden, and claimed the junior welterweight boxing championship. The bout marked the revival of the junior welterweight division, with a top weight of 140 pounds. The division exists only during boom times in boxing. It went out of existence in the early 1930's.

April 30—Bob Feller of the Cleveland Indians held the New York Yankees hitless at Yankee Stadium as Cleveland beat New York, 1-0. Feller had pitched a no-hitter against the White Sox in 1940.* ● George T. Hepbron, 81, former chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union, died in Newark, N.J. ● Henry Coudon Lay Miller, 69, owner and trainer of trotting horses, died at Plainfield, N.J. He had owned Mac Hanover, a champion which he had raced on the Grand Circuit.

May 1—Frederick A. Plaisted, 96, winner of the world's professional sculling championship in 1877 and afterwards crew coach at Yale, Columbia, Harvard and Bowdoin, died in Philadelphia. ● At Arlington Park near Chicago, the costliest fire in turf history destroyed 23 young Thoroughbreds valued at half a million dollars. They belonged to Mrs. Elizabeth Graham's Maine Chance stable. ● William M. "Little Bill" Johnston, former world's tennis champion, died in San Francisco.

May 4—Assault, King Ranch's colt, won the Kentucky Derby at Louisville by eight lengths, taking down a \$96,400 purse. ● Mrs. Ethel D. Jacobs' Stymie won the \$30,000-added Grey Lag Handicap the second consecutive year at Jamaica, equalling the track record of 1:49 3/5 for the nine furlongs. ● Herbert McKenley shattered two West Point track records with 20.8 and 48.1 clockings in the 220 and 440, leading Illinois, the Big Ten champion, to a decisive victory over Army, Dartmouth, and Columbia in a track meet. The time for the 220-yard dash was 3/10 of a second better than the track standard set by Wes Wallace in 1939 and equalled by Jack Morris in 1943. The 440 mark bettered by a half second the track mark set by Roy Schiewe in 1942. ● Jack Har-

* Richard Klimczak, 17, Detroit, pitched four consecutive no-hit games for his high school team in April and May. He struck out 97 in 39 1/4 innings.

per, 34-year-old Australian, defeated Derek Barton of Great Britain in the final of the British hard court tennis tourney, 7-5, 6-2, 6-1. Mrs. E. W. Bostock dethroned Mrs. Kay Stammers Menzies for the women's singles crown, 6-3, 6-4. ● Ian Patey, 37-year-old accountant, won the English closed amateur golf championship by beating R.A.F. Sergeant Ken Thom, five and four.

May 6—War Glory, owned by J. G. Eddy of Riverside, Calif., set a world's trotting record of 2:35 for the mile and a quarter at Santa Anita. The old mark was 2:35 1/2, set in 1937 by Calumet Epsom.

May 7—James Joy Johnston, 70, boxing manager and promoter, died at New York.

May 8—Johnny Pesky, shortstop of the Boston Red Sox, set an American League record by scoring six runs in a single contest as the Boston Red Sox defeated the Chicago White Sox, 14-10. Pesky's feat equalled the National League record set by Mel Ott in 1934.

May 9—N.Y.U. won the Metropolitan Intercollegiate outdoor track and field championship for the eighth time in 13 years.

May 11—Assault beat Maine Chance Farm's Lord Boswell by a neck to win the Preakness at Pimlico. ● The Wisconsin crew won the sprint championship of the Eastern Association of Rowing Colleges, covering a mile and three quarters in 9:12 4/5. ● The filly Gallorette won the \$25,000-added Metropolitan Handicap at Belmont Park.

May 12—George Wieland, 25-year-old Detroit accountant, won the National A.A.U. 50,000-meter walking championship at Cincinnati. ● Byron Nelson scored 274 for 72 holes in winning the Houston, Texas, \$10,000 golf Tournament of Champions. Ben Hogan was two strokes behind Nelson. ● Harkness Edwards, vice-president of the Grand Circuit (harness horse racing) died in Lexington, Ky.

May 14—Gus Lesnevich of Cliffside, N.J., light heavyweight boxing champion knocked out England's Freddie Mills in the 10th round of a 15-round title match in London. ● National match game champion Joe Wilman of Chicago, won the all-events championship, and Leo Rollick of Santa Monica, Calif., took the U.S. singles crown as the American Bowling Congress championships ended a 62-day stand at Buffalo. The team champion-

ship went to Llo-Da-Mar Bowlers, Rollick's home team, and the doubles title to John Gworek and Henry Kmi-dowski of Buffalo. Rollick rolled the only 300 of the meet.

May 18—Army dethroned Navy in the outdoor track championship of the nine-college heptagonal games association at Princeton, N.J. ● Hampden, of Foxcatcher Farms, won the \$20,320 Withers Stakes at Belmont Park.

May 19—Ben Hogan closed with a five-under-par 65 that broke the course record and won first money in the Colonial national invitation golf tournament at Fort Worth, Tex. Hogan shot 279 for the 72 holes. ● In Italy, Adolfo Consolini bettered the world record for the discus throw, tossing the discus 177 feet, three inches. Consolini held the former mark of 174 feet, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

May 23—John Grabowski, 46, a catcher for the New York Yankees' 1927 world's championship baseball team, died in Albany, N.Y., of burns received when fire destroyed his house.

May 24—Joe McCarthy's resignation

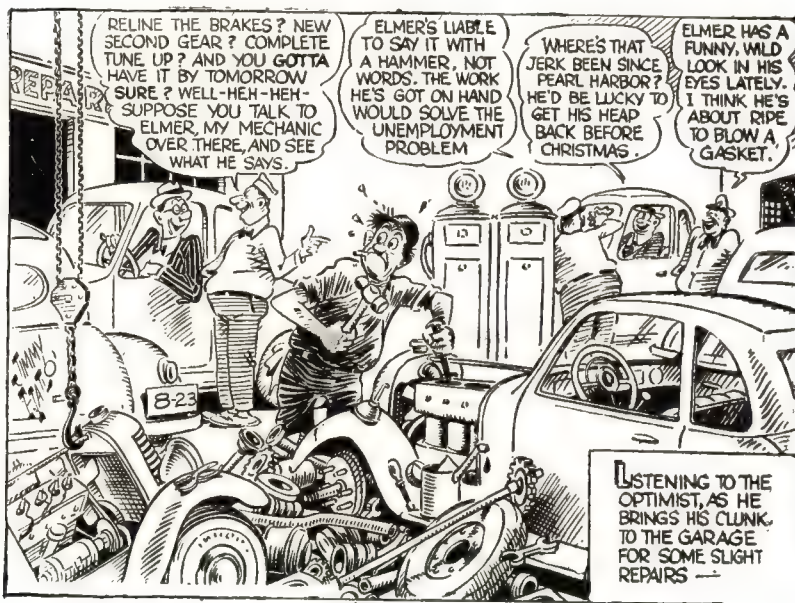
as manager of the New York Yankees baseball club was announced. He was succeeded by Bill Dickey. ● Ted Lyons became manager of the Chicago White Sox, succeeding Jimmy Dykes.

May 25—Navy won team honors the third straight year in the IC4-A outdoor track and field championships, held in Annapolis, Md.

May 26—Ben Hogan won the Western open golf tournament with a record score of 271—17 under par—at the Sunset Country Club, in St. Louis.

May 30—George Robson of California defeated Jimmy Jackson of Indianapolis by less than a minute to win the 500-mile Speedway automobile racing classic at Indianapolis. ● Occupy, owned by Abe Hirschbert, won the \$25,000 Argonaut Handicap at Inglewood, Calif. ● Warren Wright's Armed won the Suburban Handicap at Belmont Park, earning \$43,000.

June 1—King Ranch's Assault won the Belmont Stakes, finishing three lengths ahead of Natchez, to become the seventh horse to take racing's triple crown—the Kentucky Derby, the



Hatlo for King Features Syndicate

A commentary as the 1946 summer motoring season began.

Preakness, and the Belmont. ● Herb McKenley, Illinois track star from Jamaica, won the 440-yard run in 46.2 seconds, a world record, at the Big Ten track and field meet at Urbana, Ill. The former mark was 46.4, made by Ben Eastman in 1932. The Illinois mile relay team broke the Big Ten mark for the mile relay, by finishing in 3:12.4. Illinois won the conference team title. ● James Bruen of County Cork, Ireland, won the British amateur golf title.

June 4—Ben Hogan scored a 69 on the Winged Foot Golf Club course in Mamaroneck, N.Y., to win the Goodall round-robin golf tournament.

June 5—Airborne, a 50-1 shot, won the English Derby at Epsom Downs.

June 7—The Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team rejected the advice of the newly organized American Baseball Guild, which had told them to strike because team owners refused to recognize the Guild as the players' bargaining agent. After a secret negative vote the Pirates beat the Giants 10-5. ● Willie Pep of Hartford, Conn., gained universal recognition as world's featherweight boxing champion by knocking out Sal Bartolo of Boston in the 12th round in New York.

June 8—Bob Fitch, University of Minnesota, threw the discus 180 feet, 2¾ inches and bettered the world record established by Adolfo Consolini in Italy. Fitch was competing in the Northwest A.A.U. meet. ● Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords' Natchez equalled the track record of 1:43 3/5 in winning the \$25,000 mile and a sixteenth Kent Stakes at Delaware Park.

June 10—Herman Barron of White Plains, N.Y., took \$2,500 first prize in the Philadelphia *Inquirer's* invitation golf tournament at Philadelphia by shooting a 70 in a play-off with Lew Worsham.

June 12—Helen Mayer of California captured the women's national foils championship for the eighth time since 1933 at the Fencers Club in New York.

June 13—Miss Laddie Irwin of Glen Ridge, N.J., won the Eastern Women's Golf championship at Aronimink Golf Club in Philadelphia. She had a 234 for the 50 holes. ● José de Capriles won the national men's foils championship in New York, dethroning Dernel Every.

June 15—Tommy Quinn defeated Leslie MacMitchell in the mile and

set a new meet record of 4 minutes, 12.6 seconds in so doing at the Metropolitan A.A.U. senior track and field meet at New York. ● Louis B. Mayer's Honeymoon, three-year-old filly, won the \$25,000 mile and a sixteenth Golden Gate Breeders Handicap at Hollywood Park. ● King Ranch's Assault won the Dwyer Stakes at Aqueduct. The \$40,700 purse made his earnings for the season \$339,720, breaking the record of \$308,275 Gallant Fox had held since 1930. ● The American Wightman Cup team made a clean sweep of the first revival of the international matches, beating Britain's leading lady tennis stars 7-0 at London.

June 16—Lloyd Mangrum won the National Open Golf championship at Cleveland in a second playoff with Byron Nelson and Vic Ghezzi. He shot a 72.

June 19—Joe Louis successfully defended his heavyweight boxing championship by knocking out Billy Conn in the eighth round of their bout in New York. The gate, \$1,925,564, was the second largest in boxing history for a heavyweight title fight.

June 22—Gallorette, four-year-old filly owned by W. L. Brann, won the Brooklyn Handicap and \$41,000 at Aqueduct. ● The Cleveland Indians baseball team was sold to a syndicate headed by Bill Veech of Chicago and including comedian Bob Hope. ● Cornell won the 2,000-meter international regatta at Seattle, defeating seven other top college eight-oared crews of the United States and British Columbia. ● The Illinois track team, coached by Leo Johnson, won the National Collegiate A.A. track crown at Minneapolis. ● Francisco Segura of Ecuador upset Dinny Pails of Australia to win the men's singles championship, and Pauline Betz of Los Angeles took the women's singles title in the London grass-courts tennis tournament. Margaret Osborne of San Francisco teamed with Louise Brough of Beverly Hills to win the women's doubles championship from Miss Betz and Doris Hart of Miami. Pails and Geoffrey Brown of Australia won the men's doubles title by defeating A. Buser and A. Huondes of Switzerland.

June 23—Les MacMitchell defeated Ed Walsh and Tommy Quinn to win the A.A.U. invitation mile of the Armenian national track and field championships at New York. The time was 4:22.5. ● Ben Hogan and Jimmy Dem-



Airborne (extreme left), a 50-1 outsider in the betting, won the first running since 1939 of the world's premier horse race, the English Derby.



at Epsom, June 8. The favorite, Gulfstream, owned by Lord Derby himself, was second.

aret won the first prize in the Inverness best ball invitational golf meet at Toledo. ● Billy Talbert of Wilmington, Del., defeated Frankie Parker of Los Angeles, national champion, in the men's singles final of the southern tennis championship at Louisville.

June 26—Witch Sir, 52-1 shot, won the \$35,000 Equipoise Mile at Arlington Park, defeating Armed.

June 28—Yale University's swimmers bettered a United States record in beating a team of Cuban All-Stars, 35 points to 25, in Havana. The U.S. mark of 1:30.3 was established for the medley relay in the final race of the day. The former mark was 1:33.7.

June 29—Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., upset Patty Berg, two up, for the women's western open golf championship at Wakonda, Ia. ● Sweden's Lennart Strand won the 1,500-meter event at the A.A.U. senior track and field championships in San Antonio. The time was 3:54.5. Leslie MacMitchell was second, 30 yards behind Strand. Bob Fitch, Minnesota medical student, regained his 1942 title in the discus and bettered a world record by making a throw of 179 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, eclipsing the accepted world mark of 174 feet, $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches held by Adolfo Consolini of Italy since 1941. New York A.C. won the team title the fifth straight year. ● Ellis Knowles retained his U.S. Seniors' Golf Association championship at Rye, N.Y., for the fourth time. ● Bridal Flower, a three-year-old filly owned by E. R. Bradley, won the \$25,000 added New Castle Handicap at Delaware Park. ● Rippey took the Skokie Handicap at Arlington Park, by five lengths. Also at Arlington, Mrs. Elizabeth Graham's War Fan, two-year-old daughter of War Admiral, won the first division of the Pollyanna Stake. The second division of the Pollyanna went to Miss Kimo. Both divisions carried \$25,000 added. ● Bob Falkenburg, 20-year-old Southern California tennis star, won the national collegiate singles championship at Evanston, Ill., with a victory over Gardner Larned, of William and Mary. With Falkenburg's victory Southern California clinched the national team championship. Bob and brother Tom Falkenburg defeated Larned and Bernard Bartzzen of William and Mary for the doubles championship. ● George Hamer of Georgia won the National Collegiate A.A. individual golf champion-

ship with an aggregate of 286 strokes for 72 holes, at Princeton, N.J.

July 1—Feogre Fazio of Los Angeles won the Canadian Open golf championship by defeating Dick Metz, of Arkansas City, Kans., in an 18-hole playoff at Montreal.

July 2—At a New York twilight track meet, Lennart Strand of Sweden won the mile event in 4:09. Herb McKenley of Illinois broke the world's record for 300 yards. He ran it in 0:29.8. The previous record was 0:30.2, made in 1921.

July 3—At Westbury, L.I., Doctor Spencer, four-year-old bay owned by E. J. Baker, took the first heat of the \$25,000 American trotting championship. Doctor Spencer placed sixth in the second heat, which was won by Summer Son. Summer Son was ninth in the first heat.

July 4—Baruna, a yacht owned by Henry C. Taylor, led a fleet of 34 contestants to the finish of the Newport, R.I., to Bermuda yacht race. ● Howard Fuller's Gesture won the trophy for the best corrected time over the 635-mile course. ● Quick Reward, a four-year-old brown colt owned by Norman W. Church, won the \$50,000 mile and one-sixteenth American Handicap at Hollywood Park. ● William Jeffords' four-year-old Pavot took the \$50,000-added Massachusetts Handicap at Suffolk Downs, and became one of the U.S. turf's 12 top money winners of all time. ● Charles Beaudry, of Marquette, took the national A.A.U. pentathlon crown at Elizabeth, N.J., with 2,885 points.

July 5—Sammy Snead of West Virginia won the British Open golf championship at St. Andrews, Scotland, with a score of 290. ● Yvon Petra of France won the All-England tennis championship at Wimbledon by defeating Geoff Brown of Australia.

July 6—Pauline Betz won the women's singles title of the Wimbledon championships by defeating Louise Brough, also of California, 6-2, 6-4. Jack Kramer and Tom Brown of California won the men's doubles title by beating Dinny Pails and Geoff Brown of Australia. Miss Brough and Margaret Osborne defeated Miss Betz and Doris Hart, of Florida, for the All-America women's championship. Miss Brough and Tom Brown beat Geoff Brown and Dorothy Bundy, of California, for the mixed doubles championship. ● Jean Sephariaades of France won the Henley royal regatta dia-

mond skulls on the Thames River in England, defeating John B. Kelly, Jr.,* of Philadelphia. ● Betty Ruth Bulbert of the University of Miami defeated Betty Rosenquest of Rollins College for the women's eastern clay court intercollegiate singles tennis championship at Montclair, N.J. ● A 940-pound white shark, third largest fish ever taken with a rod and reel, was caught by John Mekeel off Spring Lake, N.J., in a 47-minute battle. The shark was topped in weight only by the 1,040-pound world-record marlin caught by the late Zane Grey off Tahiti and the 998-pound white shark brought into Brielle, N.J., by Francis H. Low of New York more than a decade before.

July 7—Irving Mondschein of New York University, took the national A.A.U. decathlon at Bloomfield, N.J., with an aggregate of 6,466 points. ● Byron Nelson won the \$10,000 Columbus Invitational Open golf tournament with a total of 276. ● Frankie Parker, of Los Angeles, defeated Billy Talbert for the singles championship of the national clay courts tennis tournament at River Forest, Ill. Barbara Krase of San Francisco defeated Virginia Kovacs of Oakland, Cal., in the women's singles finals. ● Irving Dorfman of Columbia won the national intercollegiate men's tennis championship by defeating Mark Brown of the University of Miami. ● Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., defeated Frank Strafaci of Pomonok, L.I., in the final of the Robert Todd Lincoln Memorial golf tournament at Manchester, Vt.

July 9—At Boston, the American League baseball All-Stars defeated National League All-Stars 12-0 to score the most decisive victory in the All-Star series.

July 10—Carolyn A won the \$25,000-added Demoiselle Stakes at Jamaica.

July 11—Henry Cotton, former British Open champion, won the French international open golf tournament with a 72-hole total of 269.

July 12—Phyllis Otto of Northwestern University, won the women's national collegiate golf championship, defeating Dorothy Germain of Beaver College, two and one.

* John B. Kelly, Sr., won world titles as a sculler, but couldn't compete in the Henley regatta because he earned his living as a bricklayer. Henley was open then only to "gentlemen."

July 13—George D. Widener's Lucky Draw, a gelding, won the Butler Handicap and \$39,000 at Jamaica. The winner clipped four-fifths of a second from the track record for a mile and three-sixteenths, making it 1:55 1/5. ● Lovat won the \$25,000-added Choice Stakes of a mile and a quarter at Monmouth Park, N.J., in 2:05, a track record. ● Cosmic Bomb, owned by William Helis of New Orleans, won the \$80,775 Arlington Futurity at Arlington Park. Also at Arlington, Lord Boswell won the \$35,450 Dick Welles Stake. ● Louis B. Mayer's filly Honeymoon was first in the \$50,000 mile-and-a-quarter Hollywood Derby by six lengths. ● Mrs. Babe Didrikson Zaharias won the women's Trans-Mississippi golf championship at Denver. ● Louise Brough, of Beverly Hills, Calif., won the women's singles championship in the Irish lawn tennis tournament by defeating Doris Hart, of Miami, in Dublin. In the women's doubles final Misses Brough and Hart defeated Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Cal., and Mrs. Bea Carris, of Britain.

July 14—The Vikings of Chicago won the national professional open soccer title, defeating the Ponta Delgados of Fall River, Mass., at Chicago, 2-1. ● Billy Talbert kept the men's singles crown by defeating Seymour Greenberg of Chicago in the Western tennis championships. ● Bobby Riggs defeated Don Budge in straight sets in the final round for the professional tennis championship at Forest Hills. The doubles title was taken by Frank Kovacs and Fred Perry, who defeated Riggs and Welby Van Horn. ● Frank Stranahan, Toledo amateur, won the \$20,000 Kansas City invitational golf tournament with a 69 and a 72-hole score of 274. ● James C. Jones, 80, former president of the St. Louis baseball nationals, died in St. Louis.

July 17—Tom Forster, 88, second baseman for Detroit in 1882 in the National League's first recorded extra-inning ball game, died in New York.

July 20—Brookmeade Stable's Grand Admiral won the East View Stakes and \$34,300 at Jamaica. ● George D. Widener's Lucky Draw won the \$25,000-added Monmouth Handicap in the track-record time of 2:01 4/5. ● Historian defeated Armed by a neck to win the \$56,000 Arlington Handicap





With the great Gundar Hagg side-tracked, Lennert Strand came over to maintain Sweden's supremacy among distance-runners.

←

The man third from left appears the winner, but it's an optical illusion. William Carter, second from left, running for Tuskegee Institute, was first in invitation 100-yard dash at Penn Relays, April 27. Time: 9.8 seconds.

at Chicago. Historian ran the mile and a quarter in 2:01, a track record. ● Jack Kelly, Jr., won the national sculling championship in the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at Philadelphia. ● Bill Smith, Jr., set a new American record of 57.7 seconds for the 100-meter free-style in the Keo Nakama invitation swimming meet at Honolulu.

July 21—Frank Parker won the Eastern Clay Courts crown, defeating Gardner Mulloy of Miami, Fla., at New York. Mrs. Helen Rihbany won the women's championship by beating Mrs. Norma Barber. ● The Ponta Delgados, of Fall River, Mass., won the national amateur soccer championship at Fall River. ● Byron Nelson won the \$10,000 Chicago Victory national open golf tournament with a five-under-par 279.

July 24—Bob Daugherty, former Virginia Union University basketball player who scored 1,078 points in four years at college, became the first Negro player to join the National Professional Basketball League. He was signed with the Buffalo Legion Club.

July 25—Good Blood, owned by Warren Wright, won the \$33,605 Matron Handicap for fillies and mares at Arlington Park.

July 27—The Dude, owned by Mrs. Al Gaal and a 6-1 shot, won the Arlington Classic. The highly-favored Assault finished last in a field of six. ● Triplicate, Fred Astaire's five-year-old investment, won the \$100,000-added mile-and-a-quarter Hollywood Gold Cup race. ● Marcel Bernard kept the French men's singles tennis title by defeating Jaroslav Drobny of Czechoslovakia. ● Smiley Quick of Los Angeles won the 1946 national public links golf title, defeating Louis Stauford of Portland, Oregon, in Denver.

July 28—Herman Barron won the first prize of \$10,500 in the All-America professional golf championship at Chicago. His total was 280. Mrs. Babe Didrikson Zaharias of Denver* scored a 74 in the final round and won the women's title with a total of 310. ● Jack Kramer of Montebello, Calif., defeated Gardner Mulloy of Miami in the final round of the Sea Bright, N.J., invitation tennis tournament. Bob Falkenburg and Kramer won the

men's doubles cup. ● Margaret Osborne of San Francisco and Louise Suggs of Beverly Hills, Calif., won the women's doubles title in the French international tennis tournament.

Aug. 2—Bruce Harlan, Naval aircraftsman, won the three-meter spring-board diving championship in the national senior men's outdoor swimming meet at San Diego, Calif. ● Norman Church, of California, paid \$65,000, the fourth highest price brought by a yearling in history, for a colt by Mahmoud out of Gala Belle. A total of \$4,116,900 was brought by 415 yearlings in the sales at Lexington, Ky., a record average of \$9,920—almost twice that in 1944.

Aug. 3—Mrs. Wilma Smith of St. Louis won the Eastern States women's clay-court tennis championship, defeating Jane Austin, of Philadelphia, 6-3, 4-6, 8-6. ● Historian tied Man o' War's record for the mile and five-eighths in winning the \$50,000 Sunset Handicap at Hollywood Park. He traveled the distance in 2:40.4. ● Armed, Calumet Farm's star, won the \$34,650 Sheridan Handicap by four lengths, setting a mile track record at Washington Park. His time—1:35. ● Herbie Flam of Beverly Hills, Calif., retained his national junior tennis championship at Kalamazoo, Mich., defeating Buddy Behrens of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in the finals.

Aug. 4—Tuskegee Institute took its tenth team title in the national women's A.A.U. track and field championships at Buffalo. Tuskegee piled up 95 points. Alice Coachman, 23, of Tuskegee, won three titles by defending successfully her 50-meter, 100-meter, and high jump championships. Dorothy Dodson of Chicago proved another triple winner, taking the eight-pound shot put, discus throw, and javelin throw. ● Jimmy McLane, 15, of Akron, Ohio, became the youngest triple-title winner in A.A.U. senior men's swimming competition, at San Diego. He captured the 400, 800, and 1,500 meter events, setting a meet record of 19:23.1 for the last event. Hawaii University Swimming Club took team honors. ● Henry Ransom of Houston, Texas, scored a 66 to win the \$10,000 St. Paul Open with a meet record score of 268. ● Gardner Mulloy of Miami, Fla., won the Meadow Club's Governor's Challenge Cup by defeating Bill Talbert of Wilmington, Del., in the final round singles match.

* This and her other victories caused Mrs. Zaharias to be voted the outstanding woman athlete of the year in an AP poll.

In the final round of the doubles Talbert and Mulloy beat Robert Falkenburg and Robert Kimball of Los Angeles. ● Tommy Hill of Alameda, Cal., established a world speed record of 65.5 m.p.h. for speed boats in the 135-cubic inch class at Lake Yosemite, Cal.

Aug. 5—Mickey Owen bolted the Mexican League and returned to the United States, to appeal for reinstatement as a player for Brooklyn. Commissioner A. B. Chandler maintained his original stand [see April 16] and ruled Owen ineligible for five years. In the meantime, however, major league owners had recognized the expediency of changes in player conditions and had started establishment of the first advisory board with owner and player representatives. [See Aug. 28.] ● Climaxing a series of horse-doping incidents in New York, Maryland and other States, the Maryland State Racing Commission announced each trainer would be held accountable to "guard or cause to be guarded each horse trained by him."

Aug. 6—Benny Lynch, 33, former world's flyweight boxing champion, died in Glasgow, Scotland. ● Mrs. George Hillyard, 83, long one of Britain's top-ranking women tennis players, died in Pulborough, England. She won 16 Wimbledon championships.

Aug. 7—Tony Lazzeri, 42, former second baseman for the New York Yankees, died at Millbrae, Calif. ● Lee Braun of Austin, Texas, won the small gauge title in the international and national skeet championships at Indianapolis. He smashed 25 straight pigeons to eliminate Russ Aitkin, of New York, in the final round. Mrs. M. L. Smythe, of Palm Beach, Fla., broke 88 out of 100 targets to win the women's small gauge championship. ● Athenia, owned by Hal Price Headley of Lexington, Ky., defeated Beau-gay to win the \$28,200 Artful Handicap for three-year-old fillies at Washington Park.

Aug. 8—Chestertown, bay son of Volomite, won the trotting classic, the Hambletonian, at Goshen, N.Y., and with it \$28,047. ● A four-man syndicate purchased the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team. Syndicate members were singer Bing Crosby; banker Frank McKinney; John W. Galbreath, real estate man; and attorney Thomas P. Johnson. ● Russell A. Firestone's Tet-101 won the Shillelah Steeplechase

Handicap at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., by inches over War Battle.

Aug. 10—Say Blue, owned by Mrs. Albert Sabbath of Chicago, won the \$61,625 Princess Pat Stakes for two-year-old fillies at Washington Park. ● Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa., finished the four-day, 72-hole Canadian Professional Golfers Association tournament with 281, winning top money of \$10,000.

Aug. 11—Alex Kerr, former Navy gunnery instructor, won the all-bore championship event of the national and international skeet tourney in Indianapolis. Mrs. J. A. Lafore of Haverford, Pa., won the women's all-bore championship. ● Don McNeill upset Gardner Mulloy to win the Eastern Grass Court tennis title at South Orange, N.J. Shirley June Fry won the women's singles title. She defeated Mrs. Virginia Wolfendon Kovacs of San Francisco. Frank Parker and Tom Brown, Jr., won the doubles title. ● Bob Hamilton of Chicago won the \$5,000 Nevada Open golf tournament with a 54-hole total of 208.

Aug. 12—Charles Solomon and Sidney Silodor of Philadelphia, topped 112 master pairs to win the world's contract bridge tournament and the Von Zedwitz Trophy.

Aug. 14—Athenia defeated Be Faithful in the \$33,650 Misty Isle Stakes for fillies and mares at Washington Park.

Aug. 15—E. R. Bradley, 86, professional gambler and only owner to win the Kentucky Derby four times, died at his Idle Hour Farm in Kentucky. His brother, J. R. Bradley, took over the racing string. ● Honeymoon, Louis B. Mayer's filly, won the Drexel Handicap at Washington Park.

Aug. 16—Suzanne Zimmerman and Nancy Merki, both of Portland, Ore., broke two American women's swimming records at the national women's A.A.U. outdoor swimming and diving meet in Shakamak State Park, Indiana. Miss Zimmerman swam the senior 200-meter back-stroke in 2 minutes, 48.7 seconds. Miss Merki won the senior 300-meter individual medley in 4 minutes, 29.9 seconds. Brenda Helser of Los Angeles, won the senior 100-meter free style. Ann Curtis took the 1,500 meters. Victoria Draves of Los Angeles took the senior platform diving honors.

Aug. 17—Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords' Natchez took the Travers Stakes at Saratoga, winning \$24,750. ● Educa-

tion, black colt owned by Mrs. Fred W. Hooper of Jacksonville, Fla., won the \$80,025 Washington Park Futurity. ● Nancy Merki and Suzanne Zimmerman won two championships at the A.A.U. women's swimming and diving championships at Shakamak State Park, Ind. Miss Merki won the 200-meter breast-stroke in 3:15, and Miss Zimmerman took the 100-meter back-stroke in 1:18. ● Louise Suggs of Georgia took the women's western amateur golf championship at Cleveland. ● Mrs. H. Lebowitz's Turbine nosed out Alexis in the \$25,000-added All-American Handicap at Atlantic City.

Aug. 18—The Crystal Plunge team of San Francisco, led by Ann Curtis, who won 15 points, nosed out Multnomah Club of Portland, Ore., to keep its National A.A.U. women's swimming title at a meet in Shakamak State Park in Indiana. ● The Western All-Stars defeated the East, 4-1, in the annual Negro baseball classic, played before 45,474 in Chicago. ● Gardner Mulloy defeated Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., to win the Casino Invitation tennis tournament at Newport, R.I. In the doubles final Jack Kramer and Schroeder—former national champions—defeated Billy Talbert and Bob Falkenburg. ● Guy Lombardo, orchestra leader, won the final two heats of the national motorboat sweepstakes, making a sweep of the three 15-mile heats and an easy championship.

Aug. 19—Vic Reinders of Waukesha, Wis., successfully defended his title of champion of State champions at the Grand American trapshooting tournament at Vandalia, Ohio. He cracked 100 targets in a row. Mrs. Ruth Knuth of Indianapolis broke 96 out of 100 to win the state women's titleholder shoot-off. Fred D. Waldeck, 16, of Sandusky, Ohio, won the Junior North American title go. The sub-junior event went to Walter D. Wells,

Propelled onward by sheer courage, John Pattee of UCLA, finishes 6th in the two-mile race of the NCAA track meet at Minneapolis, in June. On the final turn, he had been seized with agonizing cramps and had fallen. But he refused to quit.



13, of Houston, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde King, of Atlanta, took the husband-wife event. Father and son titlists were Homer Clark, Sr., and his son Homer, Jr., of Alton, Ill. J. W. Bradricks of Richmond, Ind., took the veterans' title in a shoot involving marksmen past the age of 70.

Aug. 20—Fielding Harris ("Hurricane") Yost, 75, famed Michigan football coach, died at Ann Arbor, Mich. ● At Portland, Ore., Australian-born Jim Ferrier lopped two strokes off the record with his 134 (36-hole) qualifying score for the Professional Golfers Association championship. Ferrier also shot the lowest nine-hole score (29) for a national P.G.A. event.

Aug. 21—Walter Beaver of Conshohocken, Pa., former Grand American trap shoot winner, broke 25 straight targets in a four-way shoot-off to capture the North American clay target championship at Vandalia, Ohio. Mrs. Rose Palmer of Chicago broke 23 out of 25 targets in another shoot-off to take the women's North American. ● Armed won the inaugural running of the \$45,650 Whirlaway Stakes at Washington Park.

Aug. 22—Fighting Frank, son of Fighting Fox, won the \$27,900 Great Western Handicap at Washington Park.

Aug. 24—Helen Pastall, 17, of Los Angeles, won the girls' national tennis championship by defeating Nancy Chaffee at Philadelphia. ● George D. Widener's Lucky Draw took the Saratoga Handicap of a mile and a quarter in 2:01 4/5. Also at Saratoga, Blue Border ran the six furlongs of the Grand Union Hotel Stakes in 1:09 3/5, a record time for the distance by a two-year-old. ● A 101-1 shot, Eternal Reward, won the American Derby at Washington Park, clipping a fifth of a second off the Derby record of 2:02 4/5. The Derby was valued at \$102,250.

Aug. 25—The highest prize in trapshooting—the Grand American Handicap championship—went to 35-year-old Frank J. Bennett, of Miami, Fla., at Vandalia, Ohio.

Aug. 26—Bill Talbert and Gardner Mulloy successfully defended their men's national doubles championships, and Louise Brough and Margaret Osborne their women's doubles titles at Brookline, Mass. Talbert and Mulloy played the longest match in title history—a total of 74 games—as they defeated Don McNeill and Frank Guern-

sey. By their victory Miss Brough and Miss Osborne became the women's champions for the fifth straight time.

Aug. 27—Arthur E. Foote, 72, winner of many collegiate and amateur tennis tournaments in the nineties, died in Englewood, N. J.

Aug. 28—Ernest S. Liotta, Jr., of Cleveland, set a world's record in the five-eighths ounce bait casting distance event at the tournament of the National Association of Angling and Casting Clubs. He averaged 407 1/3 feet for three casts. ● Louis B. Mayer's Be Faithful set a track record in taking the \$32,800 Beverly Handicap for fillies and mares at Washington Park. She ran the mile and an eighth in 1:49 2/5. ● Baseball players were voted permanent representation on the game's new governing body, a seven-man executive council including a player representative from each major league.* Other concessions to major league players agreed upon were: A minimum salary for all players signed to big league contracts; a lengthening in the amount of notice to be given players whose contracts are terminated; establishment of a player pension fund.

Aug. 30—Dorothy Vogel, 16, of Paterson, N.J., scored an amazing 97 to set a national tournament record at Indianapolis in the skish-fly game and win the women's championship at the tournament of the National Angling and Casting Clubs. George Applegren, Jr., of Chicago, made 84 points to win the men's division. ● The new All-America Conference of professional football teams was launched by a game in which the New York Yankees defeated the Los Angeles Dons, 21 to 7. Other cities represented in this new rival of the National and American football leagues: Brooklyn, Buffalo, Miami, Cleveland, San Francisco, Chicago. (See Dec. 20.)

Aug. 31—John R. Bradley's Blue Border won the Hopeful Stakes at Saratoga. ● Luke Sewell resigned as manager of the St. Louis Browns and was succeeded by his coach of pitchers, James W. (Zach) Taylor. ● Seven Hearts won the \$28,850 Chicago Handicap by two lengths at Washington Park. Also at Washington Park, Education, owned by Mrs. Fred W. Hooper

* The first: Dixie Walker of the Dodgers for the National League; Johnny Murphy, Yankees, for the American League.





of Jacksonville, Fla., won the \$29,550 Prairie State Stake for two-year-olds.

Sept. 1—Patty Berg won the women's national golf championship at Spokane by defeating Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Tex. ● Joe Halbleib of Louisville set a record in the 5/8-ounce plug accuracy event at the tournament of the National Association of Angling and Casting Clubs at Indianapolis with a perfect 100.

Sept. 2—Armed won the \$57,400 Washington Park Handicap in 2:01, slicing 4/5 of a second off the track record for a mile and a quarter. ● Ben Hogan took the \$15,000 Golden State Open championship at Los Angeles with a 72-hole total of 275. ● George Robson, winner of the 1946 Indianapolis Speedway race, was killed when his car and five other racing cars crashed in the 100-mile national dirt track championship at Atlanta, Ga. George Barringer of San Antonio also was killed.

Sept. 4—Mervyn (Red) Dutton, 48, resigned as president of the National Hockey League. Clarence Campbell, former League referee, was named his successor. ● Rune Gustavsson of Sweden broke the world's record for the 1,000-meter run in Boras, Sweden. He traveled the distance in 2 minutes, 21.4 seconds, clipping a tenth of a second from the mark.

Sept. 7—At Aqueduct, Mighty Story won the Discovery Handicap, beating Assault and The Dude.

Sept. 8—Jack Kramer and Pauline Betz were crowned men's and women's champion respectively in the national singles tennis championships at Forest Hills. Tom Brown and Doris Hart were runners up. Margaret Osborne and Bill Talbert successfully defended their mixed doubles crown by defeating Bob Kimbrell and Louise Brough. ● Sam Snead won the \$10,000 winner-take-all invitation golf tourney at Chicago with a 36-hole total of 138. ● Viljo Heino of Finland claimed a world's four-mile record of 18:57 min-

Under the ride given him by Mehrtens, Assault (left) was a tired horse at the finish of the Preakness and barely nosed out Lord Boswell to win. After more bad rides and several defeats, he came back under Arcaro to win the crown of champion horse of the year.

utes, bettering Iso Hollo's record of 19:01 made in 1933.

Sept. 11—The Brooklyn Dodgers and the Cincinnati Reds played 19 innings of scoreless baseball—the longest scoreless game to be called because of darkness in major league history. ● Bill Dickey announced he was quitting as manager of the New York Yankees baseball team, and was replaced as manager by Johnny Neun, coach.

Sept. 12—April Star, five-year-old gelding pacer, won the \$25,000 National Racing Derby (trotting) in Westbury, L.I.

Sept. 13—Mrs. William Jeffords' Mahout defeated Assault and won the \$25,000 Jersey Handicap at the new race track at Camden, N.J.

Sept. 14—Equalling the world's record for the mile and three-sixteenths, Lucky Draw, George D. Widener's five-year-old gelding, won the \$35,000 Narragansett Special at Pawtucket, R.I. Lucky Draw's time was 1:54 $\frac{3}{5}$. ● Stanley Bishop of Boston won the national amateur golf championship at Springfield, N.J. ● Stymie, owned by Mrs. Ethel D. Jacobs, won the Edgemore Handicap at Aqueduct. Also at Aqueduct, Cosmic Bomb, owned by William Helis, won the \$25,000 Cowdin Stakes. ● Viljo Heino of Finland bettered the world record for ten miles by stepping the distance in 49 minutes, 22.2 seconds.

Sept. 15—At Westbury, L.I., the U.S. Big Four of polo swept the polo series with the Mexican team composed of the Gracida brothers.

Sept. 18—Joe Louis defended his world's heavyweight boxing championship for the twenty-third time by knocking out Tami Mauriello in 2:09 of the first round at New York. ● Ensign Hanover captured the \$35,358 inaugural of the Little Brown Jug, richest race competition in history for three-year-old pacers, at Delaware, Ohio.

Sept. 20—The world's record for the 200-meter free style swim was broken by Alex Jany of France, who was clocked in 2:05.4 seconds. The former record, set by Bill Smith of the United States, was 2:06.2.

Sept. 21—W. L. Brann's Gallorette and John R. Bradley's Bridal Flower each won a division of the \$50,000 Beldame at Aqueduct.

Sept. 22—Buck White of Greenwood, Miss., won the \$10,000 Memphis open golf tournament with a 72-hole

score of 277. ● Albion Fallon's speedboat, Miss Great Lakes, won the President's Cup Regatta on the Potomac. Her driver was Dan Foster. Miss Great Lakes broke two President's Cup records held by Theo Rossi of Italy. She traveled 71.181 m.p.h. in the second heat as compared to Rossi's 69.675. She also had lap time of 71.565, breaking Rossi's mark of 70.866. ● The Herradura Club, composed of the Gracida brothers of Mexico, took the first U.S. open polo championship since 1941 by defeating Los Amigos of Los Angeles, 11-9, at Westbury, L.I. ● The resignation of Bill McKechnie as manager of the Cincinnati Reds baseball team was announced. ● Arthur Thurnbald, 53, world's three-cushion billiards champion in 1931, died in Phoenix, Ariz.

Sept. 24—Charley Kurtsinger, 39, jockey who rode Twenty Grand and War Admiral to victory in the Kentucky Derbies of 1931 and 1937 respectively, died in Louisville, Ky. ● Jeff Tesreau, 58, once pitching ace for John McGraw's championship Giants and later Dartmouth College baseball coach, died at Hanover, N.H. ● Marty Servo retired undefeated as welterweight boxing champion, giving as his reason an injured nose. ● Mrs. Ethel D. Jacobs' Stymie became the third horse in history to run his earnings past the \$400,000 mark by winning the \$20,050 Manhattan Handicap at Belmont. ● Buddy Kerr broke the record for shortstops in the big leagues for chances without error. The former record was 251, set by Eddie Miller of the Braves in 1940.

Sept. 26—Mrs. E. B. Stevens of Round Hill, N.Y., regained the championship of the U.S. Women's Seniors' Golf Association at Rye, N.Y. ● The Montreal Royals clinched the International League Governors' Cup series by defeating the Syracuse Chiefs, 7-4, and qualified for the Little World Series against Louisville. Star of Montreal throughout the season was Jackie Robinson of Los Angeles, first Negro to be a player in organized baseball in 40 years.

Sept. 28—Henry Cotton beat Jimmy Adams eight and seven at Liverpool, England, to win the *News of the World* \$8,000 match-play golf tournament. ● Mrs. Babe Didrikson Zaharias won the national women's golf championship by defeating Mrs. Clara Sherman of Pasadena, Calif., at Tulsa, Okla. ● Frankie Frisch resigned as

manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team. Coach Virgil (Spud) Davis took over. ● C. V. Whitney's First Flight, two-year-old filly, won the \$35,535 Matron Stakes at Belmont Park in 1:08 3/5. ● Victory Song won the \$25,781 Kentucky Futurity for three-year-old trotters at Lexington in three straight heats.

Sept. 29—For the first time in baseball history, the National League pennant race ended in a tie as the Brooklyn Dodgers and St. Louis Cardinals, deadlocked for first place, each lost their last scheduled game. Both ended the regular season with a record of 96 games won, 58 lost, and a percentage of .623. ● Bob Feller, pitcher of the Cleveland Indians, smashed a 42-year-old strikeout record set by Rube Waddell. At Detroit Feller struck out five Tigers to boost his season's record for strikeouts to 348. Waddell's record was 343.* ● Buddy Kerr, shortstop of the New York Giants, set two new fielding records. He played his fifty-second errorless game against the Philadelphia Phillies, so breaking Leo Durocher's record of 51 errorless games played for the Cincinnati Reds of 1931. Kerr also ran up the number of his accepted chances without error to 275, a new mark. ● Final averages showed that Mickey Vernon won the American League batting title with a .353 average. Hank Greenberg took the home run and runs-batted-in titles; Johnny Pesky of the Red Sox made the most hits; Ted Williams the most runs scored; George Case of Cleveland gained stolen base honors (28); and Dave Ferriss of Boston was top pitcher.† ● The Newark Eagles won the Negro

world's baseball championship by defeating the Kansas City Monarchs, 3-2, in Newark. ● Jack Kramer won the men's singles championship of the Pacific southwest tennis tournament by defeating Ted Schroeder at Los Angeles. Pauline Betz won the women's singles championship by defeating Dorothy Bundy. ● Ben Hogan finished with 284 for 72 holes to win the Dallas open golf tournament.

Sept. 30—The Pittsburgh Pirates baseball club signed Billy Herman, formerly of the Cubs, Dodgers and Braves, to manage Pittsburgh for two years.

Oct. 1—The Cincinnati Reds announced Johnny Neun would manage the Reds in 1947 and 1948. Neun finished the season as manager of the Yankees.

Oct. 3—The St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers, 8-4, at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn to win a playoff for the National League pennant. ● Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals won the National League batting title with .365. Enos Slaughter of St. Louis topped the league in runs batted in, and Pete Reiser of Brooklyn in stolen bases. "Schoolboy" Rowe of Philadelphia was the pitching leader. ● Elkrige, with Emmett Roberts in the saddle, won the \$25,000 Grand National Steeplechase at Belmont.

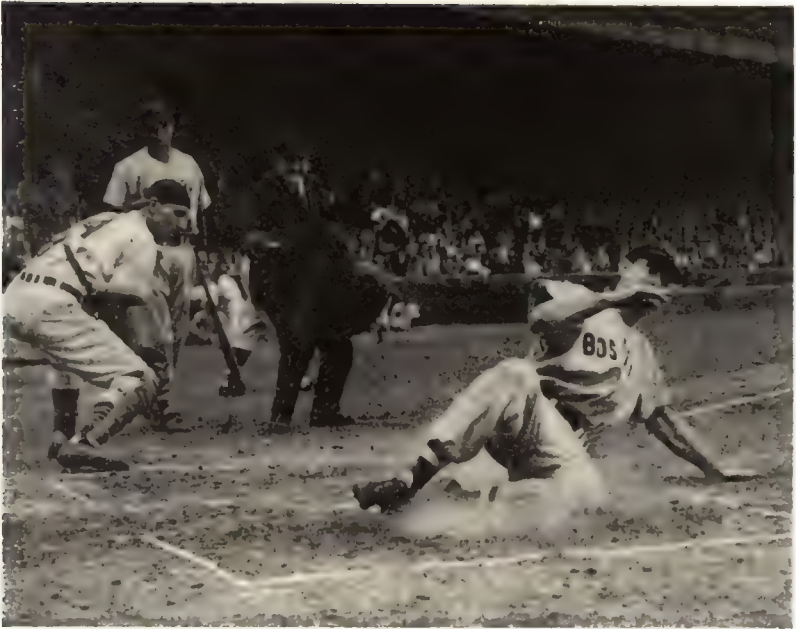
Oct. 4—Barney Oldfield, 68, famous automobile racer, died at Beverly Hills, Calif.

Oct. 5—C. V. Whitney's First Flight won the Belmont Futurity to take the championship of the two-year-old division and \$73,350. ● Ossie Pickworth won the Australian open golf championship with a 72-hole score of 289 at Sydney, Australia.

Oct. 6—Jack Kramer won the Pacific Coast singles tennis championship with a victory over Eddie Moylan at San Francisco. ● Frank Stranahan of Toledo, an amateur, won the Fort Worth invitational golf tournament with a total of 270 for 72 holes.

* Matt Kilroy of the Baltimore Orioles struck out 505 men in 1884, under different balls-and-strikes rules.

† Ferriss had the best winning average, but Hal Newhouser of Detroit had the lowest earned run average: 1.94. Bob Feller of Cleveland, popularly regarded as the game's greatest pitcher, was third lowest in earned runs: 2.18.



Above: Ted Williams scoring run that clinched pennant for Red Sox.
Below: Kurowski cut down at plate in World Series.



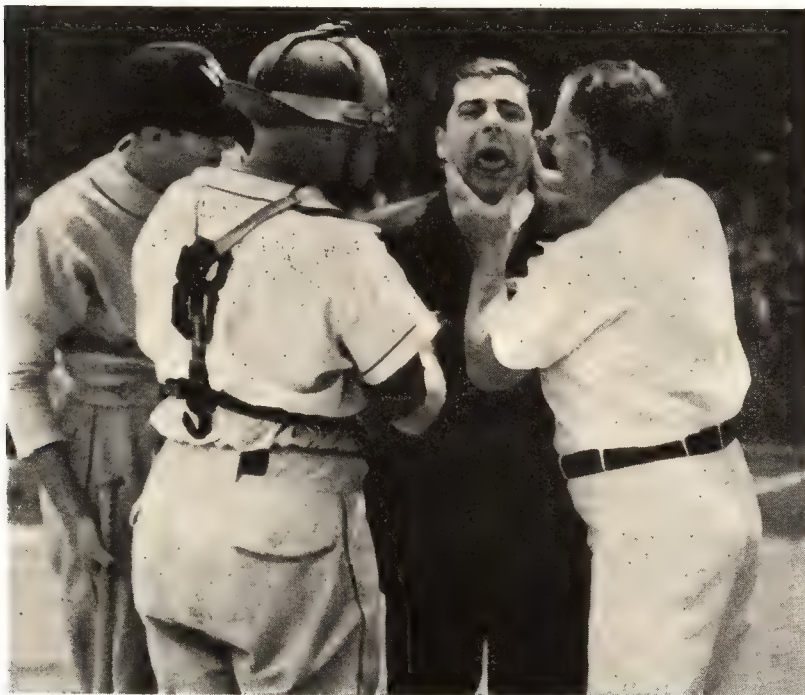
Oct. 7—The Montreal Royals of the International League defeated the Louisville Colonels of the American Association to win the Little World Series, four games to two. With the season over, Buddy Rosar of the last-place Philadelphia Athletics had set a new major league fielding record. He had caught 126 consecutive games without an error. He had also accepted 648 errorless chances to better the former mark (Frankie Pytlak's) of 571.

Oct. 12—Stymie won the 2¼-mile New York Handicap at Belmont Park, earning \$41,200. This made his winning total the

second largest in turf history. Also at Belmont, George D. Widener's Lucky Draw won the \$25,000 Sysonby Purse. On the same date, Bernborough, greatest Australian Thoroughbred in years, took his 15th consecutive victory, bettering Phar Lap's record of 14 straight. [See, Nov. 2.] Mrs. Babe Didrikson Zaharias defeated Betty Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., to win the Texas women's golf title at Fort Worth.

Oct. 13—Ky Laffon, professional from Orlando, Fla., won the \$10,000 Montgomery, Ala., open golf tourney with a 271 for 72 holes.

It was funny to everybody except the ump himself: Umpire Art Pasarella was hit by a foul tip from the bat of American League batting champion Mickey Vernon and fixed so that he couldn't close his mouth.



Oct. 14—The chief of police of Knoxville, Tenn., set up a temporary jail at the stadium to take care of drunks at the Alabama-Tennessee football game.

Oct. 15—The St. Louis Cardinals won the seventh and deciding game of the World Series from the Boston Red Sox, 4 to 3. Harry "The Cat" Brecheen became the first southpaw to win three games in one series. Summaries of the games:

First game, at St. Louis (10 innings):

	R	H	E
Boston	3	9	2
St. Louis	2	7	0

Hughson, Johnson (9) and H. Wagner, Partee; Pollet and Garagiola.

Second game, at St. Louis:

	R	H	E
Boston	0	4	1
St. Louis	3	6	0

Harris, Dobson (8) and Partee, H. Wagner; Brecheen and Rice.

Third game, at Boston:

	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	6	1
Boston	4	8	0

Dickson, Wilks (8) and Garagiola; Ferriss and H. Wagner.

Fourth game, at Boston:

	R	H	E
St. Louis	12	20	1
Boston	3	9	4

Munger and Garagiola; Hughson, Bagby (3), Zuber (6), Brown (8), Ryba (9), Dreisewerd (9) and H. Wagner.

Fifth game, at Boston:

	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	4	1
Boston	6	11	3

Pollet, Brazle (1), Beazley (8) and Garagiola; Dobson and Partee.

Sixth game at St. Louis:

	R	H	E
Boston	1	7	0
St. Louis	4	8	0

Harris, Hughson (3), Johnson (8) and Partee; Brecheen and Rice.

Seventh game at St. Louis:

	R	H	E
Boston	3	8	0
St. Louis	4	9	1

Ferriss, Dobson (5), Klinger (8), Johnson (8) and H. Wagner, Partee (8); Dickson, Brecheen (8) and Garagiola, Rice (8).

Oct. 16—Pauline Betz, U.S. women's singles champion, and Philippe Washer of Belgium won the Pan-American mixed doubles title at Mexico City by defeating Louise Brough and Bob Falkenburg.

Oct. 18—It was announced that major league baseball attendance in 1946 was 63% more than in 1945. The totals of 1945 were the highest up to that time.

Oct. 19—John R. Bradley's Bridal Flower, a filly, defeated Assault in the \$25,000 Roamer Handicap at Jamaica. Seven Hearts won the \$25,000-added Washington Handicap at Laurel Park in Laurel, Md. Double Jay was victorious in the Garden State Stakes, a \$25,000-added race at Camden, N.J. The \$25,000-added Keeneland Special at Lexington, Ky. went to Pellicle, Hal Price Headley's gelding. Bill Weatherly, sailing Dopey, won the boys' championship at the national moth-boat regatta.



William E. Moore, Northwestern University, winning the pole vault event of the National A.A.U. meet, in New York, with a leap of 13 feet, 9 inches.

Oct. 20—An outstanding oddity of the football season occurred in a professional game between the Hartford Blues and the Boston Black Hawks at Hartford, Conn. The Blues, without possession of the ball, moved 63 yards in four plays to score. The Hawks had a first down on the Hartford 38. They were penalized 16 yards. Then Lou Montgomery, one of their players, was thrown for a 21-yard loss. Next a wild pass from center sailed over Montgomery's head. Lou recovered on the one. Finally Montgomery's attempted punt from the end zone was blocked by Blues' center Moe

Karp, who fell on the ball for a touchdown. The Blues won, 46-0. Frank Parker successfully defended his Pan-American tennis championship by defeating Francisco Segura at Mexico City. Margaret Osborne and Louise Brough, U.S. women's doubles champions, took the tandem title by beating Pauline Betz and Doris Hart. Herman Keiser of Akron, O., shot a 73 to win the \$10,000 Knoxville invitational golf tournament with a 72-hole score of 291. When the New York Giants of the National Football League opened their home season by defeating the Chicago Cardinals, 28-24,

Frank Seno of the Cardinals ran 105 yards for a touchdown, a league record.

Oct. 23—Co-eds clad in dungarees met in the second renewal of the University of South Carolina's Powder Bowl football game at Columbia, S.C. Pi Beta Phi defeated Delta Delta Delta, 20-0. A crowd of 4,000, mostly male, contributed \$2,000 in admissions.

Oct. 25—In Paris, four world's weight-lifting records were broken in the French Weightlifting

Association's contest. Jacob Koutchecnko of Russia lifted 171 kilograms (376.88 pounds) for a new heavyweight clean-and-jerk with two arms. Gregory Novak of Russia set a light-heavyweight two-hand press mark of 130 kilograms (286.5 pounds). Other marks were set by Nahmoud Fayad of Egypt and Serge Ambarsoumian of Russia.

Oct. 26—Stymie won the Gallant Fox Handicap, defeating the favored Lucky Draw over a



Enrique Bolanos down, registering extreme pain from a kayo delivered by Ike Williams, lightweight champ, at Los Angeles.

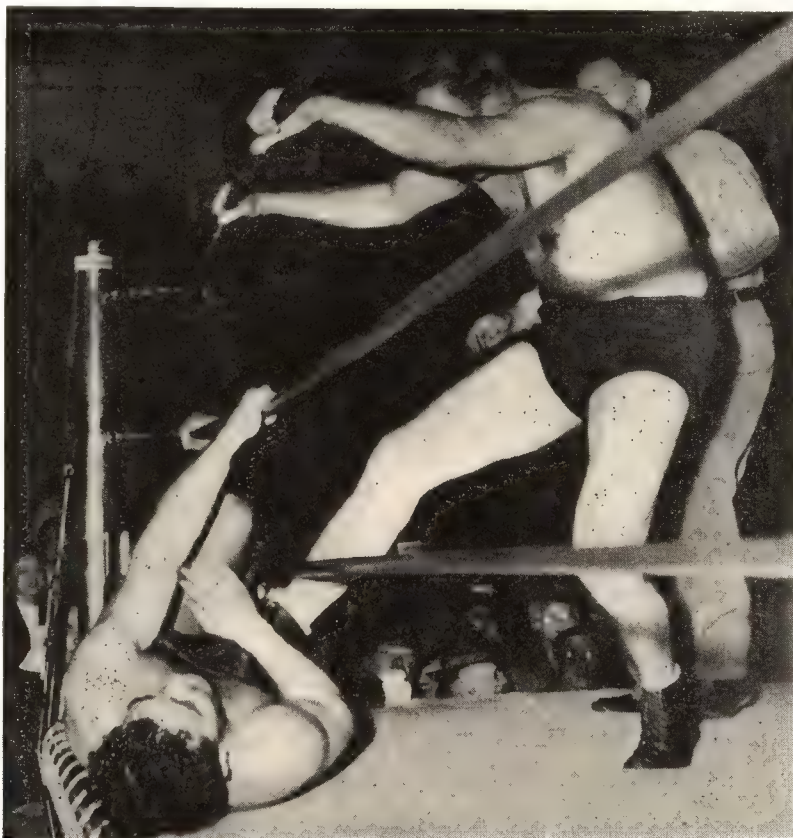
mile and five furlongs at Jamaica. His time, 2:42 $\frac{4}{5}$, was a fifth of a second better than track record. Turbine won the \$50,000-added Trenton Handicap at Camden, N.J.

Oct. 27—Herman Keiser won the \$10,000 Richmond open golf tournament with 278. Gerard Cote of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, won the National A.A.U. distance championship by triumphing in the Yonkers, N.Y., marathon.

Oct. 30—Sayani, 25-1 shot,

won England's Cambridgeshire Stakes by a length. The colt carried 130 pounds to set a new event record for weight carrying.

Oct. 31—Walter Pate, captain of the U.S. Davis Cup team, named six members of the squad to play an Australian team for possession of the cup, held by Australia: Jack Kramer, national champion; Frank Parker, champion in 1944 and 1945; Ted Schroeder, 1942 champion; Gardner Mulloy and Bill Talbert, doubles champions for



Shirley Temple has to share publicity with a big brother, George, who chose wrestling as his branch of show business. He's the one on top.

1945 and 1946; and Tom Brown, singles runner-up in 1946.

Nov. 1—Assault defeated Sty-mie by six lengths to win the \$25,000 Pimlico Special. Bob Polidor, Villanova substitute halfback, tied a college record that had stood 15 years by running back a kickoff 109 yards for a touchdown against the University of Miami. Villanova lost the game 26-21. The newly organized Basketball Association of America, a professional league, was launched. Teams in the Eastern Division represent New York, Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Toronto; in the Western Division are Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Louis, and Cleveland. The association was formed by owners of arenas in the cities. Maurice Podoloff, owner of the New Haven Arena, is president of the B.A.A.

Nov. 2—Cosmic Missile, costly filly, won the Marguerite Stakes and \$24,640 at Pimlico, Md., under the guidance of Eddie Arcaro. Arcaro had ended his long association with the Whitney Greentree Stable to ride freelance. Ted Atkinson succeeded him as the Greentree contract rider. Bernborough, Australian wonder horse, broke a bone in one of his forelegs and lost the Mackinnon Stakes at Flemington. He was retired from the turf.

Nov. 3—Lloyd Mangrum, U.S. open champion, and Roberto de Vicenzo of Argentina finished in a first-place tie in the International open golf tourna-

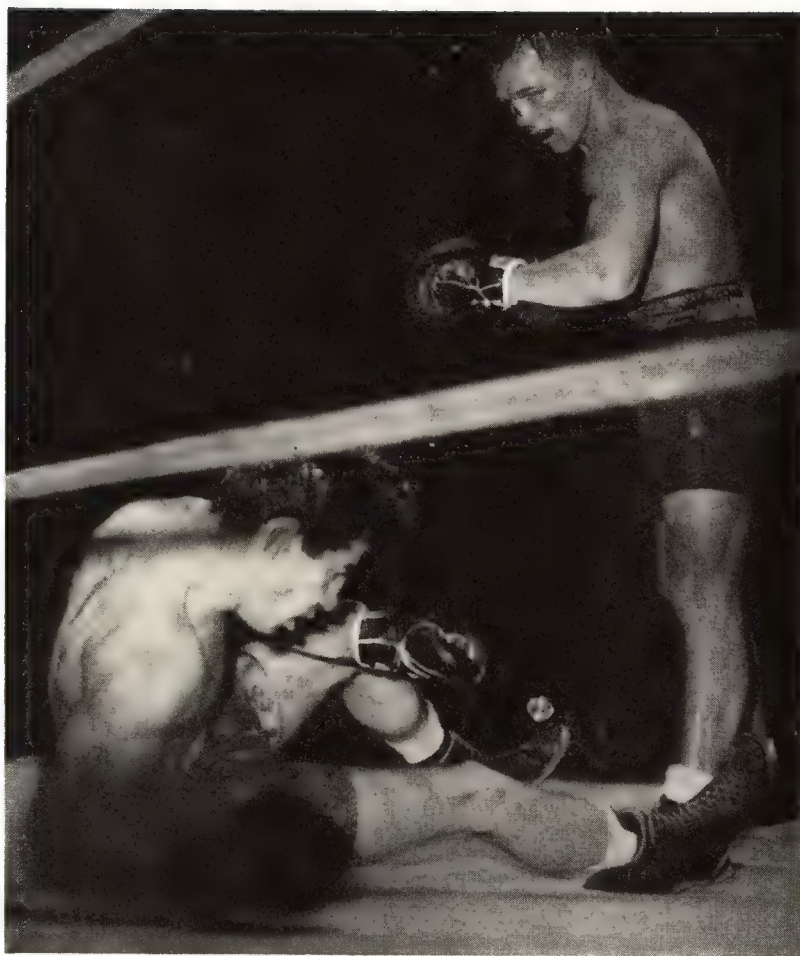
ment in Buenos Aires. Each had a 72-hole score of 291.

Nov. 3—Frank R. Stranahan of Toledo won the Mexican national open golf championship in Mexico City.

Nov. 5—Stanley "Bucky" Harris was announced as new manager of the New York Yankees baseball club. Penn State College cancelled a football game scheduled with the University of Miami because of the latter's objections to two Negro players in the Penn State squad. The day before, University of Nevada had cancelled a game with Mississippi State College because of the latter's objections to two Negro members of the Nevada squad. Joe Baksi, U.S. heavyweight, won over Freddie Mills, British light-heavyweight champion, in London, by a technical K.O. in the sixth round. In Melbourne, Australia, more than 100,000 people watched Russia, six-year-old gelding, win the two-mile, \$30,000 Melbourne Cup event.

Nov. 6—At the National Horse Show, New York, the U.S. Army team took the International low-score competition challenge trophy with a low fault total. Lt. Victor Saucedo of the Mexican Army team won the International Military Special Challenge Trophy for individual brilliance.

Nov. 7—Col. Franklin Wing and Lt. Charles Symroski, U.S. Army officers, were victorious in military jumping events at the National Horse Show. Ben Hogan won the North and South open golf championship at Pine-



Tony Zale of Gary, Ind., stands triumphantly over New York's Rocky Graziano, having proven his right to the world's middleweight title. The end came in the 6th round of their fight at New York, Sept. 27.

hurst, N.C., with a score of 282 for 72 holes.

Nov. 8—At the National Horse Show, Mrs. William Haggin Perry's Cartender clinched the Young Hunters' championship and Col. W. H. S. Wright won the International Individual Meet Championship Challenge Trophy for Officers. Poly-

nesian won the \$25,000 Riggs Handicap at Pimlico.

Nov. 9—Army and Notre Dame, untied and undefeated, met in New York to settle the national collegiate football championship and played a scoreless tie. At the National Horse Show, Chamorro, owned by Lt. Commander and Mrs.

Alexander Rives, won the open jumper championship. Miss Elaine Moore, 16, of Scarsdale, N.Y., won the Maclay Trophy for expert jumping. Albert Torek, 17, of Essex Falls, N. J., won the 1946 equitation championship class. Assault, ridden by Eddie Arcaro, defeated Lucky Draw to win the \$50,000 Westchester Handicap at Jamaica by two lengths. Maine Chance Farm's Jet Pilot won the Pimlico Futurity by a neck over Fervent. The victory brought \$37,615. Jack Bromwich, premier tennis player of Australia, defeated Dinny Pails, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, to win the New South Wales singles championship at Sydney. In New York, Navy thwarted Army's attempt to win a third straight heptagonal cross-country title. It was Navy's first title in the eight-year event. The order in which the field finished was Navy; Army; Cornell; Dartmouth; Yale; Columbia; Harvard; Princeton; and Pennsylvania.

Nov. 11—The National Collegiate A.A. committee on swimming records released an approved list of marks claimed in 1946: 20-yard course, 60-yard free style, 0:28, Robert W. Anderson, Stanford University, at Stanford, Calif., March 8; 100-yard free style, 0:51.8, Robert W. Anderson, March 8; 400-yard relay, 3:41.7, Michigan State College (John E. Demond, James L. Quigley, Howard F. Patterson, Robert K. Allwardt), at Madison, Wis., Feb. 9. For the short course, 200-yard breast stroke, 2:28.8, Al Craig, North-

western University, at Evanston, Ill., Jan. 25; 400-yard relay, 3:33.8, University of Michigan (Charles Moss, David Tittle, Matt Mann 3d, Richard Veinberg), at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 16; 300-yard medley relay, 2:59.8, Michigan State College (Howard F. Patterson, Paul A. Seibold, James L. Quigley), at East Lansing, Mich., March 2. Geoff Brown and Dinny Pails defeated Lionel Brodie and Colin Long, 4-6, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, in the final of the New South Wales doubles championship at Sydney, Australia.

Nov. 12—Lloyd Mangrum, U.S. open champion, defeated Victor Ghezzi, of Knoxville, Tenn., in a play-off and won the Argentine open golf tournament at Buenos Aires.

Nov. 13—Fervent, from Calumet Farm, won the \$26,650 Walden Stakes at Pimlico. It was announced that Doctor Spencer, four-year-old trotting champion, had been sold for \$50,000 to an unnamed European horseman. The price was a record for a standard bred cold in the United States for export.

Nov. 14—Ted Williams, outfielder of the Boston Red Sox, was voted the most valuable American League baseball player of 1946 by the Baseball Writers' Association. Arnold Hanger's Rico Monte won the \$25,000 Pimlico Cup Handicap. The Madison Square Garden Corp. announced plans for a new Madison Square Garden—a \$20,000,000 structure fronting on the west side of New York's Columbus Circle and extending

from 58th to 60th Streets. The arena would seat between 22,000 and 25,000 fans.

Nov. 16—Tiger Rebel, won the mile-and-an-eighth Churchill Downs Special at Louisville, earning \$20,700. Curt Stone, Penn State senior, won the I.C. 4-A's cross-country championship race at New York. New York University won the team championship, finishing a five-man team in the first 27.

Nov. 18—Bantamweight Jimmy Jeannette of Washington floored Jose de Medena 21 times during a ten-round boxing bout at New Britain, Conn., setting a knockdown record for a ten-round match.

Nov. 20—Western and Pacific Coast collegiate football conferences signed a contract excluding all except members of the two conferences from the annual Rose Bowl games at Pasadena until 1951.

Nov. 21—President Charles T. Ricks of Brewton-Parker State College, Mount Vernon, Ga., announced that football coach Franklyn Ross Jones had been fired and ten of his players expelled. He said Jones, without Ricks' knowledge, had promised the players \$1,800 a year; and the players attempted to bring about a student rebellion when the money was not forthcoming.

Nov. 22—Stanley Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals was elected the National League's most valuable baseball player by baseball writers. Musial, who played first base in 1946, won the award in 1943 as an outfielder.

Nov. 23—Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, won the Argentine women's tennis championship by defeating Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, at Buenos Aires. The men's doubles titles went to top-ranking Alejo Russell and Enrique Morea, who beat Heraldo Weiss and Augusto Zappa in straight sets. The same Saturday, Illinois defeated Northwestern, 20-0, at Evanston, Ill., to win their first Western Conference football championship since 1928. At Los Angeles the unbeaten U.C.L.A. football team defeated Southern California, 13-6, to win the right to meet Illinois in the Rose Bowl.

Nov. 24—Lew Worsham, a Navy veteran, rallied on the final nine to win the \$12,000 Druid Hills invitational golf tournament by a stroke at Atlanta, Ga. He shot 279 for 72 holes. Ernest Weber set a record in winning the National A.A.U. 15-kilometer walking championship over the streets of West Philadelphia. He covered the nine-mile, 564-yard course in an hour, 12 minutes, and five seconds. Bob Falkenburg, of Hollywood, won the Argentine tennis championship at Buenos Aires by defeating Enrique Morea, of Argentina, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5. Margaret Osborne, of San Francisco, and Louise Brough, of Los Angeles, defeated Mary Teran Weiss, of Argentina, and Sofia de Abreu, of Brazil, 6-0, 6-3, for the women's doubles title. The Chicago Bears defeated the Detroit Lions, 42-6, at Chicago, to clinch the National Football

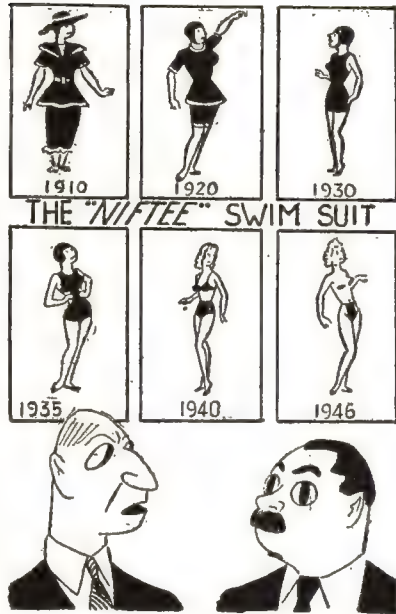
League's Western Division championship for the eighth time.

Nov. 25—At New York, Supreme Court Justice Carroll G. Walter denied a motion made by the New York Yankees baseball club to strike out the contention of the Mexican Baseball League that organized baseball contracts are monopolistic and illegal. Alejo Russell of Argentina and Margaret Osborne won the Argentine mixed doubles tennis championship, defeating Bob Falkenburg and Louise Brough at Buenos Aires. Quentin Brelsford, of Ohio Wesleyan University, took an upset victory in the national collegiate cross-country run at East Lansing, Mich. For the third straight year Drake University won team honors.

Nov. 26—The Empire City Racing Association announced plans for the running of a \$100,000-added Empire City Gold Cup horse race of a mile and five furlongs. The event will be at weight-for-age for three-year-olds and upward. The outstanding horses of all countries will be made eligible. The establishment of the race was regarded as a step toward bona fide international racing competition.

Nov. 27—Boston University signed Aldo (Buff) Donelli as its football coach. Donelli was formerly head coach of Duquesne University and the Cleveland Rams of the National Football League.

Nov. 30 — George Fleitz's Wench II, of the Los Angeles harbor fleet, clinched the world's



Smith's Weekly (Sydney)

"Looks as though we'll be out of business by 1950!"

championship trophy in the International Star Class Yacht Racing Association's regatta. Bob Black, Rhode Island State College freshman, became the national A.A.U. senior cross-country champion at New York. Two undefeated girls' teams, Northeast and Middle Atlantic, climaxed the annual tournament of the U. S. Field Hockey Association by playing a 3-3 tie.

Dec. 1—Harry Todd of Dallas, Tex., shot a three-under-par 68 to win the \$10,000 Orlando jaycee open golf tournament with a 275 for 72 holes. At San Antonio, Tex., U. S. poloists came from behind to beat Mexico, 5-4, and make a clean sweep of a three-game international series.

Dec. 3—August V. Lambert Memorial award committee unanimously voted Army the Eastern football championship. ● Sports writers and broadcasters named Glenn Davis, Army left halfback, the winner of the Heisman Memorial Trophy, awarded annually to the outstanding college football player. [See Dec. 10.] ● Judge James E. Dooley, president of Narragansett Park, was elected president of the Thoroughbred Racing Association, succeeding Harry Parr III, of Pimlico.

Dec. 4—William G. Bramham, retiring president of the association of 43 minor baseball leagues, cited "circumstantial evidence" of recent collusion and throwing of games in minor league ball.*

Dec. 5—Turf writers of the country voted Assault champion race horse of 1946. Education, owned by Mrs. Fred W. Hooper, was named outstanding two-year-old colt; Sonny Whitman's First Flight, the best juvenile filly; and Armed, the best handicap horse. ● George M. Trautman, vice president of the Detroit Tigers, was elected to succeed Judge William Bramham as "czar" of minor league baseball.

Dec. 6—John Bromwich and Colin Long won the Victorian doubles tennis championship in Australia, defeating Gardner Mulloy and Bill Talbert of the U.S. 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, in the final. ● Earl Blaik of Army was named football coach of the year in the poll conducted by Scripps-Howard newspapers.

Dec. 7—Adroque won the \$50,000 Bay Meadows Handicap, a mile and one-eighth race, at San Mateo, Calif. ● John Bromwich of Australia defeated Ted Schroeder of the U.S. in straight sets in the final of the Victorian championships in Australia. ● Toledo University's Rockets defeated Bates, 21-12, at Toledo to inaugurate the Glass Bowl. ● Compton College of California defeated Kilgore Junior College of Texas, 19-0, in the first

* Subsequently, the president of the Class D Evangeline League, in Louisiana, declared players in that circuit had been involved in "throwing games, betting against their own teams and being in collusion with gamblers."

Little Rose Bowl game for secondary colleges at Pasadena. ● Amos Alonzo Stagg, 84, quit his football coaching post at the College of the Pacific for an advisory coaching position with his son, who is head coach at Susquehanna College. ● The Football Writers Association of America chose George Connor, Notre Dame's tackle, as first winner of Outland Trophy. The trophy is to be an annual award for which only tackles and guards (college) will be eligible.

Dec. 8—New York Giants won the Eastern division championship of the National Football League with a 31-0 triumph over the Washington Redskins. ● Jersey City's Little Giants defeated the Akron Bears, 14-13, to win the American League professional football championship at Jersey City. ● Clinton J. Russell, creamery executive from Duluth, Mich., won the first national golf championship for the blind at Inglewood, Calif. ● Sam Snead won his third \$10,000 Miami Open golf tournament with a 12-under-par 268 for 72 holes. (But Ben Hogan was the year's top money-winner among the professional golfers with a total of \$42,555.16. Snead's Miami victory brought his total to \$18,341.57.) ● Willard N. Greim of Denver was elected president for the third time of the National Amateur Athletic Union. ● Shed of Arden, a black Labrador owned by Paul Blake-well III, of St. Louis, won the national retriever trials at Orchard Lake, Ill. The dog also was national champion in 1941 and 1942.

Dec. 10—Walter Johnson, 59, once a famous baseball pitcher, died in Washington, D.C., of a brain tumor. Johnson, a right-hander, pitched for the Washington Senators for 21 years (1907-27).

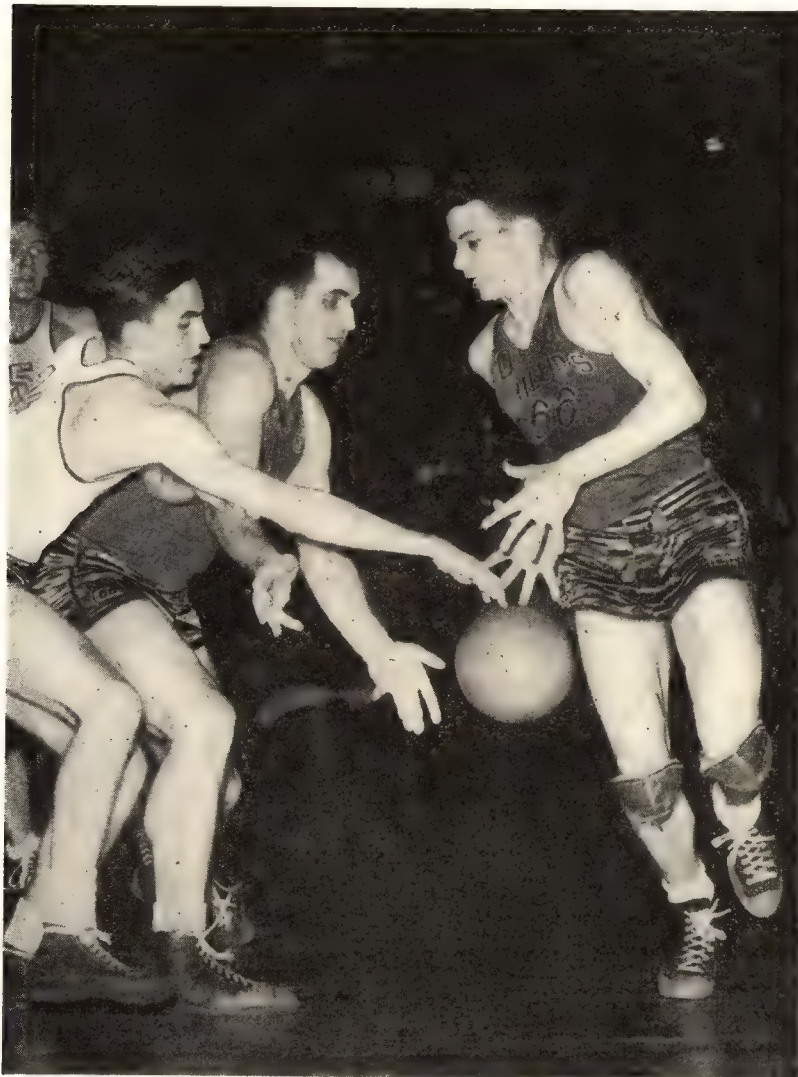
Dec. 10—Charles Trippi, Georgia University halfback, was named outstanding collegiate player of 1946 by the Maxwell Memorial Football Club.

Dec. 11—Maurice "Clipper" Smith, former Villanova and University of San Francisco pilot, was named coach of the Boston Yankees of the National Football League, succeeding Herb

Kopf. ● Final statistics showed Bill Dudley * of the Pittsburgh Steelers led the National Football League ball carriers in 1946 with 604 yards gained. He also was tops in pass interceptions

* Dudley announced his retirement from football because of body injuries.

(10) and in punt returns. Ted Fritsch of the Green Bay Packers scored 100 points to lead the loop in individual scoring and took field-goal honors with nine. Bob Waterfield, pass thrower, and Jim Benton, receiver, both of the Los Angeles Rams, led the



As 1946-47 basketball season began, the Phillips Oilers of Bartlesville, Okla., were the top amateur team. Paul Lindeman of the Oilers is passing the ball to teammate Martin Nash (66) in the game with N.Y. Athletic Club in which the Oilers kept National A.A.U. title for fourth straight year.

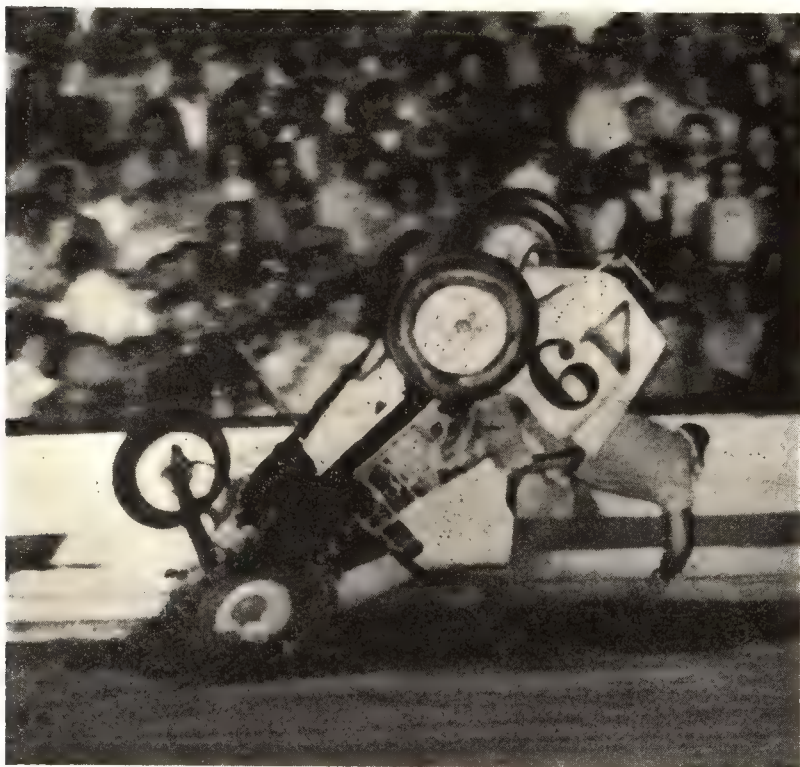
league in their specialties. Roy McKay led punters with a 427-yard average in 64 tries and the Yankees' Sonny Karnofsky led in kickoff returns with an average of 285 yards for 21. ● Irving Crane of Livonia, N.Y., won the world's pocket billiards championship with a 125-97 victory over Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia in ten innings. Willie Mosconi, dethroned as champion, defeated Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., for second-place honors.

Dec. 12—Head football coach Frank Wickhorst resigned at the University of California after the Associated Students' executive committee had voted 7-1 against his staying because of the Bears' unsuccessful season.

Dec. 13—Glen Dobbs, star player

for the professional New York football Dodgers, completed nine of 20 attempted passes to gain 187 yards for his team against the Miami Seahawks in Miami. Although the Dodgers lost, 31-20, Dobbs' feat was the story of the day. Glen set an All-America Conference record with a season's total of 1,886 yards gained by passing. He also finished the season the top man of the conference in total offense and punting.

Dec. 14—William G. Evans, former major league umpire and president of the Southern Association, was named executive vice president of the Detroit Tigers, succeeding George M. Trautman. [See Dec. 5.] ● Football Coach Clarence L. Munn of Syracuse



Midget-auto racing, released from wartime restrictions, drew its biggest crowds in 1946, and rewarded their expectancy of seeing spills with accidents like this, in which the driver, Nat Levitsky, was seriously hurt. The race was at Freeport, N.Y.

University resigned to accept the same job at Michigan State College. ● Muhlenberg College won the inaugural Tobacco Bowl football game at Lexington, Ky., from St. Bonaventure College, 26-25. ● At the annual convention of the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association, Victor Starzenski, who organized lacrosse among the Indians in New Mexico, was chosen as the man who has done most for the sport. Bob Fettes, University of Maryland player, won the William C. Schmeisser Trophy as outstanding defense man of 1946. The Wingate Trophy went to the Naval Academy championship team, and the first award of the Jack Turnbull Trophy was made to Stu McLean, Navy attack player. ● The ranking committee of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association placed Tom P. Brown, Jr., never before listed a member of the nation's top ten players, third in its ranking. Jack Kramer, national champion, was placed first; Frank Parker, second; Gardner Mulloy, fourth; Bill Talbert, Jr., fifth; Don McNeill, sixth; Bob Falkenburg, seventh; Edward Moylan, eighth; Francisco Segura, ninth; and Seymour Greenberg, tenth. ● All-Star intercollegiate soccer was inaugurated at Sterling Oval, the Bronx, N.Y., when an All-South team beat an All-North squad, 1-0.

Dec. 15—The Chicago Bears defeated the New York Giants, 24-14, for the National Football League champions of 1946, after a gamblers' plot to fix the game was exposed. One gambler admitted attempting to bribe Giant players Merle Hapes and Frank Filchock. ● Robert Lord, of Chicago's Illinois Athletic Club, defeated Chester Vandenoever of Minneapolis, 50-36, in 59 innings to win the national amateur three-cushion billiard title.

Dec. 17—Tony Zale, world's middleweight boxing champion, was chosen 1946 winner of the Edward J. Neil Memorial Trophy, given annually to the fighter who "has done most for boxing."

Dec. 18—The Touchdown Club of America awarded its annual trophy for meritorious service to football to Andy Kerr, who had recently re-

signed as football coach at Colgate University.

Dec. 20—Ray Robinson won the world's welterweight boxing championship by pounding out a 15-round decision over Tommy Bell in New York. ● The All-America Football Conference expelled the Miami Seahawks for failing to live up to contractual obligations. It was charged that the Miami club had failed, among other things, in payment of players' salaries. The franchise was awarded Baltimore.

Dec. 21—Welker Cochran, one of the greatest billiards players in history, announced his retirement, saying he would not defend his world's three-cushion billiards title.

Dec. 22—The Cleveland Browns came from behind in the last quarter to defeat the New York Yankees, 14-9, in a play-off for the All-America Conference professional football championship. ● Louis B. Mayer purchased Bernborough, great Australian racehorse, for stud purposes. The stallion will stand in Kentucky instead of at the Mayer ranch in California.

Dec. 23—A basketball game between Duquesne University and the University of Tennessee was cancelled when the Southern school refused to play unless assured that Charles Cooper, Duquesne Negro star, would not participate. Cooper had already played against white collegians at Louisville, Ky. ● The Chicago Meister Braus successfully defended their national team bowling title by defeating the Milwaukee Clark Supplis. The champions' pin total in 24 games was 24,293, while the Milwaukeeans' was 24,156.

Dec. 25—Southern University, top team in the Southwestern Negro College Conference, overwhelmed Tuskegee Institute of the Southeastern Negro Conference, 64-7, in the Yam Bowl football game at Dallas.

Dec. 27—Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder of the U.S. defeated Jack Bromwich and Adrian Quist of Australia at Melbourne to win a doubles match in straight sets, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4, and clinch the Davis Cup for America.

(The Australians took the cup from this country in 1939.) Schroeder and Kramer had paved the way for the doubles victory by defeating Bromwich and Pails, respectively, in singles matches Dec. 26. [Subsequently, the USLTA revised its ranking (see Dec. 14) to make Schroeder No. 2 in the 10. Greenberg dropped down to No. 11.]

Dec. 28—The South won, 20-13, over the North in the annual Blue-Gray football game at Montgomery, Ala. ● Shim Malone of Rolling Hills Farm won the \$50,000-added California Breeders Champion Stakes at Santa Anita.

Dec. 29—Jack Kramer and Gardner Mulloy defeated Jack Bromwich and Dinny Pails, respectively, in singles matches to make a clean sweep of the five-match Davis Cup series. ● Barbara Wilkins, 17, of New Rochelle, N.Y., won the girls' national indoor singles title by defeating Adrienne Goldberg of Baltimore at Longwood. Miss Wilkins also won the doubles event, paired with Anne Wofford of Scarsdale, N.Y. ● Tom Yawkey was named major league baseball's premier executive of 1946 by the *Sporting News*, in recognition of his efforts in raising the Boston Red Sox to the top of the league. Eddie Dyer of the St. Louis Cardinals and Clay Hopper of the Montreal Royals were named top managers of the major and minor leagues, respectively. Stanley Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals and Sebastian Sisti, shortstop of Indianapolis of the American Association, were named outstanding players of the major and minor leagues, respectively.

Dec. 29—*Ring* magazine announced that middleweight champion Tony Zale had earned the publication's annual Fighter of the Year award. ● The mile run—feature event of the annual Sugar Bowl track meet—went to Tommy Quinn, who scored an upset victory over Bill Hulse in New Orleans. Quinn represented the New York Athletic Club.

Dec. 30—Notre Dame and Army announced termination of their football rivalry after the game scheduled for Nov. 8, 1947, at South Bend, Ind. ●

James H. Crowley resigned as commissioner of the year-old All-America Football Conference to become owner-coach of the Chicago Rockets, members of the Conference. ● Eddie Moylan of San Francisco defeated Jack Tuero of New Orleans in the singles final of the Sugar Bowl tennis tournament at New Orleans. ● Robert D. Wright of St. Lawrence University won the annual college cross-country ski event at Lake Placid, N.Y.

Dec. 31—William M. Coffman, managing director of the East-West football game played every New Year's Day at San Francisco, was named man of the year in football by the Football Writers Association of America. ● The intercollegiate ski meet at Sun Valley, Ida., ended with the University of Utah on top and the University of Washington second. ● At the Lake Placid, N.Y., intercollegiate ski meet, Ralph J. Townsend of New Hampshire University won the slalom event, and Donald H. Henderson of Middlebury College took the downhill. ● Ernie Sutter of New Orleans and Frank Guernsey of Garden City, Long Island, won the Sugar Bowl invitation tennis doubles championship.

BOWL GAMES

East-West, San Francisco: West All-Stars 13, East All-Stars 9.

Blue-Gray, Montgomery, Ala.: South All-Stars 20, North All-Stars 13.

Glass Bowl, Toledo, O.: Toledo University 21, Bates 12.

Tobacco Bowl, Lexington, Ky.: Muhlenberg 26, St. Bonaventure 25.

Yam Bowl, Dallas: Southern University 64, Tuskegee 7.

Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif.: Illinois 45, UCLA 14.

Sugar Bowl, New Orleans: Georgia 20, North Carolina 10.

Cotton Bowl, Dallas: Arkansas 0, Louisiana State 0.

Orange Bowl, Miami: Rice 8, Tennessee 0.

Oil Bowl, Houston: Georgia Tech 41, St. Mary's (Calif.) 19.

Pineapple Bowl, Honolulu: Hawaii University 19, Utah 16.

Gator Bowl, Jacksonville: Oklahoma 34, North Carolina State 13.

Raisin Bowl, Fresno, Calif.: San Jose State 20, Utah State Aggies 0.

Sun Bowl, El Paso: Cincinnati 18, Virginia Tech 6.

Tangerine Bowl, Orlando, Fla.: Cawtawba 31, Maryville 6.

Cotton-Tobacco Bowl, Greensboro, N.C.: Richmond 0, Norfolk 0.

Cigar Bowl, Tampa: Delaware 21, Rollins 7.

Harbor Bowl, San Diego: New Mexico 13, Montana State 13.

Cocoanut Bowl, Miami: Bethene-

Cookman 13, Columbia, S.C. Athletic Club 0.

Flower Bowl, Jacksonville: Delaware State 7, Florida Normal 6.

Vulcan Bowl, Birmingham, Ala.: Tennessee State 32, Louisville Municipal 0.

Prairie View Bowl, Houston: Prairie View 14, Lincoln (Mo.) 0.

Cattle Bowl, Fort Worth: Arkansas A&M 7, Lane 0.

Will Rogers Bowl, Oklahoma City: Pepperdine 30, Nebraska Wesleyan 13.

KILROY WAS HERE

Before a nit-wit song, in December, began making the nation "Open the door, Richard" conscious, the phrase of the year in the United States was "Kilroy was here." It was to be found chalked or painted upon hundreds of thousands of buildings, billboards, trucks and, naturally, in public toilets.

It got its start as a national byword in the Army Air Force during World War II and was given a second lease in life in George McManus' comic-strip, *Bringing Up Father*. No one knows its exact origin. A contest conducted by a radio program sponsor brought forth hundreds of different explanations—and real Kilroys.

From reliable evidence, it appears that the phrase began in hobo "jungles" around 1920; that *the* Kilroy was a rover first-named Jim.

It is a habit of hobos to leave "calling cards" in the "jungles," to let their acquaintances know their goings and comings. Usually the "calling cards" are peculiar hobo hieroglyphics carved, scratched or crayoned upon a building. Kilroy was an exhibitionist who spelled out his name in bold letters.

THE COLDEST COLD SPOT

Russian geographers reported in 1946 that they had found a "world pole of cold"—a spot where the temperature fell to a record 94 degrees below zero—in a hitherto unexplored mountain section of Siberia. They said the place lies 63 degrees north and 143 degrees east in northeastern Siberia between the Sea of Okhotsk and the Arctic Ocean.

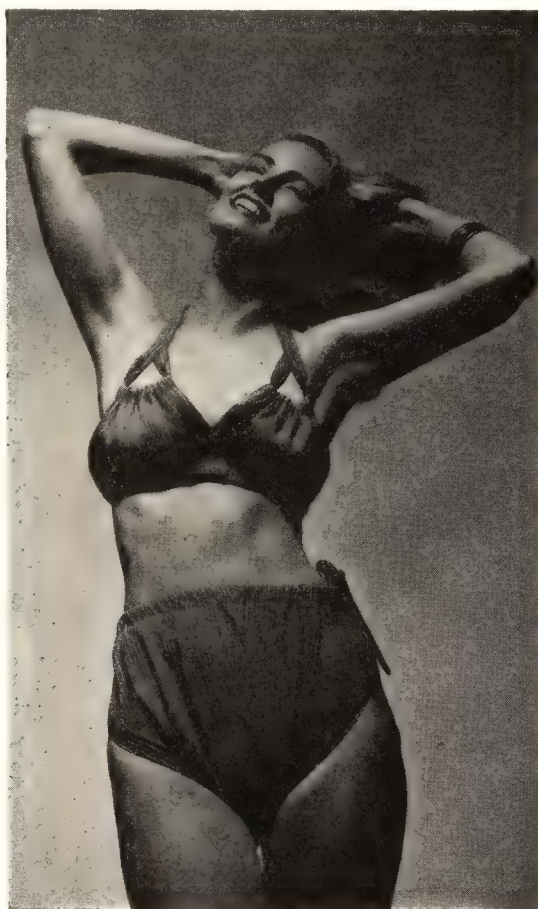
THE DEEPEST SPOT

The Pacific Ocean has the deepest known depression in the earth's surface: Mindanao Deep, off the Philippines. Its depth is 35,400 feet. The Atlantic Ocean's greatest depression is Milwaukee Depth, in the West Indies—30,246 feet.

MEMORABLE PHOTOGRAPHS OF A YEAR

Every photograph in this book was chosen as an outstanding example of the news-cameraman's art in 1946. The majority of the photos accompany stories to which they pertain. However, a number have been grouped in the following pages without relationship to particular stories—an exhibition of memorable photographs of a year.

MOOD IN MODE—Lili Carlson models a 1946 bathing costume. A photo by George Hurrell of Hollywood, from the *New York Mirror Sunday Magazine*.

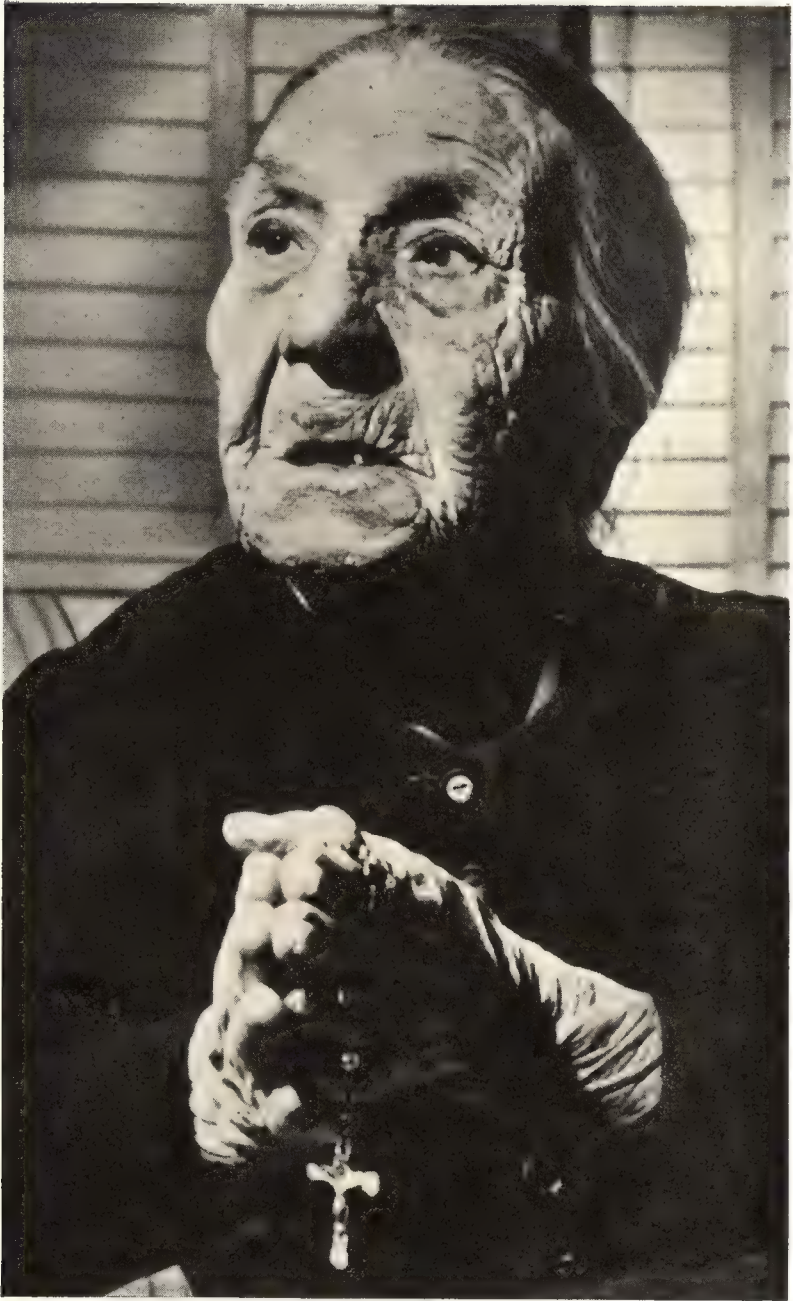




NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTERS—Wellesley College students in the college pool. By George Woodruff, International News Photos.



CHINESE MADONNA—Lin Chang, a 29-year-old mother, attempts to breast-feed her four-year-old son, Lin Da-tsu, whose belly is distended from the effects of starvation. Bob Bryant, International News Photo cameraman, made the picture in northern Kiangsu province, where famine was aggravated by the Chinese civil war.



MINE EYES HAVE SEEN THE GLORY—Mrs. Maria Busalacchi on her one hundredth birthday, in Milwaukee, December 3, 1946. From the *Milwaukee Sentinel*.



SWEET MOMENTS—Warren Austin, Tom Connally and Arthur Vandenberg induce Russia's Molotov to smile at a UN meeting; and (below) George C. Marshall greets his wife upon his return from China to become Secretary of State.





GREEN IS BLUE—The President of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, reflects his troubled thoughts at a Washington conference.



←

ELDER STATESMAN — Bernard Baruch made a prime subject for cameramen as he made history. From I.N.P.

SEEING EYE-TO-EYE—This photograph of Kuyon, an ape in the St. Louis Zoo, and his keeper, made by John H. Gerard of Alton, Ill., was top-prizewinner in its class in a national contest.





OPTIMIST—A crippled war orphan stands smiling in the ruins of Communist-ruled Warsaw. This and the accompanying photo was made by Hans Reinhart, of International News Photos.

PIED PIPER—Herbert Hoover, who saw to it that American relief was impartially distributed to all in need after World War I, comes again to Europe to help the U.S. decide where its aid can best be given.

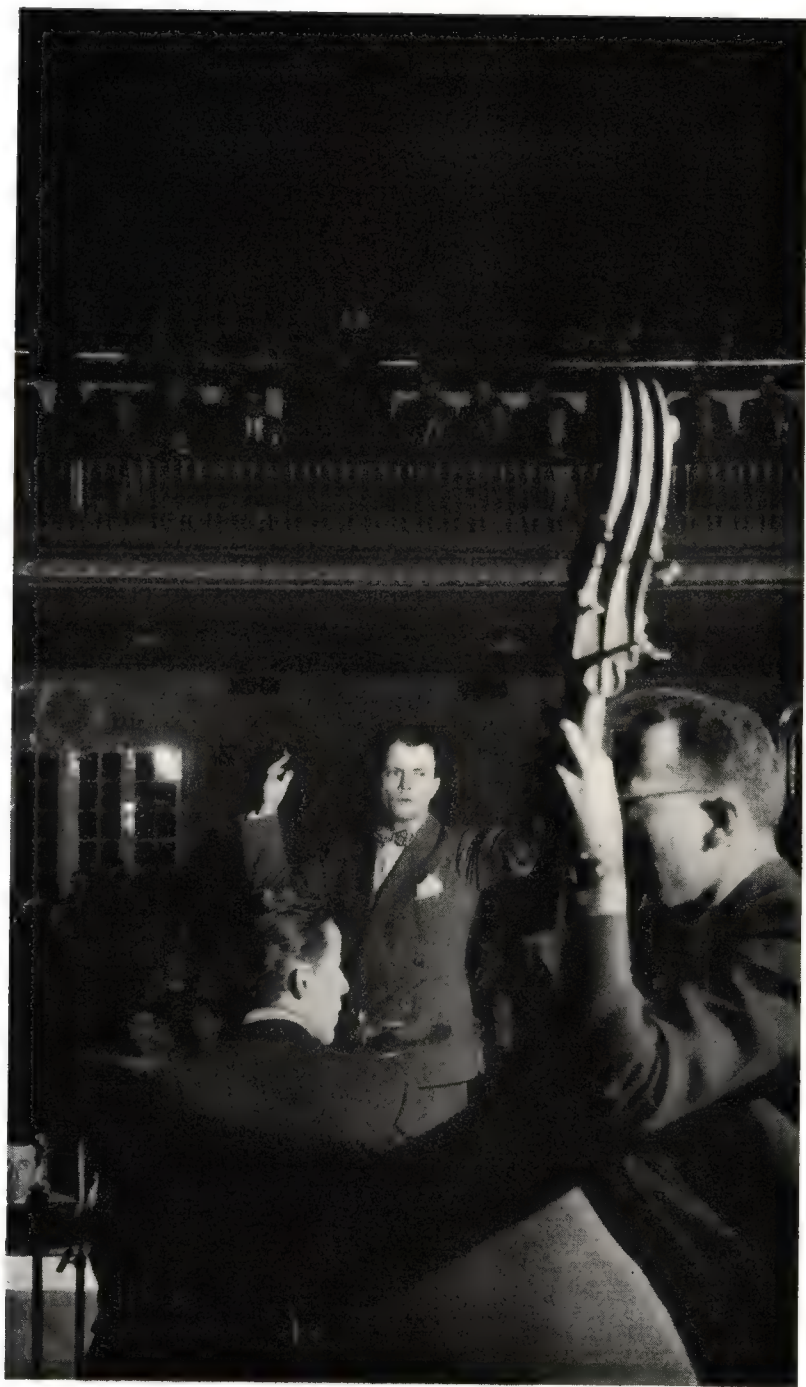
ON THE BALL—A shot by Maurice Johnson of I.N.P., made at a Temple-Holy Cross game in Philadelphia, that was chosen one of the best sports pictures of the year. Ball carrier, tackle, blocker and referee were all stopped cold by Johnson's shutter.



JAZZ IN VALHALLA—Eddie Condon, always hot boy with the *pork-chop*, or guitar, doubles as conductor and *sends* the addicts of jive in that erst-while sacred shrine of classical music and musicians, Carnegie Hall, New York. He's toning down the brass for a solo break. From *New York Mirror Sunday Magazine*.

THE CAT'S MEOW—A prize animal photo by George W. Gray of New York. From *New York Journal-American*.







ENGINES OF WAR AT REST—Fifty-two submarines of the 19th fleet fill a berthing area near San Francisco, in which they will lie with their tenders (right), treated with new preservation methods, till their fate is decided. Made by a U. S. Navy cameraman.

ENGINES OF PEACE AT REST—Nineteen locomotives “dead” at the Newark, New Jersey, yards of the Pennsylvania R.R., after their crews joined the national strike of the railroad men in May 1946.



ECLIPSE—The biggest show on earth, which millions along the eastern seaboard of the United States saw November 23, 1946. An International News Photo cameraman made exposures on the same plate at 15 minute intervals to get the successive stages. →

ECLIPSED—Charles Vogel, a 67-year-old New Yorker, hanging to the parapet of the 85th floor of the Empire State Building in New York, in July 1946, a split-second before he released his hold and dropped to death. A few minutes before he had jumped from the 86th floor.. The 85th floor setback broke his fall, and he crawled to the parapet, paused a moment, and let go. In that moment, J. Royce Ellington made this picture. Copy-right, 1946, New York *Mirror*.





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THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE—A closeup of the Statue of Liberty, with sightseers crowded into her crown, made by Albert Polinske of I.N.P. from a helicopter, in July 1946—first use of a helicopter for such a purpose.



A NEW, UNCHANGING CALENDAR

ONE ITEM of unfinished business taken over from the League of Nations by the United Nations is adoption of a universal, unaltering calendar.

Acting upon a proposal presented in 1937 by Chile, and sent to all member nations by the League, 14 nations committed themselves to its adoption. In addition to Chile, they were Afghanistan, Brazil, China, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey, Uruguay. Since then, of course, Estonia has been absorbed by Russia, but Canada has indicated its support of calendar reform. Congressional action has been instituted for its adoption by the United States, the result of ten years of agitation in behalf of the proposal by the World Calendar Association,* and support by a number of newspapers and business organizations.

Of various schemes for calendar reform, the one given the most support involves no radical departures from the present or Gregorian calendar common to most Western nations. There would continue to be 12 months,

four of 31 days each and eight of 30. Nomenclature of months and days would not be altered.

The normal calendar year would consist of 364 days instead of 365 or 366. This would permit the splitting of the year into four quarters, each containing 91 days. The first month of each quarter (January, April, July and October) would have 31 days and five Sundays, the other two 30 days each and four Sundays. In these ordinary years, the extra day—called whatever the people might choose to in each country—would come between Dec. 30 and Jan. 1. In leap years, there would be two of these extra-day holidays, one at year's end and one at the end of June. (Since a year consists actually of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds, while the lunar month is $29\frac{1}{2}$ days more or less, and the week adopted by most of the world consists of seven days, with none of these figures dividing into each other, a perfect calendar based on absolutely even days, weeks, months, and years is impossible and leap years inescapable.)

With this calendar, the year would always begin on a Sunday, and each day of the week

* Headquarters: 650 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Its advocates hope to see it go into effect January 1, 1950—the next time New Year's Day falls on Sunday.

FIRST QUARTER																																					
JANUARY								FEBRUARY								MARCH																					
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SECOND QUARTER																																					
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FOURTH QUARTER																																					
OCTOBER								NOVEMBER								DECEMBER																					
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The proposed perpetual calendar.* The world year-end holiday would follow December 30 and precede January 1 each year.** Another extra day would follow June 30 in leap-years.

would come on the same date of the month every year. Christmas, for instance, would always fall on a Monday.

Defects in the common calendar, as used in most countries of the world, have long been obvious. Originally Egyptian, it was revised by Julius Caesar in the

year 46 B.C., and re-adjusted by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582.

It remained badly balanced, with months varying from 28 to 31 days, and rarely starting two consecutive months on the same day of the week. Its quarters are unequal, varying from 90 to 93 days. The number of working

days or Sundays, in a particular month, or the day of the week on which any particular date will fall, can be ascertained only by reference to future or perpetual calendars. Many businesses have adopted calendars of their own for accounting purposes.

The late war, requiring greater unity in time calculations and development of global air services, gave greater emphasis to the need for a world wide calendar.

Earlier advocates of a world calendar proposed a 13-month calendar, each month with 28 days or four weeks, and every month beginning on the same day of the week. It also set aside the extra day at the end of the year as a holiday. The disadvantage of this plan's calendar year is that it does not divide equally into half-years and quarters, and for this reason was abandoned by most calendar reformers in favor of the 12-month calendar described above.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

There never has been an over all religious (or any other kind) census of the world. There are no reliable figures on religious affiliations or beliefs (or lack of them) in many countries. However, such approximate figures as are available, indicate that among the world population of roughly 2,140,000,000, there are some 330,000,000 Roman Catholics.

There are 130,000,000 other Catholics—Greek, Bulgarian, Armenian, Syrian, Coptic, Albanian, et al., having varying degree of relationships with Rome or none at all.

If all the persons in North and South America and Europe who are not professed Roman or orthodox Catholics or Jews, are considered to be Protestants then there are 375,-

000,000 Protestants in those continents. However, of these only 125,000,000 consider themselves affiliated with a Protestant denomination. Many of the others are not even Protestants in a passive sense—for example, Russians, whose religion is Communism.

There are another 9,000,000 professed Protestants in Africa and Oceania and some 4,500,000 in Asia.

There are fewer than 15,000,000 Jews in all the world.

More than 60 per cent of the world's population is neither Jewish, Protestant (active or passive), nor Catholic of any denomination.

Of that 60 per cent plus, some 250,000,000 are Moslems; others are Confusionists, Taoists, Hindus. Some are agnostics, heathens, atheists.

CHRONOLOGY OF 1946

January 1

Emperor Hirohito proclaimed that the Japanese national concept of him as a divinity was a falsity based on "legends and myths." [See Mar. 6]

William O'Dwyer, a native of Ireland, became Mayor of New York City, succeeding Fiorello H. La Guardia, who held the office 12 years.

The first post-World War II treaty was signed between Britain and Siam. It provided for payments of reparations by Siam, promised it independence.

In the Indian elections for a new Central Control Assembly, Congress party (Gandhi-Nehru) candidates got 59.6% of the vote. The Congress party won 56 seats in the Assembly to the opposition Moslem League's 30.

January 3

William Joyce, Britain's U.S.-born "Lord Haw Haw," was hanged in London for treason.

France announced the signing of a five-year trade pact with Russia on a most-favored nation basis.

15,000 trade unionists staged a general strike in Stamford, Conn., in sympathy with striking workers at the Yale and Towne plant.

January 6

The Federation of American Scientists, a fusion of atomic-researcher organizations, held its first meeting, in Washington. [See Oct. 5.]

January 7

There were mass demonstrations by American servicemen in Manila, protesting the Army's discharge system.

Suzanne Degnan was kidnapped and killed in Chicago by William Heirens, University of Chicago student, who had a long record as burglar and murderer.

An Anglo-American Committee opened its inquiry into the Palestine

situation, in Washington. [See Apr. 22.]

Reconstituted Austria was officially recognized by the United States, Britain, Russia and France. It was continued under Allied control.

January 8

Telegraph service in New York City and surrounding areas was crippled when 7,000 Western Union workers went on strike. [The strike ended Feb. 10.]

January 9

Western Electric installation workers in 44 states went on strike threatening a nation-wide telephone tieup. [See Mar. 8.]



Doyle, *Philadelphia Record*

Cut down to size



Rhoads, *Leatherneck Magazine*

"Replacements"

January 10

Radar contact with the moon was effected by Army Signal Corps scientists using special equipment set up at Belmar, N.J. (British scientists had previously effected radar contact with the sun.)

The General Assembly of the United Nations opened its initial session in London with 51 nations represented. Belgium's Foreign Minister, Paul-Henri Spaak, was elected president of the first assembly.

An Army R-5 helicopter set a world altitude record of 21,000 ft. at Stratford, Conn.

Dr. Laszlo de Bardossy, former Hungarian premier, was hanged in Budanest for treason.

January 11

Haiti's President Elie Lescot resigned as a military coup overthrew his government. [See Apr. 8.]

Albania was declared a republic by its constituent assembly.

January 12

The 82nd Airborne Division paraded in New York City before four million people, in the largest parade since 1919.

Abe Fortas resigned as Undersecretary of the Interior. [He became a legal counsel to the United Nations.]

January 13

G.I. "get us home" demonstrations

continued in Manila, London, Paris and other parts of the world.

Announcement was made that Leonardo Conti, Nazi medical dictator who led the "race purity" massacres of thousands, hanged himself in the Nuernberg prison in October 1945.

January 14

A truce was effected in the Nationalist-Communist conflict in China. Both sides immediately accused each other of violating the cease fire order.

January 15

Fourteen men were killed in an explosion inside Havaco No. 9 mine of Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Co., near Welch, W.Va., in which 267 men were working. A comparatively light death toll resulted because the force of the explosion went up the mine shaft instead, as in most cases, of blasting horizontally along the runways where the men were at work.

Regularly scheduled intercity television programs between Washington and New York were begun over a new coaxial cable. The President addressing Congress was televised for the first time.

The largest strike since the war's end began when 200,000 General Electric, General Motors and Westinghouse electrical workers walked out in 69 plants in 16 states, curtailing 80% of the nation's electrical equipment production. [See Feb. 9, Mar. 13, May 9.]

Earl Browder, expelled head of the Communist party in the U.S., and his brother, William, opened a business advisory service, "Distributors Guide."

January 16

Two U.S. meat packing unions went on strike, leaving the country's legitimate outlets with a seven-day normal supply of meat. [See Feb. 26.]

A nationwide lockout by business and industry, which paralyzed the Argentine for three days, ended at midnight. It was carried out in protest against a government decree raising wages 10 to 25% and giving every worker a month's pay bonus.

January 17

As a brake on Wall Street speculation, the Federal Reserve Board raised margin requirements on Stock Market purchases to 100%. (It had been 75% since July 1945.)

The case of the occupied countries of western Europe against the German war criminals was opened at the Nuernberg trial.

Dr. Ba Maw, Burma's collaborationist prime minister under Japanese occupation, surrendered to British authorities in Tokyo.

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin announced to the United Nations that Britain would place the African mandates of Tanganyika, the Cameroons and Togoland under U.N. trusteeship and make Transjordan an independent state.

The U.N. Security Council held its first session in London.

Alfredo Dunhalde, Radical party leader in Chile, became the president temporarily while President Rios took a rest cure.

General Dwight Eisenhower, as Chief of Staff, banned all demonstrations by G.I.'s abroad agitating faster demobilization measures.

January 18

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and two others were convicted in a Federal district court of using the mails to defraud.

President Truman named Edwin W. Pauley Undersecretary of the Navy and appointed W. Stewart Symington Assistant Secretary of War for Air. [The Pauley appointment immediately set off a political controversy; see Feb. 13 and Mar. 13.]

January 20

A Pan-American Clipper set a trans-Atlantic commercial flight record from New York to Lisbon of nine hours and 58 minutes.

Charles De Gaulle resigned as president of France. [See Jan. 23.]

January 21

The biggest strike in American history began in the steel industry, affecting 750,000 workers. [See Feb. 15.]

The President's message to Congress joined the Budget and the State of the Union reports for the first time.

The first German free elections since 1933 were held; citizens of 17 counties in the Grosse Hesse voted.

Ebrahim Hakimi resigned as Premier of Iran after placing Iran's protests of Russian penetration of Iran before the U.N. Admad Ghavam was chosen to succeed him.

President Truman named James K. Vardaman, Jr., his Missouri-born naval aide, to a 14-year term on the Federal Reserve Bank Board of Governors. He nominated Admiral Alan J. Kirk Ambassador to Belgium.

January 22

It was announced that the surviving German fleet would be equally divided between U.S., Britain and France.

January 23

Felix Gouin, Socialist, was elected provisional president of France.

Sir H. Ramaswami Mudaliar of



Cargill for Central Press

The Mat Season

India, was elected president of the first meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

January 24

Gen. Carl A. Spaatz was named commander of the AAF, succeeding Gen. H. H. Arnold.

The U.N. voted to establish an Atomic Energy Commission.

China and Siam signed a friendship treaty, promising protection of nationals of either country in the territory of the other.

January 25

President Truman presented the Congressional Medal of Honor to Comdr. Joseph T. O'Callahan of the *Franklin*, the first chaplain in the armed forces to be awarded it.

The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry into Palestine began hearings in London.

The Government took over 134 of the major striking meat plants in the country at 12:01 A.M. on the 11th day of the workers' strike.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Russia, was appointed Ambassador to the U.S. to succeed the Earl of Halifax, effective May 1. He was raised to the peerage, became Lord Iverchapel.

First public demonstration of radio dial telephone service to-and-from automobiles, was given in New York, preliminary to beginning of service in several other cities.

January 26

The Ford Motor Co. and the Chrysler Corp. agreed with the United Auto Workers on a pay rise at Ford of 15.1 cents an hour and at Chrysler of 16.7 cents an hour.

A new transcontinental record was set by a Lockheed P-80 jet plane: from Long Beach, Calif., to La Guardia Field, N.Y., four hours and 13 minutes, an average of 584 m.p.h.

January 27

RCA granted a 17½ cent pay rise to electrical workers at the Camden, N.J., plant, without a strike.

January 28

The Supreme Court of the U.S., by a vote of 7 to 0, outlawed efforts of Hillsborough Township, Somerset County, New Jersey, to levy \$14,000,000 taxes upon intangible personal property of Mrs. Doris Duke Cromwell and



Bo Brown, Chicago *Herald-American*

"What I like about this is you can have breakfast in Chicago, breakfast in Denver and breakfast again in Los Angeles."

the Duke Endowment, assessed at \$221,940,438. One of Mrs. Cromwell's houses is in Hillsborough Township. The Court accepted Hawaii as her residence.

January 29

In a compromise between the U.S., Great Britain and Russia, the Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie was nominated unanimously as first Secretary-General of the United Nations. Russia had wanted Stanoje Simic, of Yugoslavia; while U.S. and Britain had favored Lester Pearson, Canadian.

Robert F. Wagner, senior Senator from New York, originally a Methodist, became a Roman Catholic. His conversion was attributed to Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, who also brought Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce into the Church.

Harry L. Hopkins, No. 3 figure in the Roosevelt New Deal Administration, died of cancer in New York, to which he had retired as an executive in the garment industry.

January 30

The U.N. made its first vital decision when the Security Council rejected protests of Russia and decided

to retain its interest in the Soviet-Iran dispute over the Azerbaijan Province while the countries settled the problem through direct negotiations.

The British House of Commons approved a bill nationalizing the coal mines of England, Wales and Scotland.

January 31

Gen. Eurico Gasper Dutra was inaugurated as President of Brazil.

Premier Hamdi el Pacchechi and his Iraq cabinet resigned in disagreement with the regent over the latter's social reforms.

A United Air Lines plane with 21 people aboard was lost over a Wyoming mountain peak.

King Ananda Mahidol of Siam named Kuang Aphaiwong as premier, to succeed Seni Pramoj. Aphaiwong headed the cabinet during the Japanese occupation.

Vincent Auriol, provisional President of France between De Gaulle's resignation and Gouin's election, was elected president of the constituent assembly.

Viscount Montgomery was appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the highest British military post, to

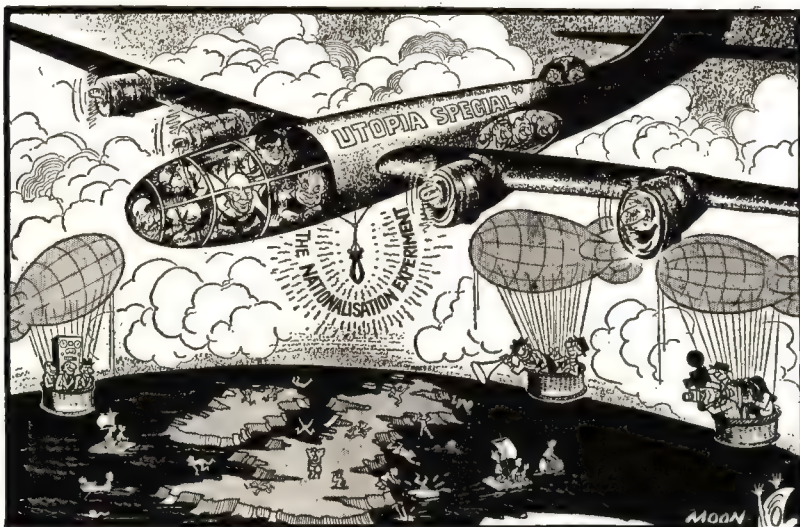
Commentaries by Packer, New York *Mirror*, and Moon, London *Dispatch*, on the beginning of the socialization of Britain in accordance with the theories of Harold Laski.

succeed Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, effective June 26.

February 1

Russia announced that Soviet scientists had split the uranium atom.

The National Assembly of Hungary brought a legal end to the 1,000-year-old monarchy, and elected Premier Zoltan Tildy president of the republic.



Capt. Jean T. Palmer was appointed director of the Waves, succeeding Capt. Mildred McAfee Horton.

February 2

President Truman announced his full support of the Atomic Energy Control Bill introduced in the Senate by Brien McMahon of Connecticut, and urged swift passage.

Tugboat workers in New York harbor struck, tying up most freight traffic. [See Feb. 11.]

February 3

A magnetic storm, coincident with appearance of two huge spots on the sun, brought a blackout in communications between the United States and Europe and affected other large portions of the earth.

February 4

Communist leaders called a general strike in Chile. Socialist labor leaders refused their support and the walkout was abortive.

The Army transport *Argentina* arrived in New York with 458 British war brides of American soldiers and 175 children. It was estimated that 65,000 G.I.'s married foreign girls, compared to 3,000 such marriages in World War I.

Setting a precedent for trial by commission of other enemy commanders, the Supreme Court of the U.S. upheld by a 6 to 2 vote the military tribunal at Manila which convicted and sentenced General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Japanese commander in Malaya and the Philippines. [He was hanged Feb. 23.]

France and Finland signed a one-year bilateral trade pact.

The U.N. Trusteeship Committee unanimously adopted a resolution embodying the U.S. plan to extend the promise of eventual independence to colonial and dependent areas as well as trustee territories.

The Hungarian Assembly elected Ferenc Nagy premier to succeed Zoltan Tildy, the new President.

A Pan American plane set a new commercial record, flying from New York to Hurn, England, in 12 hours and 9 minutes.

The U.S. and Britain recognized Romania's new government.

February 6

The Emergency Economic Committee for Europe reported that over 140

million in Europe would have to exist on less than 2,000 calories a day for the following few months. President Truman ordered government agencies to cut food supplies here to help feed people abroad. [See Mar. 1, 8, 11.]

In the U.N. Security Council, Russia agreed to drop charges that Britain's troops in Greece constituted a threat to peace.

The Yugoslavian premier under Nazi occupation, F. M. Milan Neditch, committed suicide in a prison where he was being held as a war criminal.

The U.N. elected 15 judges for the International Court of Justice. Green H. Hackworth became the first American to sit on the tribunal.* [See Apr. 3.]

France announced that she would place her African mandates under U.N. trusteeship.

The semi-independent state of Sarawak in North Borneo, which covers 50,000 square miles and has a population of half a million, was reduced to the status of a British Crown Colony by action of the government in London. Natives protested the action.

February 7

The House passed the Case Anti-Strike Bill, 258 to 155, and sent it to the Senate.

Koreans chose Jha O. Koo as provincial governor in their first democratic election after 40 years of Japanese rule. [See May 8.]

February 8

Adolph A. Berle, Jr., one of the original New Deal "Brain Trust," resigned his post as Ambassador to Brazil to return to Columbia University.

The Russian case against the 21 Nazi leaders was opened at the Nuernberg trial.

February 9

The General Motors electrical workers' strike ended with an 18½ cents an hour wage increase agreement.

* The other members: Hsu Mo, China; Charles de Visscher, Belgium; Jules Basdevant, France; Jose Gustavo Guerrero, El Salvador (president of the Court); Sir Arnold D. McNair, Great Britain; Sergey Borisovitch Krylov, Russia; Fabela Alfaro, Mexico; Alejandro Alvarez, Chile; Jose Philadelpho de Barros e Azevedo, Brazil; Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha, Egypt; John Erskine Read, Canada; Milovan Zoricitch (alternate spelling Zoricic), Yugoslavia; Helge Klaestad, Norway; Bohdan Winiarski, Poland.

The Women's National Press Club chose Dr. Lise Meitner, atomic scientist, "Woman of the Year."

Stalin announced a new five year plan to reconstruct Russia and make it preeminent in foreign commerce. [See Mar. 18.]

The U.N., condemning Franco's regime in Spain, forbade his government membership in the U.N.

A 24-day-old filibuster of Southern Democrat senators against President Truman's proposed permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission came to an end. Proponents shelved the bill that promised to guarantee equality of economic opportunity without regard to race, when they failed to muster enough votes (two-thirds) to shut off unlimited debate.

February 10

The Netherlands offered rebellion-torn Indonesia [Java] a commonwealth status, with a promise of the right to choose "in our time" independence or

partnership in the Netherland kingdom. [See Mar. 13.]

The Russian people went to the polls to vote for Communist deputies to the Supreme Soviet for the first time since 1937.

February 11

Japanese Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma was sentenced to death at Manila for war atrocities.

A new translation of the New Testament, called the Revised Standard Edition, was published.

All but the most essential industries in New York City were ordered to close down at 11:59 P.M., as a result of the tug strike which had reduced the city's fuel supply to a crucial stage. The order was revoked after 18 hours.

The U.N. site committee voted 22 to 17 to establish U.N. headquarters in the Westchester, N.Y.-Fairfield, Conn., area. Residents of the area protested the choice. [See Dec. 14.]

An Anglo-American World air agree-



Shoemaker Detroit Free Press

Racing his shadow again

ment was signed in Bermuda, setting up controls on international air transportation.

February 12

The Philadelphia transit strike which tied up the city for nearly 48 hours, was settled with a wage increase of 12 cents an hour.

The U.S. Government along with 19 other Western nations filed an indictment charging Argentina with actively aiding Germany during the war under the guise of a neutral country. [On Feb. 22, the Argentine government issued a formal denial of the charges.]

An electric power strike crippled Pittsburgh for almost 24 hours. [See Sept. 9.]

February 13

Ezra Pound, 60, onetime American poet who chose to remain in Italy during the war and broadcast praise of the Mussolini government, was adjudged mentally unsound by a Federal district court jury in Washington, and Federal authorities dropped prosecution of him on the charge of treason. [Subsequently, a New York publishing house was subjected to protests because it arbitrarily excluded Pound poems from an anthology of American verse.]

Harold L. Ickes resigned as Secretary of the Interior, following a dispute with the President over the appointment of Edwin W. Pauley as Undersecretary of the Navy. He began writing a syndicated newspaper column.

Earthquakes in the Department of Constantine, Algeria, killed 276 persons.

February 14

Chester W. Bowles, administrator of OPA, was "kicked upstairs" to director of the Office of Economic Stabilization. Paul Porter, former publicity chief of the Democratic National Committee, was given leave as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission and named to the OPA post. Next day, another plan to control wages and prices was announced.

The United Nations General Assembly ended its first session in London.

W. Averill Harriman was replaced as Ambassador to Moscow with Lieut. Gen. Walter B. Smith, wartime chief of staff to General Dwight Eisenhower.

February 15

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrested 22 persons charged with

aiding Russia in obtaining secret information about atomic bombs. They had been tipped off by a Soviet agent who turned against his country. [See Mar. 4 and 15.]

The Steel Workers' Union accepted an 18½ cents an hour pay rise and ordered its men to return to work at midnight, ending their crippling national strike.

February 16

Russia exercised its veto in the U.N. Security Council the first time in Syria-Lebanon dispute.

February 18

Pope Pius XII raised 32 prelates including four Americans, to the Cardinalate, the largest number ever created in a single consistory.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of George E. Allen as director of the RFC and of W. John Kenney as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

A radar conference to study the problem of the adaptation of radar to civil aviation, opened in London with 18 nations represented. [See May 7.]

February 19

Prince Carl Johan of Sweden married Mrs. Kirtin Wijkmark in New York, after renouncing his title and becoming plain Carl J. Bernadotte.

February 20

President Truman signed the revised "Full Employment" Act.

What INS financial editor Leslie Gould described as a "long overdue correction" hit the Stock Market, with prices in one day suffering the widest declines in nearly six years. [See Aug. 27.]

The World Protestant Council met in Geneva in the first important post-war inter-church conference.

The CIO-Political Action Committee's and the American Labor Party's first solo attempt to win a major political office in New York was defeated when Johannes Steel, left-wing radio commentator supported by Henry Wallace, was defeated for Congress in a special election in Manhattan by Arthur G. Klein, Democrat.

February 21

The House of Representatives voted, 222 to 43, for the Lea Bill, which was designed to curb the powers of James C. Petrillo as president of the Musicians' Union. [See Apr. 6.]



Solemn procession of the new Cardinals to the papal throne in St. Peter's, Rome, in February.

T/Sgt. Shirley B. Dixon, first U.S. Occupation Army member to be tried for shooting a Russian, was acquitted in Vienna by a military court.

A conference of West Indies island representatives met in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, to establish an international secretariat for unification of their interests.

A Finnish court found the former Premier, Risto Ryti, guilty of leading Finland into war with Russia and sentenced him to ten years at hard labor in prison.

February 22

Generalissimo Franco of Spain dismissed six members of the Spanish Cortes (Parliament) for signing a message of greeting to the Don Juan, pretender to the throne.

February 23

Bombay was quiet after three days of rioting between Moslems and Hindus which resulted in a death toll of 266.

The Navy Department confirmed the court martial finding that Capt. Charles B. McVay 3rd was guilty of negligence in the sinking of the cruiser *Indianapolis*, July 30, 1945, in which 883 men were lost. His sentence was reduced to a reprimand.

February 24

In Argentina, three million voters chose Juan Domingo Peron, who ran as a Labor Party candidate, president for a six-year term, in the most peaceful election in the country's recent history. He received 56% of the popular vote.

Belgian provincial elections gave the Christian Social (Catholic) Party 344 of 696 councilorships.

February 26

France imposed an economic boycott on Spain by ordering the closing of the Spanish border, and urged the U.S. and Britain to join in their policy of opposition to continuance of the Franco regime. [The border was closed Feb. 28; see Mar. 6]

J. A. Krug, former WPB head, was named to succeed Harold Ickes as Secretary of the Interior, effective March 15.

The Wage Stabilization Board ordered a wage increase of 16 cents an hour in the meat-packing industry.

The new Allied Far Eastern Commission, composed of representatives

of Australia, Canada, China, France, Britain, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, India and the U.S., held its initial meeting in Washington. Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, U.S., nominated by China and supported by Russia, was chosen chairman. It was announced the commission was not authorized to deal with military matters; these would remain under control of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

February 27

The State Department sent a note to France and Britain urging a three-power declaration for restoration of democratic rule in Spain.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, ranking Republican in the U.S. delegation to the U.N., reviewed before the Senate the "37 vital days" of the U.N. Assembly, urging a unified and clear-cut foreign policy. [See 28th.]

The prosecution at the Nuernberg Nazi war crimes trial rested its case.

President Truman nominated Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring as Assistant Secretary of State.

February 28

Secretary of State Byrnes made a speech that marked the beginning of a firmer policy toward Russia.

China and France signed a treaty providing for the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Northern Indo-China and the abolition of French extra-territorial rights in China.

March 1

President Truman sent to Congress a policy statement limiting foreign loans by the U.S., exclusive of British credits, to \$3,250,000,000 until June 30, 1947.

The newly formed Famine Emergency Committee, headed by ex-President Herbert Hoover, asked Americans to reduce their food consumption that millions abroad may survive who are otherwise doomed to death by starvation.

Another secret clause in the Yalta agreement of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin [Jan. 1945] was revealed. It provided for British and U.S. surrender to U.S.S.R. of all refugee nationals of present Russian territory.

March 2

Russia announced she had begun the evacuation of troops in some parts of Iran, but announced that she would



Cargill for Central Press
Loud-speaker

retain some troops "until the situation had been elucidated." [See Mar. 24.]

March 3

An American Airlines plane from New York to Los Angeles crashed in the Laguna Mountains on the coast, killing all 27 aboard.

March 4

A joint American-British-French note urged the Spanish people to oust Franco by peaceful means and promised assistance to an interim government to precede a democratic election. Simultaneously the U.S. State Department made public evidence of Franco's Axis collaboration.

A Canadian high commission investigating espionage, reported that Russia organized a "network of undercover agents" in the U.S. and Canada.

By a vote of 161 to 92, the House rejected a \$600,000,000 subsidy feature of the Patman Housing Bill strongly favored by the Truman Administration. [See Mar. 7.]

F. M. Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim resigned as president of Finland. [See Mar. 9.]

March 5

U.S. sent two notes to Moscow, one protesting Soviet actions in Manchuria and the other protesting the retention of Russian troops in Iran.

Winston Churchill, speaking at Westminster College in Missouri,

called for the close fraternity of Britain and the U.S., and assailed Soviet policy. [See Mar. 15.]

Brig. Gen. Erik H. Nelson, one of the first two men to fly around the world, retired from the Army to become technical advisor to Swedish Intercontinental Airlines.

The New York Board of Higher Education added a new member, the Rev. John M. Coleman of Brooklyn, the first Negro to serve on the Board.

March 6

The proposed Japanese constitution was made public. It reduced the emperor to a mere symbol, vesting sovereignty in the people.

The Spanish government barred all French nationals from Spain and her possessions.

March 7

Canada and Britain signed an agreement providing for a Canadian loan of \$1,250,000,000 to Britain. It was made interest free until Dec. 31, 1951. Then the rate is to become 2% and repayment in 50 annual installments is to begin.

France recognized the Viet Nam republic of Annamite nationalists as a "free State within the Indo-Chinese Federation and French Union."

The National Labor Relations Board ruled, 2 to 1, that foremen and supervisory employees are entitled to organize in rank and file unions.

The House passed a much revised emergency housing bill, 357 to 24.

The Motion Picture Academy's award for the best picture of the year was given to *The Lost Weekend*, a story about a drunkard. The picture's star, Ray Milland, was given the top acting award, while Joan Crawford's role in *Mildred Pearce* was judged the best feminine performance.

A threatened national long-distance telephone strike was averted by a wage increase settlement of 17.6 cents an hour for 150,000 Bell System workers.

March 8

The 65-day old Western Electric strike of 17,000 workers ended in settlement.

March 9

Premier Juho K. Paasikivi was elected president of Finland by the parliament.

A new principle in producing light of terrific intensity, called "regimented



Sherwood, London *Tit-Bits*

"Somebody started a rumor that peace has been declared between us and our Allies."

light," was demonstrated publicly for the first time.

Italy held the first free elections in 26 years, to choose local officials in 436 towns.

March 11

Martial law was declared in Mukden, largest city in Manchuria, where heavy street fighting broke out between Communist and Chungking forces who rushed into the city as the Russians withdrew. The Red army was found to have stripped the city of machinery and other valuables, for shipment to Russia.

President Truman asked the country to consume 40% less wheat and 20% less fats to aid the Famine Emergency Committee's program.

Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson [see June 6] was elected chairman of the board of governors of both the World Bank and International Monetary Fund at the first joint session in Savannah, Ga. [On Mar. 13, Washington was chosen as the site for the two institutions.]

Alexander C. Kirk, U.S. Ambassador to Italy, resigned, to be succeeded by James C. Dunn, Assistant Secretary of State.

A new Belgian cabinet was organized by Paul-Henri Spaak, who kept his post of foreign minister.

Herbert H. Lehman resigned as director-general of UNRRA, giving poor health as his reason. [He was succeeded, March 21, by Fiorello H. La Guardia and became a candidate for Senator from New York.]

March 12

The Iranian parliament ceased to exist because the Russian-dominated Tudeh party members prevented a quorum from meeting and voting its extension. Premier Ghavam became the sole ruling power until elections.

The House approved legislation, 313 to 32, enabling the President to lease or donate 371 small naval vessels to the Chinese Central Government and to provide American naval technical advisers.

March 13

The General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers-CIO, reached a settlement in the 113-day old strike, the longest and most costly strike in the industry's history. The union accepted smaller wage increases than it had demanded.

The General Electric strike, which began on Jan. 15, was settled for 100,000 workers by a wage increase of 18½ cents an hour. [See May 9.]

President Truman withdrew the nomination of Edwin W. Pauley as Undersecretary of the Navy at Pauley's request, due to the storm of opposition raised to the appointment because of Pauley's oil company connections.

The suicides of Dr. Karl Haushofer, 76, author of geopolitical theories espoused by Hitler, and his wife, were announced in Germany.

Formal negotiations were opened in Batavia between representatives of the Netherlands, and the Indonesian Republic formed by rebels against Dutch

rule of Java, after months of fighting in which British forces took the field against the Indonesians.

March 15

Winston Churchill, speaking at a dinner in his honor in New York, renewed his plea for cooperation between Britain and the United States but denied that he aimed at a military alliance, while 1,000 Leftists picketed the hotel in protest against his views on Russia. [See Mar. 16.]

Iranian Premier Ahmad Ghavam announced an appeal to the U.N. Security Council against Russian military acts in Iran.

In an historic decision, the British government offered India the right to full independence within or without the empire.

Following the arrest of Fred Rose, a Labor Progressive M.P., the Canadian investigation commission issued its second interim report on the Russian spy case, naming four more of the 13 people. One was a faculty member of McGill University. [See June 15.]

March 16

Russia told Iran not to appeal her case to the U.N. Security Council, saying that she would consider it an "unfriendly act."

Secretary of State Byrnes, responding to the Churchill speech [see Mar. 15], stated that this country would enter into no alliance but would seek its security in the U.N.

March 17

The La Follette Progressive Party in Wisconsin dissolved after a 12-year old independent third party existence and voted to return to the Republican Party.

Moscow announced that the Uniate Church of the western Ukraine had broken off from the Roman Catholic Church to become part of the government-controlled Russian Orthodox Church.

The U.S. approved limited revival of Japanese export trade.

March 18

The Supreme Soviet ratified Stalin's new five-year plan, calling for production $1\frac{1}{2}$ greater than the pre-war level by 1950, and providing for extensive atomic research.

President Truman named Bernard Baruch the U.S. representative on the

United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

Chou En-lai, chief Communist delegate in Chungking, strongly objected to decisions of the central executive committee of the Kuomintang. His statements indicated no settlement of the political and military conflict in China was in prospect.

The U.S. Supreme Court approved new uniform rules of Federal criminal procedure, intended to speed and simplify law enforcement.

The War Department named a six-man board to investigate charges of unnecessary inequality in the rights of officers and enlisted men. Makeup of the board: four officers, two enlisted men. [See Aug. 19.]

March 19

Switzerland and Russia resumed diplomatic relations after a 21-year break.

Mikhail Ivanovitch Kalinin, "President" (chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet) of Russia since 1919, retired and was succeeded by Nikolai Mikhailovitch Shvernik. [See June 3.]

Twenty-six were killed in a C-47 transport plane crash in the Sierras. Earlier, a B-29 crashed near San Francisco, killing the seven aboard.

March 20

The first session of the joint United States-Soviet Commission for Korea began. [See May 8.]

Food riots led by women broke out in Hamburg, Germany.

The Iranian Air Force was sent to attack Kurdish tribes that were in rebellion in Northwest Iran.

185 persons were killed in Brazil's worst train wreck.

March 21

A national health service bill presented to British parliament called for free medical attention of every kind beginning in 1948.

March 22

Russia's Dictator, Joseph Stalin, asserted that no nations want war and asserted his faith in the U.N. as a means of preserving peace and security.

F. M. Doeme Sztojaj, premier of the Hungarian Nazi government in 1944, was sentenced to die—the fourth wartime Hungarian premier to be condemned to death. [Former premier



Lewis, *Milwaukee Journal*

Old Mother Hubbard—a commentary on what American housewives faced during most of 1946.

Bela Imredy was executed on March 25.]

Britain and Transjordan signed a treaty of mutual assistance and alliance, ending the British mandate regime and creating another sovereign state in the Middle East.

March 23

W. Averill Harriman, former Ambassador to Moscow, was appointed Ambassador to Britain. His predecessor, John C. Winant, was named U.S. representative on the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

March 24

Moscow announced that the Red Army was withdrawing from Iran. [See Mar. 27.]

Mauno Pekkala, former minister of defense, was named premier of Finland.

March 25

The United Nations Security Council began its first session in temporary quarters in Hunter College gymnasium in New York City. The Mili-

tary Staff Committee, composed of representatives of the U.S., Russia, Britain, China and France, held a secret session.

Nationalization of the Central Bank of Argentina was decreed by the retiring President, Edelmiro Farrell.

The first big private Allied credit to a liberated European country was negotiated between Hambros Bank of London and a consortium of Czech banks.

The Supreme Court of the U.S. decreed 5 to 3 that the Federal anti-kickback law did not apply to payments enforced on laborers on Government projects as part of their initiation fees into unions.

March 27

Andrei Gromyko, ambassador from Moscow to Washington and Russia's representative in the U.N., walked out of the Security Council meeting after endeavoring unsuccessfully to force postponement or abandonment of consideration by the Council of Russian-Iranian relations. He claimed Russia

and Iran had reached an understanding. This was denied by the Iranian representative, Hussein Ali, who declared Russia had made the following demands: Red Army to stay in Iran indefinitely, Iran to recognize the autonomy of Red-dominated Azerbaijan, Iran to grant Russia joint-control of Iranian oil fields. [See Apr. 5.]

Walter P. Reuther was elected president of the United Auto Workers, CIO, by a narrow margin over R. J. Thomas, leader for eight years. The union chose Thomas as a vice president.

The British Labor Party issued a

manifesto accusing the Communists and left-wingers of Quisling activities and rejected a proposal to affiliate with the Communist Party.

The U.S. and France signed a bilateral air transport agreement similar to the U.S.-British pact made in February.

March 28

President Truman created a permanent defense council of ten top war chiefs and nominated them to hold their ranks for life.

The State Department released a report calling for an international atomic development authority that



O'Kennedy, *Dublin Opinion*

"It's getting more and more difficult to remain an enigma."

would be the sole producer and monopolistic holder of all the world's fissionable material. [See June 14.]

March 29

Two hundred German policemen, armed with U.S. weapons, raided a displaced persons' camp in Stuttgart, occupied mainly by Jews, which German authorities claimed was center of black-markets. They killed one person and wounded four.

March 30

Turkey and Iraq announced the signing of a mutual assistance pact.

About 1,000 Germans were seized in raids in the U.S. and British zones of Germany and Austria, culminating a ten-month watch for attempts to revive Nazism.

March 31

The nation's 400,000 soft-coal miners went on strike, to press the demand of the U.M.W. for an employer-contributed union welfare fund. [See May 21.]

Detroit transit workers (AFL) went

on strike against the city-owned department of street railways.

Greece held its first free elections in ten years. The Populist Party, heavily monarchist in its membership, was the winner.

April 1

The Supreme Court approved, 6 to 0, the clause in the New Deal's Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 compelling interstate gas and electric corporations to limit their activities to a single, integrated system. The decision upheld a 1942 Securities and Exchange Commission order, forcing the \$2,300,000,000 North American Company to divest itself of all its properties except those in the St. Louis area, merely one segment of its 17-state utility empire.

The Supreme Court ruled that Negroes had the right to vote in Georgia Democratic primaries.

Tidal waves in the Pacific, caused by underwater earthquakes near the Aleutians, spread to Hawaii and the U.S. west coast, causing over 300 deaths



Little, Nashville *Tennessean*

Out of the ruins

[mostly in the Hawaii area] and doing millions in property damage.

Rep. B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee was chosen chairman of the Republican National Committee.

April 3

Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, who ordered Bataan's "Death March," was executed at Los Banos, 20 miles south of Manila, by a U.S. firing squad.

Argentina accepted the appointment of George Messersmith as the U.S. Ambassador, succeeding Spruille Braden, an outspoken critic of the Argentine regime.

Two arbitration boards granted a 16 cent hourly wage increase to 1,220,000 railroad employees. [See May 18.]

Norris E. Dodd was named Undersecretary of Agriculture.

The 13 judges of the United Nations' new International Court of Justice met for the first time, in The Hague, Netherlands.

April 4

Moscow's promise to have all Russian troops out of Iran by May 6 was accepted by the U.N. Security Council, which deferred further discussion of the subject until then. [See Apr. 5.]

A nine-day old New Jersey law intended to control strikes in vital public utilities, had its first test when the state seized nine gas and coke plants of the Public Service Electric and Gas Co., to avert a strike scheduled for midnight.

Panayotis Poulitsas became premier of Greece and chose Populist (royalist) Party members as his aides.

April 5

Russia and Iran jointly announced an agreement between the two countries. Its terms provided for evacuation of Iran by the Red Army, organization of a joint Iranian-Soviet oil company to control Iranian fields and negotiations between the Teheran government and the Azerbaijan provincial regime for more autonomy for the latter.

Britain's House of Commons passed a bill requiring British nationals to comply with certain decisions of the U.N. Security Council designed to stop aggression and involving severance of diplomatic and economic relations with other countries. By this Britain became the first of the United Nations to surrender any measure of sovereignty to U.N.

Romania broke off diplomatic relations with Spain.

U.S. and Belgium signed a commercial agreement.

Poland recognized the Spanish republican government-in-exile of Dr. José Giral y Pereira.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce was put on record as favoring extension of Social Security benefits to all workers not now included, as far as it is administratively feasible.

April 6

Abandoning age-old secrecy on the subject, Oklahoma City became first large city to stage all-out campaign of venereal disease education and treatment.

The Senate passed, 47 to 3, the bill aimed at limiting the powers of James C. Petrillo, president of the Musicians' Union. It subsequently became a law. [See June 6.]

April 7

Ten thousand Japanese staged a protest at Premier Shidehara's home, demanding his cabinet's resignation on the ground that his government was not democratic enough to administer the reforms called for by the American occupation administration.

April 8

The Assembly of the League of Nations opened its final session in Geneva to liquidate the organization and transfer its assets to the U.N. [See Apr. 18.]

Teheran government troops were rushed into areas evacuated by Red Army forces in northern Iran, along the Caspian Sea, to check a threatened *coup d'état* by Iranian objectors to the concessions to Russia.

The Vatican formally recognized the new Arab republic of Lebanon.

U.S. resumed diplomatic relations with Haiti, recognizing the legality of the new government installed by an army junta.

April 9

Gen. Hassan Arfa, former Iranian army chief of staff, was arrested on charges of subversive activities.

In the midst of warfare between Jews and Arabs in British-mandated Palestine, the Anglo-Iraq financial pact granting the Arab state an allocation of dollars from the sterling pool, was renewed for one year.



Cargill for Central Press
Not the way

April 10

Poland filed charges with the U.N. Security Council against Spain, declaring the Franco's government a threat to international peace. It accused Spain of harboring war criminals, Nazi assets and German scientists experimenting with new weapons. [See Apr. 12.]

Andrei A. Gromyko was named permanent Russian representative to the U.N. and replaced as Ambassador to the U.S. by Nikolai V. Novikov, Minister-Counselor of the Embassy in Washington.

Women voted for the first time as Japan elected representatives to the Diet.

The House voted an appropriation of \$520,000,000 (an addition of \$70,000,000 to the amount already approved by the Senate) for the rehabilitation of the Philippines.

Communist troops began an "all out offensive" against the Peiping-Mukden Railway, in northeast China, in an effort to prevent Chiang Kai-shek government troops from gaining control in Manchuria.

A Pan American Clipper flew from Hawaii to San Francisco in record time of nine hours, nine minutes.

Discovery of elements 43 and 61 announced, completing the periodic table.

April 11

U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie chose the New York World's Fair site

as interim headquarters for the General Assembly, and the Sperry Gyroscope Co. plant at Lake Success, Nassau County, New York, for the temporary headquarters of the Secretariat, the Security Council and all other bodies and commissions.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's ancestral home at Hyde Park, N.Y., was dedicated as a national shrine by President Truman and became a mecca for tourists.

The Atomic Energy Act of 1946, establishing a virtual Federal monopoly over domestic atomic energy activities, was approved unanimously by the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy.

April 12

The Spanish cabinet invited a U.N. commission to visit Spain and investigate Poland's charge that German scientists were carrying on atomic research in the country. [See Apr. 17.]

The French government appointed Alexandre Parodi, Ambassador to Italy, as its permanent delegate to the U.N. Security Council.

April 15

Debate in the U.N. Security Council over whether to strike the Iranian issue from the agenda, developed into a test of the extent to which the United Nations' authority transcends the authority of any nation. The U.S. and Britain maintained that no nation had the right to demand that the Council relinquish jurisdiction over any question once the Council assumed it. Russia opposed this view. [See April 23.]

American authorities seized 20 German, Japanese and Italian agents, members of a Nazi-sponsored organization that carried on war against the U.S. in China after Germany surrendered.

Four Japanese army officers were sentenced to imprisonment for carrying out the executions of three of the Doolittle "30 seconds over Tokyo" raiders who were forced down and captured in 1942.

Edward H. Foley, Jr., was sworn in as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

April 16

Dr. Quo Tai-chi of China, ended his month's tenure as president of the U.N. to be succeeded by the Egyptian delegate, Dr. Hafez Afifi Pasha.

A protest strike organized by Jews against British government services in Palestine involved more than 50,000 persons. [It continued to April 23.]

April 17

Poland pressed its charges against Spain in the U.N. Security Council, and urged the Council to order member nations to sever diplomatic relations with the Franco government. [See Apr. 29]

Argentina established control of all wheat exports and offered subsidies to wheat growers.

April 18

The League of Nations passed out of existence after transferring its assets to the United Nations.

Premier Constantin Tsaldaris, Populist Party leader, formed a new Greek Government of predominantly royalist sympathizers.

The U.S. gave formal recognition to the Joseph "Tito" Broz regime in Yugoslavia, without implying approval of "Tito's" policies.

The House passed a much patched and amended price control extension bill by a vote of 355 to 42. [See June 13.]

April 19

New controls upon wheat and flour

consumption were announced by Secretary Anderson as President Truman re-emphasized the famine situation abroad. A Government order cut use of wheat flour by bakeries, restaurants, etc., by 25%, effective Apr. 21.

Fall of Changchun, capital of Manchuria, to Communist army forces was announced.

The draft of the new constitution framed by Communists and Socialists but rejected by other major parties, was adopted by the French National Assembly by a vote of 309 to 249. [See May 5.]

April 21

Chairmanship of the Allied Council for Japan passed to a civilian, George Acheson, Jr., former State Department aide.

April 22

The Supreme Court ruled, 5 to 3, that an alien cannot be denied U.S. citizenship because of his refusal to pledge himself to bear arms in the country's defense. Same day, Mr. Chief Justice Stone died.

The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry recommended that 100,000 Jewish displaced persons in Europe be admitted to Palestine as quickly as possible. [See Apr. 30.]



Scott, Portland Oregonian

Struggling for balance

April 23

Filipinos elected a president, Manuel Roxas, and other officers to administer the republic to be established July 4.

The U.N. Security Council voted, 8 to 3, to keep the Iranian question on the agenda. Russia, rebelling against the Council's decision, declared it would not participate in any further discussion of the question.

The corpse of Benito Mussolini was stolen from an unmarked grave in Milan and hidden. [See Aug. 12.]

April 24

The United States offered Poland a \$40,000,000 loan and surplus property credits up to \$50,000,000, stipulating that free elections be held in the country.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander, ordered immediate action to improve the discipline of American troops in Europe, which he admitted had been effected by black-market activities and general laxity.

All Argentine banks came under direct government control.

The French national constituent assembly voted to nationalize 50 of the nation's largest insurance companies.

April 25

Fritz Kuhn, who led the German-American Bund's efforts to get control of America and was deported to Germany, was freed from a concentration camp there by U.S. Army order.

The "Big Four" Conference of the [foreign ministers of] U.S., Britain, Russia and France opened in Paris to discuss European peace treaties.

The Chinese national government admitted its second major defeat in Manchuria within a week, in conceding the Communist seizure of the northern metropolis of Harbin.

The Burlington Route's Exposition Flyer crashed into the rear of a stalled Advance Flyer near Chicago, killing 47 persons.

An Inter-Parliamentary Conference opened in Copenhagen to discuss the refugee problem, war damages and the Bretton Woods international monetary agreement. Neither the U.S. nor Russia was represented.

April 27

The Big Four conference in Paris agreed to drastic limitation of the Italian fleet and to appointment of a committee to apportion Italian craft

among their countries and Greece and Yugoslavia.

April 28

It was revealed Army-Navy board is surveying U.S. caverns for underground installations in the event of atomic war.

County council elections held in the United States zone of Germany showed the Christian Social Union (rightists) strongest.

April 29

Chinese Communist army seized a third major city in Manchuria: Tsitsihar, capital of Nunkiang Province.

Representatives of the Allied nations formally indicted Japan's wartime Premier Hideki Tojo and 27 other members of a "criminal militaristic clique" on 55 counts.

The first meetings of six United Nations social and economic commissions whose decisions and actions in the fields of economics and human relations may affect the daily lives of all the peoples of the world, opened in New York.

Secretary of State Byrnes proposed to the Big Four conference in Paris, a four-power 25 year treaty to guar-



La Vanguardia (Buenos Aires)

The world in reverse—a reference to Peron's congress sitting in judgment on the Argentine supreme court.

antee the disarmament and military impotence of Germany.

The U.N. Security Council voted 10 to 0 for a committee, comprised of representatives of Australia, Brazil, China, France and Poland, to investigate whether Franco Spain endangers international peace. Russia abstained from voting. Paul Hasluck of Australia was named chairman. [See June 1.]

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was named chairman of the U.N. Economic and Social Council's Commission on Human Rights.

The Soviet Union named Andrei A. Gromyko as its representative in the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission.

The first of the families of American soldiers, transported to Germany by the Army as a morale measure, arrived in Berlin.

April 30

The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry into Palestine made a report that rejected the creation of either a Jewish or Arab state. It recommended continuation of the existing mandate (held by Britain) until establishment of a U.N. trusteeship and suppression of violence or terrorism by Jews and Arabs. Arab leaders in Palestine urged a strike as a protest against the recommendations.

U.S. farm prices at highest levels since July 1920.

May 1

Nanking, pre-war capital of China, became the seat of the central government.

A British scientist, Dr. Alan Nunn May, was sentenced to ten years in prison for revealing government information on atomic energy to a Russian agent.

Britain appointed Hugh Dalton as its representative in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

William H. Hastie was confirmed by the Senate as the first Negro governor of a U.S. territory and became ruler of the Virgin Isles.

May 2

United States Marines landed on Alcatraz Island. San Francisco Bay, to assist officers of the Federal prison in quelling an attempted breakout in which several prisoners took possession of a cellblock, held guards as hostages, and stood off a prolonged siege. The revolt leaders were killed.

A general embargo on railroad freight and 25% cut in passenger service was ordered in Washington, to conserve coal stocks brought to a record low by the 32-day-old bituminous coal strike. [Next day the ODT ordered a 50% cut in steam-propelled passenger service, effective May 15.]

May 3

The Russian government floated a 20 billion ruble loan, asking workers to invest one month's pay on a lottery basis. It promised that non-winners of prizes could redeem their bonds at par in 1961.

Britain and France informed the U.N. Security Council that they had withdrawn their troops from Syria and had arranged with the government of Lebanon to evacuate troops from there by the end of 1947.

President Truman asked Myron C. Taylor to return to the Vatican as his personal representative with the rank of ambassador. There was outspoken criticism in Protestant bodies of maintenance of U.S. diplomatic representation at the Holy See.

Arabs staged a general strike in Palestine, protesting the Anglo-American Commission's report, and stoned British troops.

The president of the Japanese Liberal Party, Ichiro Hatoyama, was barred from political office by Allied occupation headquarters.

Walter Thurston was made U.S. Ambassador to Mexico.

May 4

The government took over control of six major Argentine universities.

May 5

In a referendum in which 85% of all qualified voters cast ballots, French citizens rejected the proposed new constitution dictated by Communist and Socialist members of the national assembly. The opposition had more than 1,000,000 majority, a stunning defeat of the Left. [See June 2.]

Andre de Wavrin, head of the former De Gaulle regime secret police, and about 50 of his aides were under house arrest in Paris.

Colombia elected Mariano Ospina Perez its first conservative president since 1930.

May 6

Camille Gutt of Belgium, was

elected managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

President Truman asked Congress for authority for the Army and Navy to equip, organize and train the armed forces of other American states in the interest of hemispheric defense.

Brownouts and blackouts of cities and towns spread through the Middle West, the result of the coal crisis induced by the bituminous strike.

The Pulitzer Prizes for 1946 were awarded to the following: *State of the Union*, by Russel Crouse and Howard Lindsay, as the best original American play; *The Age of Jackson*, by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., as the best history; *Son of the Wilderness*, a life of John Muir, by Linnie Marsh Wolfe, best biography; *The Canticle of the Sun*, by Leo Sowerby, best musical composition; Hodding Carter, Greenville, Miss. *Delta Democrat-Times*, for editorial writing; Bruce Russell, Los Angeles *Times*, editorial cartooning; Arnaldo Cortesi, New York *Times*, foreign correspondence. Awards were also made for news coverage in the Pacific, to Homer Bigart, New York *Herald Tribune*; for reporting on the atomic bomb, to William M. Laurence, the New York *Times*; for articles on the tidewaterland situation, to Edward A. Harris, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. The Scranton (Pa.) *Times* won an award for its 15-year investigation of judicial practices which brought about the resignation and indictment of a U.S. District judge in Pa. The usual prizes for verse, news photography and the novel were not awarded.

May 7

The Big Four Conference agreed upon a Russian proposal to give the Danubian province of Transylvania to Rumania, thus annulling Hitler's 1940 gift of the area to Hungary.

Anton A. Mussert, native Dutch fuhrer of the Netherlands under the Nazis, was executed as a traitor by a firing squad at The Hague.

The execution sentence of Pvt. Joseph E. Hicswa of New Jersey, who was court-martialed for stabbing to death two Japanese civilians in a drunken spree, was commuted by the President to 30 years' imprisonment.

An international conference on the application of radar and other radio safety devices to surface navigation opened in London with 22 nations represented.

May 8

A joint American-Soviet Commission's endeavors to institute self-government in a liberated Korea became an admitted failure. Russian and American representatives could not agree upon the makeup of the interim Korean government.

A proposed amendment to the British loan pact, which would have conditioned the \$3,750,000,000 grant to Britain upon long-term leases to the U.S. of Atlantic bases, was defeated in the Senate, 45 to 40. [See May 13.]

May 9

The longest major post-war strike was settled after 115 days when Westinghouse and the electrical workers' union agreed on an 18-cent hourly wage increase and other points.

In Detroit, teamsters "struck" against 7,000 retail grocery and meat dealers by refusing to deliver supplies from wholesalers, in a drive to compel employees of the stores to join the union.

Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy for 45 years, abdicated in favor of his son, Humbert, and went into exile.

In India, the Viceroy's Executive Cabinet offered its resignation as the first step toward establishing a new popular all-Indian interim government. [See May 16.]



Roche, Buffalo Courier-Express

Bucking broncho



Bishop, St. Louis *Star-Times*

The race

May 12

An Army Boeing Superfort lowered the trip-time record between Hawaii and the U.S. to seven hours, 14 minutes.

Army had discharged over 7,000,000 men since demobilization began, May 12, 1945.

Commissioner Albert W. T. Osborn was elected general (world leader) of the Salvation Army.

May 13

Members of the United Mine Workers in the soft-coal areas were ordered back to work by John L. Lewis under a two-week truce arranged to rebuild crucially depleted coal stockpiles. In Pennsylvania, only one-third obeyed the order immediately. [See May 21.]

After a month of debate, proponents of the \$3,750,000,000 grant to Britain stood off last minute attempts to amend the pact in the United States' favor, and the Senate approved the pact 46 to 34. [See July 13.]

In the Big Four Conference in Paris, Russia agreed to the French plan to place Italy's colonies under U.N. trusteeship. The U.S. conditioned its agreement to the plan upon a time

limit on the trusteeship, followed by independence. [See July 3.]

In a report to the President on the world famine situation, based on his personal investigations during an official tour, ex-President Herbert Hoover said the world grain deficit had been cut from 11,000,000 tons to 3,600,000 and could be further reduced by better co-operation with the U.S. from Britain and Russia and more conservation measures in surplus countries.

The Allied Military Government ruled that all German military and war memorials must be destroyed by January 1.

Fifty-eight German officials of the Mauthausen concentration camp were sentenced to hang for atrocities. Three others received life sentences.

General Ho Ying-chin resigned as chief of staff of the Chinese army.

May 14

President Truman, upon signing the House's severely restricted Selective Service extension act which the Senate had unwillingly passed two hours before, characterized it as the lesser of two evils. [See May 16 & June 29.]

Britain ordered the withdrawal of all troops from Cairo and Alexandria by August, signalling the end of its long control over Egyptian affairs.

May 15

The Big Four Conference in Paris voted to recess until June 15, after three weeks of disagreement on almost every basic issue. Just before it recessed, the American plan to modify (with easier terms) the Italian armistice was accepted.

The last American base in Britain, at Ashchurch, Gloucestershire, was handed back to British authorities after four years of occupation.

May 16

President Truman recommended a three-phase government reorganization to Congress. One provision was an enlarged Federal Security Agency headed by a Cabinet member.

President Truman authorized the induction into the Army of childless men 26 through 29, after denouncing the Draft Extension Bill.

Ambassador Alexandre Parodi, who succeeded Henri Bonnet as French delegate to the U.N. Security Council, took over the President's chair from



As Gall, *News of the World* (London) and Hutton, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, limned Britain's proffer of independence to India.



Dr. Hafez Afifi of Egypt in accordance with the monthly rotation system.

The British official mission's plan for effecting the independence of India was made public. It rejected the Moslem League's plan for Moslem self-rule and recommended a central government for defense, foreign affairs and communications, with most other powers invested in the individual states. [See May 18.]

A twin-engine plane crashed in a

pine forest near Richmond, Va., killing 25 passengers and its crew.

Shigeru Yoshida, foreign minister in the cabinet of Baron Kijuro Shidehara, became premier of Japan.

May 17

Marshal Antonescu was sentenced to death by a Romanian war crimes tribunal. [See June 1.]

Mohandas K. Ghandi approved the British plan for Indian independence.

The U.S. proposed a defense agreement to Canada calling for the coordination of certain branches of their armed forces.

In the first general election in the Netherlands since 1937, the middle-of-the-road Catholic Party was victorious. The incumbent premier Wilhem Schermerhorn's Labor party ran second and he and his cabinet resigned.

Argentina and Britain signed a commercial air agreement.

May 18

A strike ordered by two railroad unions was postponed five days after President Truman had signed an order seizing the railroads. Confusion in notifying engineers and trainmen of the strike postponement produced transportation snarls all over the country. [See May 23.]

May 20

An Army plane crashed into the 58th floor of the Manhattan Building in New York City's Wall Street at dusk, killing five persons.

The U.S. Supreme Court refused to interfere with a city's tax on the income of a worker residing in another state. Its action left standing a Pennsylvania Supreme Court decision that Philadelphia had a right to levy on wages of a New Jersey man employed in Philadelphia.

May 21

Soft coal mines were seized by the government and Vice Admiral Moreell of the Navy was made their administrator. [See May 29.]

Iran announced the evacuation of that country by the Red Army, as of May 6. Reports of civil war in Iran's Azerbaijan province ceased. [See June 11.]

President Truman signed a bill giving nearly all 400,000 postal workers a \$400-a-year salary raise.



Another commentary by Hutton, on U.S. labor troubles.

Karl Hermann Frank, Nazi overlord in Czechoslovakia, was sentenced to death in Prague. [He was hanged next day.]

The Swiss government agreed to yield 50% of the Nazi capital in Switzerland to the Allies, plus \$58,140,000 of the looted gold shipped by Germany to Switzerland during the war.

Russia announced that the Red Army had completed evacuation of Manchuria on May 3.

Nineteen Jewish displaced persons, accused of rioting on Apr. 28, at an UNRRA camp in Landsberg, Germany, received prison sentences.

May 22

President Truman signed the Emergency Housing Bill, intended to promote 2,700,000 homes for veterans in two years through private construction.

May 23

The five day truce having expired without a settlement, a nation-wide railroad strike began at 4 P.M. (EST), resulting in the most complete transportation tieup in the country's history. [See May 25.]

Chinese government troops recaptured Changchun, capital of Man-

churia, with only slight resistance from Communists.

The Congressional Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee formally closed its record, six months and eight days after beginning the inquiry. [See July 15.]

May 24

The first bilateral pact on radio communications between the U.S. and Russia was signed. It provided for two-way voice and teletype radio channels.

May 25

The railroad strike ended at 3:57 P.M. (EST) when an agreement was signed by railroad union heads while the President was asking Congress for wide authority with which to deal with strikers, including the power to draft them into armed services. The House approved the emergency legislation 90 minutes after the President requested it, by a vote of 306 to 13. [See May 29 and June 21.]

The United Nations Economic and Social Council held its first meeting in this country.

Abdullah Ibn Ul-Hussein, 60, was enthroned as king of Trans-Jordan, to rule over 300,000 subjects.

May 26

The first general elections since 1935 in Czechoslovakia indicated a swing to the left in Bohemia and Moravia and to the right in Slovakia.

Siam announced that French troops, supported by planes and artillery, had invaded Siam from Indo-China across



Jim Berryman, Washington Star

"The House of Representatives resumes its pre-Pearl Harbor position."

the Mekong River. Although a non-member, it appealed to the U.N. to intercede. [See May 30.]

May 27

Labor Prime Minister Clement Attlee made the first changes in his British cabinet when he replaced Sir Ben Smith as Minister of Food by John Strachey, Undersecretary for Air.

Manuel A. Roxas was inaugurated as president of the Philippines Commonwealth. [See July 4.]

Elections in the American zone in Germany gave the Christian Social Union (moderates) 484 offices and the Social Democratic party 421. The Communists won 47 offices, the Liberal Democrats 34 and all other groups 39.

May 28

An agreement negotiated by Secretary of State Byrnes with Leon Blum, former French premier sent to Washington as special emissary, canceled the \$1,800,000,000 debt owed the U.S. by France under Lend-Lease, sold France \$1,400,000,000 in so-called surplus supplies for \$300,000,000, and gave France a further cash grant of \$1,370,000,000. The latter was tabbed as a loan.

Heavy rains in Southern New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio produced floods that killed twenty persons and did heavy property damage.

May 29

The 45-day soft coal strike ended when the U.M.W. made a contract with the Government which gave the miners an 18½ cents hourly wage increase and provided for an employer-contributed union welfare and retirement fund. The Government continued in control of the mines. [See Oct. 21.] Same day, 75,000 anthracite miners went on strike at midnight. [See June 7.]

The Senate rejected, 70 to 13, President Truman's request for emergency authority to draft strikers against the Government. Same day, the House passed 230 to 106, the Senate-amended Case Anti-Strike Bill, the first over all restrictive labor measure enacted by Congress in 15 years. [See June 11.]

A general strike that tied up Rochester, N.Y., following the city's refusal to deal with public employees as union members, was ended after 22 hours.

May 30

France denied aggression against Siam, claiming its troops invaded Siam in pursuit of bandits who had raided the French side. [See May 31.]

Britain signed an agreement with France to aid her in expanding the French air force and aircraft industry.

Georgia took legal steps to revoke the charter of the revived Ku Klux Klan, and the U.S. Collector of Internal Revenue filed income tax liens against the organization for \$685,305.

Klement Gottwald, Communist, was chosen prime minister of Czechoslovakia.

The Iranian government removed Hasein Ala as its representative on the U.N. Security Council.

May 31

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. resigned as U.S. representative on the U.N. Security Council. [See June 5.]

Siam requested membership in the U.N. and submitted a formal report charging France with violation of Siam's border with Indo-China. Premier Pride Panymyong announced the closing of certain sections of the Siam-Indo-China border.

Italy and Austria resumed diplomatic relations.

The first acquittal in a war crimes trial of a German general was made in Hamburg, Germany. Lt. Gen Karl Maris von Behrens was absolved by a five-officer British military court of responsibility for the murder of 14 British Commandos who landed in Nor-



Jim Berryman, Washington Star

A matter of opinion



Page, Louisville Courier-Journal

Slum clearance

way in 1942 in an attempt to destroy a German atomic heavy water plant.

The three-month-old Iraqi Cabinet headed by Tawfiq Suwaidi, resigned.

An earthquake in the eastern province of Mus, Turkey, killed at least 255 persons.

The embryonic chicken heart tissue with which Dr. Alexis Carrel of Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research made medical history, ended its celebrated existence after 34 years. In 1912, Dr. Carrel started keeping the tissue alive artificially, an unprecedented feat. Unnecessarily, it continued to be nurtured for years after the scientific fact that it taught had been accepted universally. No longer newsworthy, in May it was unceremoniously poured down a drain.

June 1

The U.N. Security Council subcommittee on Spain brought in the finding that the Franco government constituted a potential menace to world peace and urged a collective severance of diplomatic relations with Spain by the General Assembly if the Franco regime was not overthrown. [See June 18.]

A state of emergency was decreed in Bombay as fighting between rival native groups verged upon civil war.

Ion Antonescu, former dictator of

Romania, and three aides were executed for war crimes.

June 2

With Italian women voting for the first time, Italy voted to become a republic by a 5 to 4 margin, and elected 560 deputies to a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution.

The French assembly voted to draft a new constitution to be passed on in a national referendum.

Moslem Turki tribes of Sinkiang, at war with the Chinese central government since 1944, finally recognized Chiang Kai-shek's primacy.

The Mediterranean edition of *Stars and Stripes*, oldest "combat edition" of the Army newspaper, ceased publication after 3½ years of regular appearances.

June 3

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld unanimously the right of the press to criticize the judiciary even upon pending cases, and reversed the convictions, for contempt of court, of *The Miami Herald* and its associate editor. Same day the court, by a 6 to 1 vote, held as unconstitutional, the Virginia law requiring racial segregation of passengers in buses.

Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, 70, president of the Soviet Union from 1919

until his retirement on March 19, died in Russia.

A jet-propelled Army P-80 fighter-plane set a 462 m.p.h. speed record between Dayton and St. Louis.

June 4

Eugene Meyer, editor and publisher of *The Washington Post* and first chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was elected president of the World Bank. [He resigned Dec. 4.]

June 5

The Senate voted to extend Selective Service until May 15, 1947, under a new measure with all major provisions favored by the Administration, including the right to draft 18 and 19-year olds. [See June 25.]

Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican from Vermont, was named chief U.S. representative to the U.N. Security Council.

61 persons were killed in a fire that ravaged the La Salle Hotel in Chicago.

June 6

The Musicians' Union in national convention re-elected President James C. Petrillo by acclamation and approved all his acts. [See June 14.]

Secretary of the Treasury Fred. M. Vinson was named by the President to be Chief Justice of the United States, succeeding Harlan Stone. Reconversion Director John W. Snyder of Missouri was chosen to succeed Vinson as Secretary of the Treasury. [See June 14, Oct. 3.]

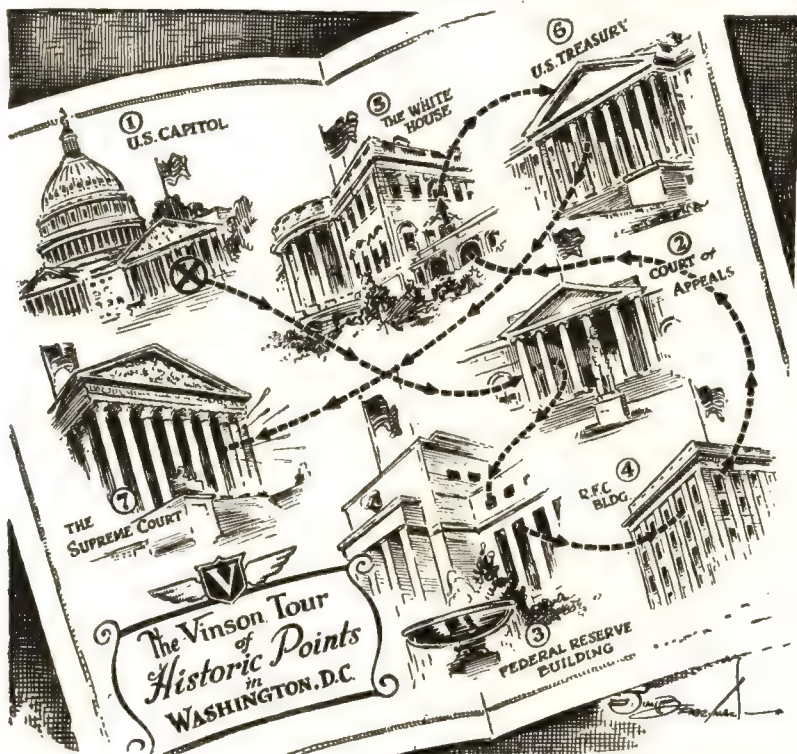
Assistant Secretary John L. Sullivan was made Undersecretary of the Navy.

Argentina and the Soviet Union resumed full diplomatic and economic relations, broken off in February, 1918.

India's Moslem League approved the British plan for independence. [See June 25.]

June 7

The nine-day-old anthracite coal strike of 76,000 workers, ended with



Jim Berryman, *Washington Star*

Mr. Vinson gets around

an agreement similar to the soft coal settlement, giving the miners an 18½ cent an hour wage increase and a union health and welfare fund contributed by coal operators.

Agreement on the armed forces for Bulgaria, excepting the navy, and Hungary, excepting air power, was reached at the Big Four Conference in Paris.

Chinese Communists and Nationalist troops in Manchuria ceased fire under a 15-day truce. [See June 11.]

Theft of \$1,500,000 worth of jewels belonging to the German royal House of Hesse, by a Wac captain and her husband, an Army colonel, who smuggled the loot into the U.S., was disclosed after the pair were arrested. [See Sept. 30.]

British land and naval forces fought rebel and guerrilla forces resisting restoration of British rule over Burma.

John W. Gibson of Michigan, David A. Morse of New Jersey and Philip Hannah of Ohio were named Assistant Secretaries of Labor.

June 9

Ananda Mahidol, 20, King of Siam, was found dead of a bullet wound in the royal palace. Twelve hours later his brother, Prince Phumiphon Aduldet, 18, was recognized as the new king. [On July 1, a 20-man board of inquiry brought in a report that Mahidol probably was assassinated.]

Fire swept the Canfield Hotel in Dubuque, Iowa, killing 15.

June 10

The Senate passed, 49 to 16, a bill to modernize Congressional machinery, raise the pay of members to \$15,000 a year and provide a pension system for Congressmen. [See July 25.]

The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of the three leading U.S. tobacco companies, R. J. Reynolds, Liggett & Myers and American Tobacco, for violation of the Anti-Trust Act, in an opinion holding that monopoly may be proved even where there is no actual exclusion of competitors.

The Supreme Court found that under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, workers of the Mount Clemens [Mich.] Pottery Co. were entitled in principle to pay for time required to proceed from time clock to work benches, don aprons and get ready for work. This decision set off suits for

retroactive portal-to-portal pay against U.S. concerns totaling billions of dollars. [See Dec. 20.]

The new Italian republic was proclaimed at ceremonies in Rome.

June 11

President Truman vetoed the Case anti-strike (labor-control) bill and an immediate attempt in the House to over-ride his veto lacked five votes of success.

Azerbaijan province, scene of revolts against the Teheran regime for months, recognized the supremacy of the Iranian government with the understanding that the Azerbaijan rebel government premier, Pishevari, would be made governor-general.

Chinese Nationalists reopened hostilities in Manchuria, accusing Communists of having broken the truce. [See June 15.]

June 12

The British Labor Party elected Philip Noel-Baker, Minister of State in the Attlee cabinet, to succeed Prof. Harold Laski as party chairman.

The war criminal trials of former Premier Hideki Tojo and 25 other accused Japanese, opened in Tokyo before judges from the Allied governments.

June 13

The Senate passed, 53 to 11, a price control extension bill curtailing the powers of the OPA. [See June 25.]

King Humbert left Italy for exile in Spain, following Italy's vote for a republic.

A Vatican tribunal approved the canonization of Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini of Chicago, 27 years after her death, making her one of the first Americans elevated to sainthood in the Roman Catholic Church.

June 14

In the first meeting of the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission, in New York, the U.S. representative, Bernard Baruch, said the U.S. was prepared to destroy its atomic bombs and turn over the atomic secrets for peaceful purposes to an international atomic development authority in which no nation could exercise a veto. [See Dec. 30.]

John Steelman was named director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Instituting a test of the constitutionality of the Lea Act, passed by Congress to limit his powers, James C. Petrillo, president of the musicians' union, was arraigned in Federal court in Chicago. The specific charge was based upon his attempt to force radio station WAAF to employ music librarians it did not want. [See Dec. 2.]

Vincent Auriol, Socialist who succeeded Felix Gouin as president of the first French constituent assembly, was elected president of the second assembly.

A bill providing automatic promotions for Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel who were prisoners of war, with provisions for retroactive increases in pay and allowances, was vetoed by President Truman.

June 15

The Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers met again in Paris after a month's recess.

Chinese Communists announced the signing of a new pact with the central government designed to check the strife in Manchuria and encourage peace in northeast China. [See June 30.]

Fred Rose, Labor-Progressive member of the Canadian Parliament, was convicted of conspiring to give military secrets to Russia.

A military court in Bad Nauheim, Germany, convicted Lt. Granville Cubage of having permitted "unauthorized punishments" of enlisted men prisoners at the military prison at Lichfield, England. It sentenced him to a fine of \$250 and administered a reprimand. Court-martial proceedings against six officers and 10 enlisted men that began in December had been moved from England to Germany in April. This gave the Army closer control of publicity on the proceedings, in which roles of high officers had been sharply criticized. [See Aug. 29.]

Pan American Clipper *Bermuda* set a New York to London record of 11 hours, eight minutes.

U.S. and Egypt signed a bilateral agreement giving the U.S. full air traffic rights in Egypt.

June 16

Five bridges across the River Jordan were blown up by extremists, isolating Transjordan from Palestine and the rest of the world.

The Siamese parliament elected a two-man regency council, Prince Chai-nat and Phya Manveraj Sevi, speaker of the old National Assembly, to rule for the new king, Phumiphon Adul-det. [See June 9.]

June 17

The Allied Council in Tokyo decreed a breakup of large land holdings to enable tenant-farmers to own land.

A freak tornado swept through River Rouge, Mich., across the Detroit River to Canada and back again, killing more than 20 persons.

June 18

Russia exercised its veto power the second time in the U.N. Security Council to block a decision by the Council to refer the subcommittee report on Franco Spain to the General Assembly. [See June 24 and 26.]

The International Health Conference called by the U.N. Economic and Social Council, opened in New York, and started to draft a constitution for a world health organization.

Antonin Zapotocky, Communist, was elected president of the Czechoslovak parliament by a vote of 153 to 142.

June 19

George Bidault, foreign minister, was elected provisional president of France.

Eduard Benes was re-elected president of Czechoslovakia by a unanimous vote of the constituent assembly.

Federal Budget Director Harold D. Smith resigned his post to become vice president of the World Bank.

June 20

The Combined Food Board of U.S., Britain and Canada, dissolved in Washington into a 19-nation International Emergency Food Council, charged with allocating world foods in short supply.

Henry Lustig, owner of the Long-champs restaurant chain in New York, and two co-defendants were found guilty in Federal court of deliberate evasion of corporate income and excess-profits taxes in 1940-44 totaling \$2,872,766. The Federal attention that produced his trial was drawn to him by his heavy spending in Florida vacation resorts. Lustig was sentenced to four years in prison and fined \$115,000. (He was also assessed the evaded taxes.)



Lee, *London Evening News*

"It's heartbreaking. No matter how hard the boys work, the stuff buys less and less."

June 21

Interstate Commerce Commission authorized an emergency increase of 6% on all railroad freight except certain basic commodities, as a result of the wage increases won by railroad workers in their strike.

The Senate approved by voice vote (which prevented the individual *ayes* and *nays* from going into the record) the Hobbs anti-racketeering bill,

which was part of the Case anti-strike bill vetoed by President Truman. [See July 3.]

Dr. Dennis A. FitzGerald of the U.S. was appointed secretary-general of the newly formed International Emergency Food Council.

June 22

The 24-day-old strike of employees of the Hudson-Manhattan Tube, prin-

cial means of transit for thousands of workers in New York, ended with the signing of an agreement granting the employees an 18½ cent hourly increase.

The first mail ever transported officially by jet-propelled plane in this country, was sent from Schenectady to Washington in 49 minutes.

June 23

The first appeal taken to the General Assembly of the U.N. was made by India. It protested the treatment of Indian nationals in the Union of South Africa, where color lines are sharply drawn.

June 24

Poland's proposal that members of the United Nations break relations with Franco Spain was defeated, 7 to 4, in the Security Council. [See June 26.]

June 25

The Senate and the House agreed to extend Selective Service until March 31, 1947, and barred 18-year olds from conscription. [The President signed the bill June 29.]

The Senate voted the return of Federal employment services to the states at the end of the year.

The House passed, 265 to 105, a compromise bill extending OPA's powers. [See June 29.]

The Italian republic's first constituent assembly opened and Socialist Giuseppe Saragat was elected chairman.

India's Congress Party (the largest) approved the British long-range plan for Indian independence.

The U.S. freed Argentine gold frozen in the Federal Reserve Bank.

June 26

Russia invoked its veto right three times in the U.N. Security Council in a session in which it was resolved to keep the Spanish issue on the agenda. The meeting also established for the first time the method by which the Council is to decide whether a matter is subject to the veto. The chairman (Najera of Mexico) ruled that under the declaration at San Francisco of the U.S., Britain, Russia and China, to which France later adhered, all five powers had to concur in a Council decision that a matter was not subject to the veto.

Acting in defiance of extremists' threats to execute three British officers

who were held as hostages, a Palestine military court convicted 31 members of an illegal Jewish army of violent acts. One was sentenced to life, 30 were given 15 years' imprisonment. [The hostages were released July 4 when British authorities commuted the death sentences of two other Jewish terrorists.]

Russian newspapers were allowed to report numerous dismissals and fines given as punishments for embezzlement, falsification of production figures and other abuses by Soviet factory directors, engineers and accountants.

June 27

The Big Four Conference in Paris decided to give the Dodecanese to Greece on condition that the islands be demilitarized, and to grant France the Tenda-Briga area off Italy.

Four thousand Germans protested in Hamburg against a British occupation army order seizing their homes for British soldiers' families, in the first mass demonstration against the Allied occupation.

Ten thousand members of the Brotherhood of Railway clerks, AFL, walked out in the New York area to enforce changes in working conditions. This forced an embargo on all rail and air express shipments in and out of the area. [They voted July 1 to return to work.]

June 28

Enrico de Nicola was elected provisional president of Italy.

June 29

The bill passed by Congress to extend OPA's life was vetoed by President Truman, automatically eliminating all price controls at midnight June 30. The President had insisted that Congress retain most of OPA's wartime powers; the bill moderated them.

Palestine's Jewish population remained under virtual military siege as British troops and police sought to root out leaders of Hagana, the Jewish underground army; more than 1,000 persons were arrested.

The British viceroy, Viscount Wavell, instituted a "caretaker" executive council for India, composed of six Britons and two Indians, pending formation of an interim native government.

Premier Sjahrir and five members of

the cabinet of the unofficial Indonesian republic government were kidnapped by an armed band in an apparent *coup d'état*, President Soekarno assumed dictatorial powers. [Sjahir and two others were released July 1.]

President Truman signed Congress' amended version of the second War Powers Act, which renewed his authority to ration and allocate scarce materials.

June 30

In the first of two static tests of atomic bombing's potentialities in naval warfare, an A-bomb was dropped from a plane among 73 warships anchored off Bikini atoll in the Pacific. Five ships were sunk immediately, six wrecked, 25 others damaged. [See July 25.] The bomb was officially stated to have been less powerful than the one used at Nagasaki.

Riots broke out in Trieste when Yugoslavs attacked Italians at a bicycle race. Five American soldiers were injured by a grenade while helping to restore order. A general strike was called in the Venezia-Giulia area. [See July 1.]

Poland held its first national elections in 11 years. Leftist candidates polled 60% of the vote.

The Nationalist-Communist truce in China expired without a settlement of differences.

July 1

There was a 13% rise in crime in the first half of year in U. S., the biggest increase since 1930.

The Big Four Conference virtually accepted the French compromise line for the Italian-Yugoslav border. [On July 3 it internationalized Trieste, placing it under the authority of the U.N. Security Council.]

With all OPA controls removed, meat and other black-market items began reappearing in regular stores.

Dr. Beel, former minister of the interior, succeeded in forming a new cabinet in the Netherlands, its membership including five Catholics, five Laborites and three non-party members.

The Uruguayan government crushed an army-police revolutionary movement headed by Col. Esteban Christi.

July 2

Lieut. Gen. Lucius Clay, deputy military governor of the American zone in Germany, granted general



Cargill for Central Press

The "rock".

amnesty to all Nazis under 27 years of age not charged with specific crimes or not Nazi leaders.

Negroes voted in a Mississippi Democratic primary for the first time. [See Dec. 2.]

July 3

The Big Four conference decided finally that Italy's colonies would be taken from her, to be administered by the British pending a final disposition within a year after the Italian peace treaty becomes effective.

President Truman signed the Hobbs Bill which makes "racketeering" in labor unions a felony. It carries a fine up to \$10,000 or imprisonment up to 20 years, or both, for any person to commit robbery or extortion which in any way "obstructs, delays or affects" interstate commerce.

July 4

The Philippine Republic came into being officially with Manuel A. Roxas as president. Paul V. McNutt, U.S. High Commissioner of the Philippines, became instead U.S. Ambassador.

The Big Four Conference agreed on a reparations policy under which Italy would pay Russia \$100,000,000 mainly out of current production, over seven years. [See Sept. 3.]

July 5

Afghanistan applied for membership in the United Nations; and it was announced the application would be

considered by the Security Council along with those of Albania, Siam and the Mongolian Republic.

H. G. Wells attacked the British Royal family, suggesting that there was a royal link with the reported Italian payments to the pre-1939 Blackshirt movement of Sir Oswald Mosley, and advocating exile for the royal family if such a connection were confirmed. [See Aug. 12.]

The French constituent assembly voted, 298 to 132, to seat former Premier Reynaud. Communists opposed him, declaring his part in the fall of France in 1940 made him unfit for public office.

In Kielce, Poland, the death total in the worst anti-Jewish pogrom in Poland since the German occupation, rose to 40. [See July 12.]

Ottawa adjusted the Canadian dollar to parity with the United States dollar to relieve "inflationary pressures." (The U.S. dollar had been at a 10% premium.)

July 6

Anti-Allied demonstrations were formed in Trieste over the Big Four decision to internationalize the city.

Russians admitted seizing about \$22,000,000 worth of industries in eastern Austria, claiming them as German external assets. [On July 10, President Truman pointedly announced that the U.S. had renounced claim to so-called German assets in Austria. And see July 16.] The Russians had similarly expropriated all property in Bulgaria and Rumania that it considered German.

Jawaharlal Nehru became the formal leader of the Indian Congress party (largest).

The Senate committee investigating war profits, was presented with evidence that the name of Rep. A. J. May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, appeared as the endorser of more than \$18,000 in checks of two Illinois munitions firms. The testimony was given in an inquiry into wartime dealings of the Garsson brothers, Murray and Henry, who without a factory or finances, obtained large government contracts that yielded millions in profits. Rep. May was subsequently shown to have had numerous business dealings with the Garssons and to have high-pressured Army officers into giving contracts to the Garsson concerns. [See Aug. 27.]



Mackenzie, *New York Mirror*

"Hellzapoppin"—a reference to the Army officers who accepted favors from the Garsson brothers.

July 7

Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini was canonized as St. Frances Xavier by Pope Pius in St. Peter's, Basilica, and became the first saint who was a U.S. citizen.

Howard Hughes, millionaire pilot, was seriously injured near Beverly Hills, Calif., when his experimental plane crashed. (He recovered.)

July 8

The House of Representatives opened its debate on the \$3,750,000,000 grant to Great Britain. [See July 13].

The blacklist of concerns and individuals that traded with the Axis countries during the war, was abandoned by United States, Britain and Canada.

Transjordan applied for membership in the United Nations.

July 9

Shipments of supplies, other than emergency food, to China were cut off temporarily after UNRRA employees in China complained that re-

lie supplies were being wasted, stolen and used as political weapons.

Dr. Leighton Stewart, of New York, was named Ambassador to China, and Robert Butler, of St. Paul, Minn., was made the first Ambassador to Australia.

July 10

Joaquin M. Elizalde was named the Philippine Republic's first ambassador to Washington and Carlos P. Romulo was made permanent representative to the United Nations with the rank of ambassador.

Sidney Hillman, Russian-born president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; national chairman of the PAC; New York State chairman of the American Labor Party, and a political power in Washington during the administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt, died of a heart attack in New York. He was 50. [See July 14 and 18.]

More than 20,000 Chinese Communist troops landed from fishing craft on the Kaiochow Bay coast of Shantung.

July 11

Seventy-three Germans were convicted in a U.S. military court of having slaughtered 900 American prisoners and Belgian civilians during the Battle of the Bulge. [On July 16, 43 were sentenced to die; 30 others received prison terms.]

The Civil Aircraft Authority ordered all Constellation aircraft used

by American commercial lines throughout the world to be grounded at midnight, pending mechanical adjustments, after a Constellation operated by TWA crashed near Reading, Pa., killing five. [See Dec. 28.]

July 12

The Big Four conference ended its meeting in Paris.

Italian Premier De Gasperi formed a new Cabinet representing all four major parties.

New outbreaks in Poland, following the sentencing to death of nine participants in the pogrom [see July 5] resulted in the killing of 22 more Jews.

July 13

The \$3,750,000,000 grant to the British won approval in the House, 219 to 155, after 11 opposition attempts to amend or reject it had been defeated. [The President signed it July 15.]



American and British reactions to the grant of billions by the U.S. to the British people expressed by Buescher for Central Press, and A. D. Marks in London *Cavalcade*. Britain had expected the money without interest, hence Marks' "design for Liberty."

The Senate passed a new OPA bill, a substitute for the measure vetoed by the President [see June 29], exempting grains, tobacco, livestock, poultry, eggs, cottonseed, soybeans, petroleum, and their products from price control.

Two Yugoslav soldiers were killed by an American patrol near Trieste in a brief skirmish reported to have followed a violation of the boundary line by the Yugoslavs.

July 14

Jacob S. Potofsky was elected to succeed Sidney Hillman as president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

July 15

After proceedings in which Allied fliers whom he had saved from Germans were not permitted to testify, and after Allied intercession in his behalf was rejected, Gen. Drago Mikhailovitch and 10 co-defendants were sentenced to be shot by a military tribunal of Joseph "Tito" Broz' regime in Yugoslavia. Mikhailovitch, the original resistance leader in Yugoslavia, had also opposed Broz' Red partisans. [He was shot July 17.]

Admiral H. E. Kimmel, Lieut. Gen. Walter Short and other Army and Navy figures were assigned most of the blame for the Pearl Harbor disaster and President Roosevelt was held blameless in the majority report of the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee. In the minority report the late President was held partly responsible.

North Borneo was proclaimed a British Crown Colony, with Labuan Island as part of the colony.

The Iranian Government declared martial law in Ahwaz, capital of Khuzistan province, and seized property of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, because of a strike by more than 100,000 laborers.

July 16

Bureau of Labor Statistics figures showed a 33% increase in retail prices of 28 basic commodities in 11 months. [See Dec. 21.]

President Truman directed that only men from 19 through 29 be called on resumption of the draft.

Roger D. Lapham was victorious, nearly 2 to 1, in a recall election staged in an attempt to oust him as Mayor of San Francisco.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, American Occupation commander in Austria,



Packer, New York Mirror

"Martyrs of Moscow" (after the execution of Mikhailovitch and his co-defendants.)

turned over control of the Hermann Goering Iron Works to Austria, urging that other occupying powers should follow the U.S. example in giving Austria the means of economic security promised in the Moscow declaration.

July 17

Lieut. Nikolai G. Redin of the Russian navy, was acquitted in Federal court in Seattle of charges of espionage brought by the FBI.

The Mitsui combine, one of the oldest and wealthiest of Japan's once all-powerful *Zaibatsu*, voted to dissolve because Allied occupation rulings had stripped it of control of its enterprises.

Chinese Communists launched an all-out offensive in Kiangsu Province and were within 33 miles of Nanking, Chinese capital.

July 18

The executive board of the CIO named Jack Kroll of Cincinnati as administrative head of the CIO Political Action Committee, succeeding Sidney Hillman.

The War Department dismissed five

union officials as employees at the Army's Aberdeen Proving Grounds, "in the interest of national security." [See Nov. 25.]

Sweden agreed to turn over to the U.S., Britain and France about \$77,000,000 of German assets there.

July 19

After having been presented to Congress annually for 23 years, a proposed complete Equal Rights amendment* to the Constitution came to a vote in the Senate for the first time.

* Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

The vote was 38 to 35, short of the necessary two-thirds.

July 20

The Army Air Force's Strategic Bombing Survey reported officially that the invention of the atomic bomb and the consequential loss of immunity to possible air attacks, has made it necessary for the U.S. to form a radically new air force able to master new strategies of global attack and home defense; and that our air power in the Pacific would have been more effective in the war under a unified command.

Walter Krueger, who rose from private to four-star general in command



Jung, San Francisco Examiner

Moving westward



of the 6th Army in the Pacific, retired from active duty.

July 21

President Villarroel of Bolivia, who seized control in a military coup in 1943, was killed by revolutionists. [See July 22]

In an election in 57 Turkish departments, the ruling Republican People's Party won 359 seats, the Democratic opposition 35 and independents, three. The Democratic party led in metropolitan areas.

Arthur Greiser, one-time president of the Senate in Danzig and a Nazi gauleiter in Poland, was hanged in Posen as a war criminal.

For the first time in history, bread, cake and flour became rationed in Great Britain.

The first landings of 500 m.p.h. jet-propelled planes upon carriers were made aboard the U.S.S. *Franklin D. Roosevelt* off Virginia.

July 22

Jerusalem was placed under martial

Roberto Hinojosa, propaganda director for Gualberto Villarroel in Bolivia, makes his last news—hanging from a lamppost in La Paz after Villarroel met a similar end.

law after a bomb set by the underground terrorist army Irgun Zvai Leumi, exploded in the King David Hotel, headquarters of the British Army and of the Palestine Government secretariat. About 120 persons were killed in the blast.

Nestor Guillen became acting president of Bolivia and promised restoration of democracy in the country. [The U.S. formally recognized the new government on Aug. 12. And see Aug. 16]

Sixty delegates signed the constitution of the World Health Organization, in New York City.

July 23

President Truman signed a bill authorizing the "stockpiling" of strategic and critical military materials for possible future national emergency.

July 24

Allied delegates made their first distribution of German capital reparations, allocating 11 industrial plants.

M. S. Szymczak of the Federal Reserve Board was named American director in charge of German economic rehabilitation.

July 25

The second test of the potentialities of A-bombs in naval warfare was made off Bikini atoll. The bomb was exploded under water. Eleven ships were sunk immediately and six damaged.

President Truman signed the compromise OPA bill which restored price control after a lapse of 24 days. He declared that although it did not guarantee to hold back inflation, it was better than the previous bill which he vetoed.

The House passed the Congressional reorganization bill. [See Aug. 2]

The Office of Economic Stabilization was merged with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, under Director John R. Steelman.

James E. Webb was named Director of the Budget.

July 26

Two young Negroes and their wives were seized near Monroe, Ga., and shot by a mob of 20 white men—the first lynching of more than one person since 1918. [See Dec. 19.]

Jesus T. Pinero, a native, was named to succeed Rexford G. Tugwell as governor of Puerto Rico.

July 27

The Arab High Executive committee flatly rejected a partition plan for Palestine; refused to participate in discussions of the subject with Jews; renewed its opposition to Jewish immigration; and reasserted its claim for an independent Arab State in Palestine.

July 28

Chinese Nationalists were reported sweeping the Communists back on all sectors south of the Lung-Hai railway and were said to have captured Tien-chang.

July 29

The first peace conference following World War II, opened in Paris with 21 Allied nations represented.

Communists killed three U.S. Ma-

rines and wounded 12 others in an ambush of the Americans near An-ping, China. Special Ambassador George C. Marshall reported to Washington that the surprise attack on the Marines was deliberate.

July 30

The Rules Committee of the Paris Peace Conference decided to open all sessions and committee meetings to the press. The Conference released the texts of the draft treaties for Italy, Finland, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Tel Aviv inhabitants were confined to their homes while nearly 20,000 British troops and Palestine police made a house to house search for terrorists and arms caches.

President Truman signed the Congressional resolution providing for American participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

July 31

President Truman signed a bill raising the government's price for silver from 71.11 cents an ounce to 91 cents.

Paul A. Olson, secretary to Rep. John M. Coffee, Democrat, of Washington State, admitted to the Senate War Contracts Investigating Committee that Coffee received \$2,500 from a West Coast contractor whom he aided in getting an Army contract. Olson claimed it was a "campaign contribution."

August 1

President Truman vetoed a bill giving the States clear title to abutting tidewater lands. Government departments had asserted control of oil-and-mineral rich tidewater lands.

The President signed the measure creating a civilian commission to control and develop atomic energy domestically.

An Army Boeing Superfort set a New York-Burbank east-west flying record of seven hours and 28 minutes.

Keen Johnson of Kentucky was named the first Undersecretary of Labor, and William Clayton of Texas was made Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs.

August 2

The Seventy-ninth Congress adjourned same day the President signed the Congressional reorganization bill.

The Senate War Profits Investigating Committee adjourned until Autumn, having failed to induce Representative Andrew May to appear and explain his dealings with the Garsson munitions interests. He gave illness as his excuse. [See Aug. 7.]

August 3

Eire and Portugal, neutral during the war, applied for membership in the United Nations.

August 4

Iceland applied for membership in the United Nations.

A violent earthquake and tidal wave was felt in the Dominican Republic. [See Aug. 8.]

August 5

Ismet Inonu was elected president of the Turkish republic for a fourth term.

August 6

The International Conference of Church Leaders voted to establish a commission "to make the voice of the Protestant and Eastern Orthodox Churches heard in international political and economic questions."

Britain made divorces effective in six weeks instead of six months as heretofore.

August 7

The Senate War Investigating Committee revealed that important documents in its files, relating to the Garsson munitions inquiry, had been stolen.

A new cabinet was set up in Turkey under Premier Recep Peker. It included the foreign minister and three other officers of the Saracoglu cabinet, which resigned on Aug. 4.

August 8

New earthquakes shook the Caribbean area, doing damage in Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

President Truman signed a bill providing \$2,431,708,000 for terminal-leave pay to enlisted men and women in the armed forces, the major part to be given in government bonds.

President Truman signed a bill extending the Reconstruction Finance Corporation until June 30, 1947.

The rules committee of the Paris

Peace Conference voted, 15 to six, to accept the British plan on voting. Under it, recommendations by the conference by either a two-thirds vote or a simple majority will go on the agenda of the Council of Foreign Ministers (the Big Four). The conference accepted the recommendations.

August 9

The State Department made available a credit of \$40,000,000 to Poland, after Warsaw had sent to Washington texts of heretofore secret Polish trade agreements with the Soviet Union, Hungary, Romania, Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

Sweden applied for membership in the United Nations.

King Farouk I hoisted the Egyptian flag over the Cairo Citadel, marking the British evacuation of the capital.

A U.S. Army C-47 plane carrying eight military personnel and two civilians was forced down by Yugoslav fighter planes and the pilot and co-pilot were injured. Yugoslav officials, defending the attack, claimed Yugoslav's borders were being crossed illegally by American fliers.

While various States were seeking to outlaw the revived Ku Klux Klan, a charter was issued in Atlanta, Ga., to Columbians, Inc., which was organized "to create voting solidarity among all white American citizens." [See Nov. 2.]

August 12

The British Government announced that Jewish immigrants lacking visas would not be allowed to land in Palestine, but would be taken to Cyprus and elsewhere.

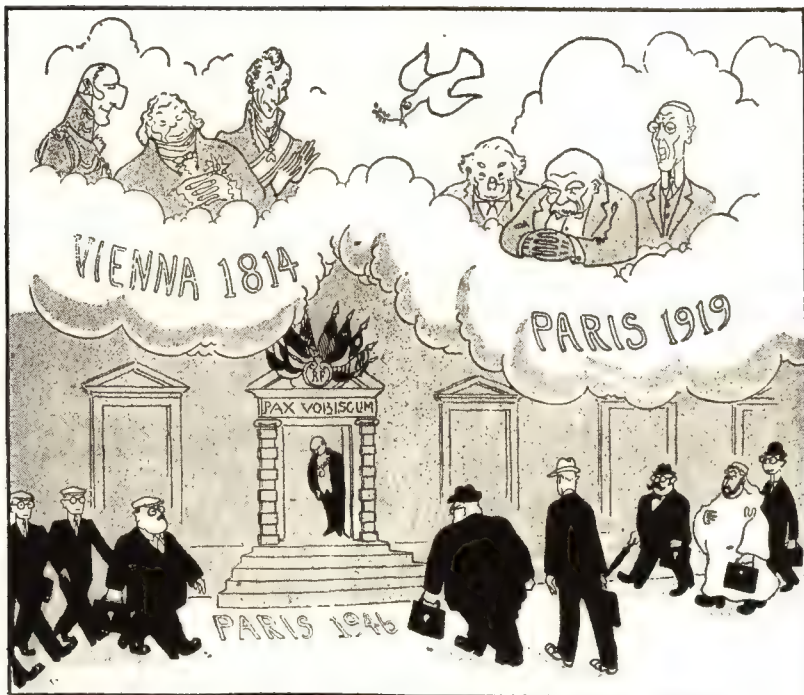
The Congress Party accepted an invitation from Viceroy Wavell to organize an interim government for India and pave the way for independence.

The body of Benito Mussolini, stolen from its unmarked grave, was found in a trunk in the Pavia Monastery, near Milan, and again came into possession of police.

August 13

H. G. Wells, world famous British novelist, historian and sociologist, died in London, aged 72.

The President signed a bill providing for reorganizing the Department of State's foreign service. He also signed a bill authorizing Federal



The Paris Peace Conference reported by the cartoonists. Above: "Gather 'round, boys—this is going to be good!", by Banbury in *London Express*. Below: "To every one his own peace angel," from *Die Weltwoche*, Zurich.



financing of a \$1,125,000,000 hospital building program.[†] He was also on record as favoring a national health insurance program based upon payments made by beneficiaries, to be administered by a new Cabinet department of public welfare—a project upon which the American Medical Association had declared war.

August 14

Argentina announced an intention to permit 1,000 Norwegians, homeless because of their wartime collaboration with Germans, to settle there, in accordance with a 50 year plan to increase the country's population to 100,000,000.

President Truman signed a bill setting up the Farmers' Home Administration, to consolidate the lending programs of the government. It replaces Farm Security Administration and Farm Credit Administration.* Dillard Lasseter, who headed FSA, was named head of the consolidated agency.

A car driven by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt collided with two other cars on the Saw Mill River Parkway, N.Y., causing slight injury to two persons. She volunteered the information she had fallen asleep at the wheel.

August 15

President Truman, in a note to Prime Minister Attlee, rejected U.S. participation in any plan to partition Palestine and advised Britain, as the mandatory power, to go ahead with any action she considered necessary. [See Oct. 4].

The first day of the CIO Maritime Union strike in the Great Lakes tied up 40 ships.

The OPA authorized price increases of 3% to 12% on 20 classes of consumer goods, including radios and small electric appliances.

† To participate in the program, a community must put up \$2 for each dollar the Government provides. And it must agree to provide facilities for Negroes in proportion to their numbers in the area served.

* Farmers who cannot obtain credit elsewhere may obtain as much as \$3,500 in five-year production and subsistence loans from FHA at 3½% interest. Two kinds of 40-year tenant and veteran purchase loans are provided. FHA will lend up to 100% of the appraised value of land, at 3½% interest. Banks may also make such loans, in which case the government will guarantee 90% of the principal.

August 16

In Jerusalem, 18 men were sentenced to die and four women received life imprisonment when they were found guilty of bombing railway shops in Haifa. [The sentences were commuted on Aug. 29 to life imprisonment.]

Scores of persons were killed in riots in Calcutta as the Moslem League held "Direct Action Day" in protest against British and Hindu "conspiracy" against the Moslems.

Dr. Tomas Monje Gutierrez, president of the Bolivian Superior Court, was sworn in as acting president of the Republic. [See Oct. 22.]

Dumarsais Estime, Democrat, described as a "Black Moderate," was elected president of Haiti by the constituent assembly.

August 17

Shiploads of Jews seeking entry into Palestine without visas, resisted attempts of the British to transport them to Cyprus.

August 19

For the second time in 10 days, an American plane was fired upon by Yugoslav fighter planes. It was forced down and wrecked two miles from the Austrian border. It was on a regular flight from Vienna to Udine, Italy. Two of the five men aboard parachuted to safety; three were killed.



Jenkins, New York *Journal-American*

Our "foreign trade"

The World Conference of Teachers, in Endicott, N.Y., attended by representatives of 30 nations, urged the mass exchange of students, teachers and cultural media as a means of developing international good will. It undertook organization of a world wide teachers' federation.

Rioting between the Moslems and the Hindus in Calcutta subsided after four days of looting, arson and murder, during which 2,000 to 3,000 persons were killed.

Rita Louisa Zucca, known as "Axis Sally" during the war when she broadcast propaganda to American soldiers over a Rome radio, was released from jail after serving only nine months of a $4\frac{1}{2}$ year sentence for collaboration. [Also released, in October, was her opposite number in the Pacific, Los Angeles-born "Tokyo Rose."]

Taking note of criticism made to the Doolittle Officer-Enlisted Man "Gripe" Board, the War Department called a halt to the wholesale distribution of medals, after more than 2,500,000 had been passed out. It also announced "study" was being given to an equitable system for operating social clubs for non-coms and enlisted men as well as officers. Earlier, the Army had ordered that distinctions in uniform between officers and enlisted men be eliminated after mid-1948.

August 20

Lieut. Gen. Frederick Morgan of Britain was released as UNRRA's chief of operations in Germany after criticism of activities of Jewish displaced persons. Meyer Cohen, director of UNRRA repatriation in Washington, was named acting chief.

August 21

Yugoslavia received an ultimatum from the U.S. to release within 48 hours the survivors of two planes shot down over her territory. [See August 11 & 19.]

Yugoslavia recalled its ambassador to Greece, seeking to compel the Greek government to apologize for press attacks on the Broz ("Tito") dictatorship.

The United States became the first nation to report to the United Nations on the administration of its dependencies.

The cabinet of Siamese Premier Nai Pride Panymyong resigned.

August 22

The surviving seven American and two Hungarian passengers of the American transport shot down in Yugoslavia on August 9, were released from captivity in response to the Washington ultimatum. Yugoslavia also made arrangements to surrender the bodies of those killed on August 19.

Leon Degrelle, Nazi quisling in Belgium, was ordered expelled from Spain.

August 23

A British Lancaster set a flight record—England to Australia: 45 hours and 44 minutes.

August 24

The Ukrainian delegate formally complained to the U.N. Security Council that Greece, abetted by Britain, was endangering peace in the Balkans. [See Sept. 3]

August 25

The Chinese central government admitted civil war had broken out anew in Manchuria.

The body of Captain Colin P. Kelly, Jr., first publicized American hero of World War II, was identified after it had been buried for four years in an unmarked grave in a Manila military cemetery.

Shafaat Ahmad Khan, a Moslem member of India's new interim coalition government, was stabbed a few hours after his appointment was announced.

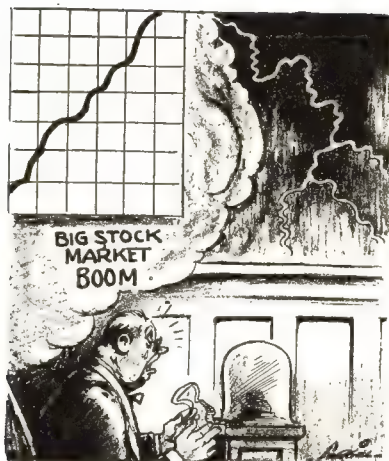
August 26

The United States deposited with the United Nations its documentary adherence to the International Court of Justice. Thus for the first time in history, its citizens came under compulsory jurisdiction of a world court.

August 27

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange had their worst break since 1940.

The War Department confirmed that at least 38 soldiers were killed and 127 wounded during the war by defective mortar shells. (This had already been indicated in testimony of Army officers before the Senate War Contracts investigating committee and in stories of war correspondents and soldiers. The War Department withheld the names of units to which the



Cargill for Central Press

Rude interruption

victims belonged, but some were members of the 81st Chemical Mortar Battalion, 90th Infantry Division.)

August 29

Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden were unanimously recommended by the Security Council for membership in the United Nations. Eire, Portugal, Transjordan, Albania and Mongolian Republic were rejected. [See Sept. 3.]

The U.S. Army Intelligence announced the arrest of 15 Germans charged with being spies for Russia in the American zone of occupation in Germany.

Col. James A. Kilian, former commander of Lichfield military prison in England [see June 15], was found guilty at Bad Nauheim, Germany, of permitting enlisted men (guards) to strike American soldier-prisoners with clubs and fists. He was sentenced to a \$500 fine and a reprimand. Of the 16 defendants in the trials resulting from the scandalous treatment of GI's at Lichfield, four officers were convicted and two were acquitted; nine enlisted men were convicted and one enlisted man acquitted. Two of the enlisted men received prison sentences, the others fines or reprimands, whereas none of the officers, who had given the orders, were given prison sentences. (Under pressure, the War Department suspended the six-month jail sentence of one enlisted man, and re-

duced the year sentence given to the other to nine months—the period he had already served.) [See Sept. 14.]

France's Socialist Party split when left-wing forces, favoring joint action with the Communists, voted down the policy program framed by moderates led by Leon Blum.

Britain refused to accept the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, a wartime collaborator with Germany, as an Arab delegate to the roundtable conference on Palestine.

August 30

The Greek government banned all political meetings in an effort to curb the violence attending the plebiscite on the restoration of the monarchy. [See Sept. 1.]

France created a new state, to be known as the Rhine Palatinate, in her occupation zone. It includes the former Palatinate and the districts of Coblenz, Mainz, Trier and Montaubaur.

Chengteh, the capital of Jehol Province, fell to Central government troops while Tatung, a strategic rail junction, was being taken by the Communists.

The Argentine congress ratified the United Nations Charter and the Chapultepec Inter-American Defense Act.

August 31

A general trucking tieup paralyzed New York City trade at midnight when Local 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters walked out.

All fresh fruits and vegetables, with the exception of bananas and oranges, were freed from OPA control.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov suddenly left the Paris Peace Con-



Justus, Minneapolis Star-Journal

Hope springs eternal

ference by plane for Moscow to receive new instructions from Stalin.

The 21 defendants in the Nuernberg War Crimes trial made their final pleas and the trial ended.

American civilian surplus goods in the Far East that originally cost \$800,000,000, were sold to the Chinese central government for about \$175,000,000 amid protests from the Chinese Communists. [See Oct. 29.]

September 1

The Greek people voted for restoration of the monarchy by a large majority.

The first postwar elections in the Russian zone of Germany produced a majority for the Red-sponsored Social Unity party.

The Philippine government opened a campaign against guerrillas, and arrested members of the Hukbalahap and other armed organizations.

September 2

Britain presented a demand for \$11,520,000,000 reparations from Italy, at the Paris Peace Conference.

A British destroyer intercepted a blockade-runner with 1,000 Jewish immigrants off Tel Aviv, Palestine, and captured it after a gun fight. The immigrants were sent to Cyprus.

India's interim independent government, headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, took office amid mourning by the Moslem League which boycotted the new government. There was renewed rioting in Bombay in which over 100 were killed.

September 3

The U.N. Security Council voted, 7 to 2, to admit to the agenda investigation of the Ukraine's charge that Greece, with British connivance, was threatening the peace of the Balkans. Britain and the Netherlands cast the dissenting votes.

Italy, Eire, Portugal and Switzerland were admitted to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

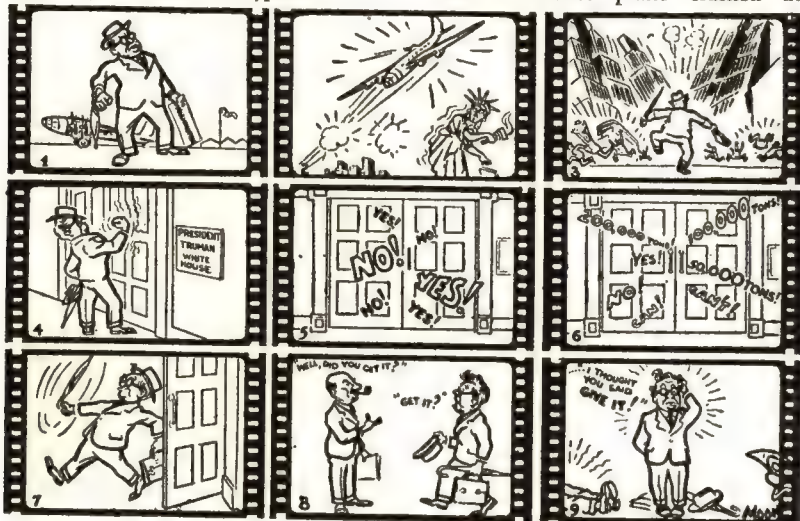
The Italian Economic Commission of the Paris Peace Conference approved Russia's claim for \$100,000,000 reparations from Italy.

In Wall Street, stocks were at the lowest ebb in 15 years, Du Pont leading the way with a loss of 17 points.

September 4

Chile held presidential elections in which a Leftist, Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, received the most votes but not an absolute majority, forcing the election into congress. (On Oct. 24, the congress confirmed his election.)

An Air-France plane crashed at



Moon, in *London Dispatch*

"Newsreel of Mr. Morrison's firm stand on the food front," a reference to the visit of Herbert Morrison to Washington to obtain larger food allotments from the Allied pool for England.



Campbell, King Features Syndicate

"Speak to me, Mr. Smith! Really I don't want a raise or a bonus—I'm perfectly satisfied with my job."

Paris, killing 20 of the 26 aboard and one bystander.

September 5

A general maritime strike called by AFL unions tied up American-flag commerce. The 150,000 seamen walked out in protest against a Wage Stabilization Board ruling forbidding ship-owners from granting the wage rise the owners had agreed to give seamen. A rail embargo was placed on shipments to ports. [See Sept. 13]

A chartered Trans-Luxury Airline plane crashed near Elko, Nevada, in a fog, killing 21 of the 22 passengers.

September 6

In a speech in the American zone in Germany, Secretary of State Byrnes urged the four occupying powers to create a centralized government in Germany as soon as possible; and rejected the proposal to sever the Ruhr and the Rhineland from Germany. However, he approved the cession of the Saar to France.

September 7

The Greek government, confronted with increased internal disturbances and strained relations with Yugoslavia, re-imposed drastic emergency measures, including the power of military courts to impose the death sentence.

September 8

A Yugoslav-inspired demonstration in Trieste was broken up by American M.P.'s and Allied police who fired into the crowd. Seven Americans, a British officer and at least a dozen civilians were injured.

Bulgaria voted to depose the monarchy permanently and establish a republic.

September 9

Shortages of supplies in New York City produced by the trucking strike (and the maritime strike) caused many food stores to close and forced newspapers to eliminate advertising and reduce sizes of editions.

Pittsburgh electric power workers went on strike, cutting off all current. [See Oct. 21]

September 10

O.P.A. meat controls were restored after a lapse of 71 days. Supplies became scarcer in legitimate markets.

September 11

At the roundtable conference on Palestine problems, which opened in London, representatives of Arab states rejected any partition of Palestine, the only basis of a settlement acceptable to Zionists.

September 12

Stabilization Director John R. Steelman amended the wage-stabilization regulations to permit the maritime commission to pay the wage scale set by private employers.

Premier Sidky of Egypt formed a three-party cabinet. [See Sept. 28].

Speaking at a meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, sponsored by the CIO's Political Action Committee, Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace called for policy of appeasement toward Russia and was critical of the close relationship of the U.S. to Britain. President Truman had read and made no objections to the speech written by Wallace for the occasion. (Wallace departed in some details from the text submitted to the President.) There were immediate world-wide repercussions, for the implied Presidential approval made it appear the U.S. had reversed the stand that Secretary of State Byrnes had been maintaining at the Paris Peace Conference. [The President subsequently repudiated this interpretation]

and on Sept. 20 asked Wallace to resign from the Cabinet.]

September 13

The trucking strike grew in New York when members of other AFL unions walked out in sympathy. This forced a halt in deliveries by 375 large retail shops, including all the major department stores.

The AFL unions involved in the shipping strike won their wage demands. Whereupon, CIO maritime unions went on strike demanding same benefits. [See Sept. 20.]

The Allied Council for Austria rejected Russian proposals to reduce Austria's industrial capacity.

The closing session of the World Food and Agriculture Organization in Copenhagen approved proposals for international price stabilization for basic foodstuffs.

September 14

Five leaders of the British Communist Party, who organized the seizure

of luxury apartments in London by lower-class families, were arrested on the charge of conspiracy to incite persons to trespass on private property.

German Lt. Gen. Kurt Maeltzer was sentenced by an American military court in Italy to 10 years' imprisonment for parading 200 American prisoners of war through Rome, Feb. 2, 1944. [See Nov. 30.]

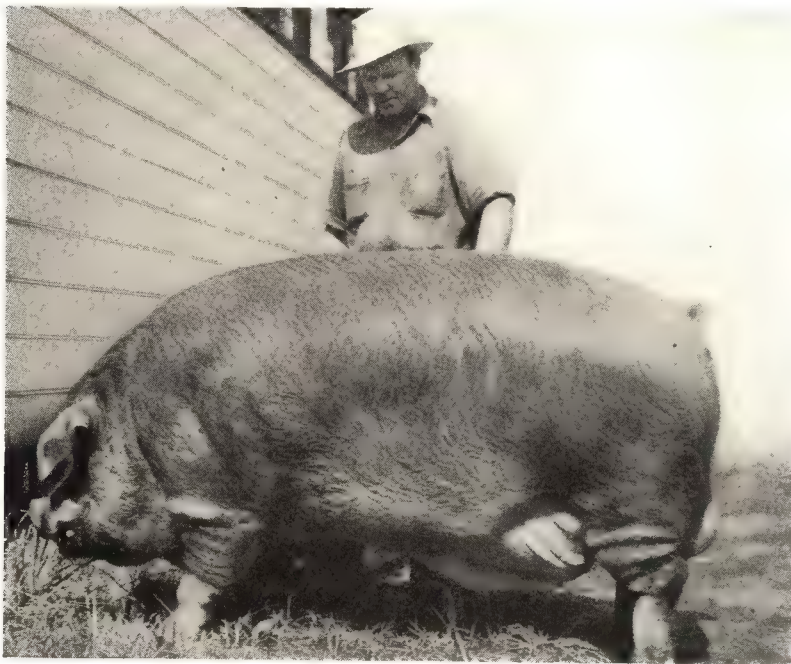
The Japanese labor federation, claiming 1,600,000 members, ordered a strike as a measure to force the "reactionary" regime of Premier Yoshida out of office.

September 15

France and the Indo-Chinese native government signed an accord, granting a large measure of independence to the new Annamite Viet Nam republic. [See Dec. 20.]

The Very Rev. John Baptist Janssens, Jesuit Provincial for northern Belgium, was elected world head of the Society of Jesus.

U.S. farmers produced bumper crops with which to feed the world, proudly showed their best products at the State and county fairs that returned in all their glory in 1946. Edward Ray of Morrisville, Pa., selected as "America's most typical farmer," exhibited this 900-pound boar which won 31 blue ribbons.





Demobilized war fliers found many uses for planes, such as herding antelope in Wyoming, as shown. Many gliders became dwellings.

September 16

Some 3,000 of New York's 15,000 striking truck drivers returned to work after 16 days, when their employers signed individual contracts with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL.

Commissions of the Paris Peace Conference settled the size of the Italian navy and adopted numerous clauses of the Bulgarian treaty, including withdrawals of Russian troops within 90 days after the peace.

Britain signed a revised financial agreement with France, including a war debt settlement.

Britain also signed a trade accord with Argentina, providing for gradual retirement of British capital in Argentine railways. In return Britain was pledged larger food shipments from the Argentine (at increased prices) and promised interest on blocked sterling funds.

September 17

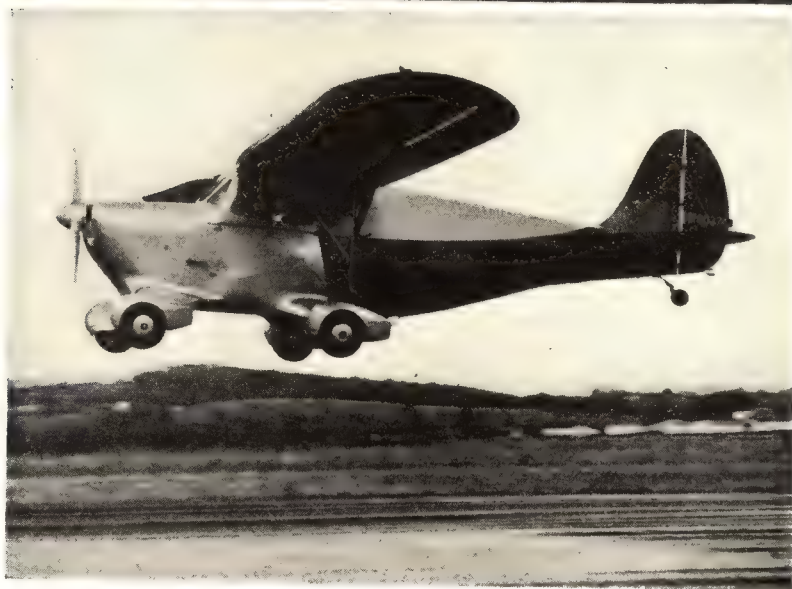
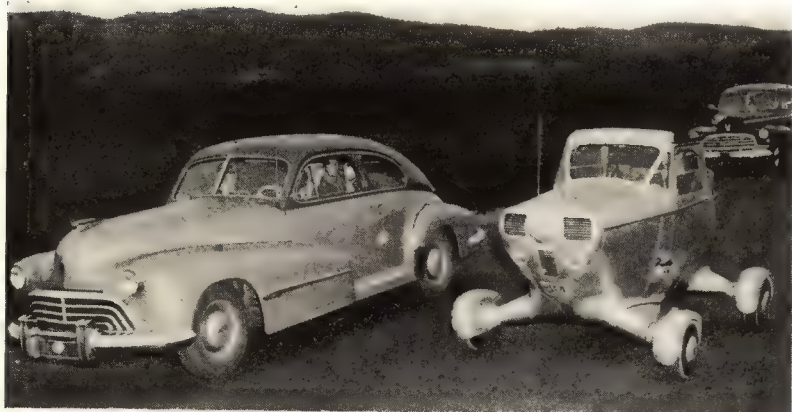
The Brazilian national assembly adopted a new constitution to supplant the "new state" charter adopted under the regime of the former Dictator-President Getulio Vargas.

The Chinese Nationalist army captured Huayin, Communist military headquarters in northern Kiangsu, one of the objectives of its current five-point military campaign.

The Episcopal Church House of Deputies approved liberalized canon on remarriage of divorced persons.

September 18

The War Department confirmed that a poison, the most potent known to man, has been developed by the special projects division of the Chemical Warfare Service. It was declared to be so powerful that a cubic-inch of it could kill every person in the United States and Canada.



Archbishop Aloysius Stepinatz, primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia, was arrested by the Broz ("Tito") government on charges of "crimes against the people." [See Oct. 11.]

The U.S. informed the International Monetary Fund that the American gold would remain at \$35 per ounce, and the dollar would keep its exchange rate with the pound, as an aid to the International Monetary Fund.

Foreign Minister Wang declared that China would follow an open door policy with equal treatment for all in its economic treaties with other countries. [See Nov. 4.]

50,000 automobile workers were on strike in Detroit because one man was discharged for loafing and another for fomenting a previous stoppage.

September 19

Britain and Brazil made a trade agreement.

September 20

The strike of the National Maritime Union, CIO, against Atlantic and Gulf ship owners was ended when members of the union were granted wage parity with AFL seamen. [See Sept. 21]

Admiral Marc A. Mitscher was appointed commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, succeeding Admiral Jonas H. Ingram.

September 21

The Italian treaty commission in Paris approved, 14 to 6, a United States amendment guaranteeing rights and freedoms to minorities in territories ceded by Italy.

The French assembly adopted the new draft of the proposed constitution.

The striking maritime unions on the Pacific coast voted to return to work, ending the 17-day strike which tied up most of the nation's shipping.

A Federal court in Danville, Illi-

An automobile that hooks on wings and propeller and becomes a two-passenger plane, was introduced in 1946 by Robert E. Fulton, Jr., descendent of the steamboat pioneer, to sell at around \$5000. The changeover can be made in seven minutes.



Alley, Memphis Commercial-Appeal

"Highest office in the land."

nois, found the A & P food chain, 12 of its subsidiaries and 16 of its officers, guilty of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. [On Sept. 27, fines of \$175,000 were meted out.]

September 22

W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Britain, was named to succeed Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce.

Iranian rebels captured the Persian Gulf port of Ganaveh.

September 23

The Civil Aeronautics Board ruled that all passenger planes of 600 horsepower or over flying in the United States must be fireproofed and equipped with fire-detecting apparatus.

Jawaharlal Nehru, premier of the Indian interim government, resigned as president of the All-India Congress party because of his official position.

Concerns controlled by Henry J. Kaiser, wartime "miracle man," were shown in testimony before the House Merchant Marine Committee, to have profited nearly \$50,000,000 (on an original investment of less than \$1,000,000) from Government contracts. Other concerns had profited more than \$300,000,000 from similar ship-building enterprise.

September 24

The U.N. Security Council refused for the first time to place an item on its agenda when it rejected, 7 to 2, a Russian proposal that the U.N. detail information on numbers and

dispositions of Allied troops in non-enemy countries.

Yugoslavia forced the United States Information Service in Belgrade to close down its activities. It was censoring all incoming news and publications. [It subsequently revoked the order after limiting the Service's activities.]

September 25

Premier Tsaldaris of Greece blamed "foreign influences" [meaning Reds] for the disorders in Greece. He admitted that border fighting and civil strife among rebels and government forces had almost reached a war status. [See Oct. 20, Nov. 18.]

The Italian economic commission at the Paris Peace Conference approved in principle the proposition that Italy should compensate United Nations' nationals 75% of their property losses resulting from Italian actions in the war. The United States had agreed to settle for 25%.

September 26

President Truman refused to lift OPA control and price ceilings from meat. [See Oct. 14.]

Senator Harvey M. Kilgore of West Virginia was elected chairman of the Senate War Contracts Investigating Committee, to succeed Senator James M. Mead, who resigned the post when he became Democratic candidate for governor of New York.

The Navy confirmed the New York *Journal-American's* revelation that the Navy secretly trained and equipped Russian airmen in this country in 1944. The equipment given the Reds included 188 Navy patrol bombers, 100 of them equipped with the Norden bomb sight and the latest types of radar.

The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission unanimously adopted the American representatives' report on scientific and technical aspects of atomic energy. [See Dec. 30.]

September 27

The first business meetings of the boards of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank were held in Washington.

The Italian political and territorial commission at the Paris Peace Conference voted, 14 to 6, to give the International Court of Justice the power to make the final decision in disputes

that might arise from the Italian treaty. The economic commission for the Balkans and Finland approved 75% compensation by Romania for war damage to Allied property.

George II returned to Greece after five years of exile in England, to resume the crown.

September 28

Egyptian Premier Sidky Pasha resigned because of a breakdown of treaty negotiations with Britain.

September 29

The principle of opening to all nations equal trade advantages was written into the Italian and Romanian treaties at the Paris Peace Conference.

In the Australian national elections, the Labor government, led by Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley, was given power for another three years.

September 30

Kathleen Nash Durant, 43, WAC captain, was sentenced to five years imprisonment and dishonorable discharge for her part in the theft of the jewels of the German royal House of Hesse. [See Oct. 31]

October 1

The International Military Tribunal in Nuernberg sentenced 11 Nazi war leaders to death by hanging, gave life sentences to three, and lesser prison sentences to four others, and acquitted three.

Merchant marine engineers and dock officers struck at midnight, tying



Jensen, *Atlanta Constitution*

Golden wedding reception



Cavalcade (London)

Honest housewife, 1946.

up the nation's shipping for the second time within a month.

A Navy bomber named *Truculent Turtle* landed at Columbus, Ohio, at 12.25 P.M. (EST), after a non-stop 11,236-mile flight from Perth, Australia, made in 55 hours and 15 minutes.

October 2

The roundtable conference on Palestine in London was adjourned without agreement, until Dec. 16.

Italy, Turkey, Syria and Lebanon were admitted to membership in the International Monetary Fund. Directors of the fund granted Britain a concession, agreeing to allow it to effect currency revaluations to meet any threat to the Labor government's full employment program.

October 3

In an address before the American Legion national convention, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, administrator of the Veterans' Administration, charged the Legion with hindering fair and efficient treatment of veterans' problems. [See Oct. 4.]

Hugh Dalton, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, was elected board chairman of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

The U.N. Economic and Social Council ended its sessions by adopting

a U.S. proposal for a conference in Vienna to consider the question of free navigation on the Danube River.

An American transatlantic airliner exploded against a hill in Newfoundland, killing all 39 persons aboard.

The Hungarian political and territorial commission at the Paris Peace Conference denied Czechoslovakia's claim to the right to expel 200,000 Hungarians.

October 4

President Truman urged Britain to allow the immediate entry of displaced Jews into Palestine and pledged United States support for the creation of a separate Jewish state in part of the Holy Land.

Britain announced the formation of a ministry of defense to co-ordinate the armed forces. Named as head: A. V. Alexander, who had been First Lord of the Admiralty. Simultaneously, the Labor Government shook up the Cabinet. Three ministers resigned, John J. Lawson, Secretary for War; Viscount Stansgate, Secretary for Air; Lord Winster, Minister of Civil Aviation; and the following appointments were made: Colonies—A. Creech Jones, Admiralty—George H. Hall, Air—Philip J. Noel-Baker, War—F. J. Bellenger, Civil Aviation—Lord Nathan and Minister of State—Hector

McNeil. Alexander was named Minister without Portfolio.

The Italian economic commission at Paris Peace Conference voted reparations of \$100,000,000 to both Yugoslavia and Greece, \$25,000,000 to Ethiopia and none to Albania.

A U.S. Marine Corps ammunition depot near Tangku, China, was attacked by 200 armed Chinese who were driven off after a two-hour fight.

Col. Paul H. Griffith was elected national commander of the American Legion. [One of his first acts, Oct. 24, was to make peace with Gen. Omar Bradley and declare the Legion's feud with the Veterans' Bureau was over.]

October 5

The economic commission for the Balkans and Finland agreed at the Paris Conference that Bulgaria should pay \$125,000,000 in reparations to Yugoslavia and Greece.

The Icelandic Parliament ratified, 32 to 19, an agreement with the United States permitting American use of the Keflavik airfield (against which Russia had expressed opposition).

The Korean Province of Kyongsong was placed under martial law by the U.S. Military Government because of severe rioting by natives.

October 6

A Boeing Superfort called *Pacusan Dreamboat*, ended its flight from Hon-

olulu to Cairo via the North Atlantic route in an endurance test arranged to demonstrate the feasibility of a global air force. It made the 10,854 mile flight in 39 hours, 39 minutes. It confirmed anew * that the North Magnetic Pole is 200-miles north of the location assigned it in pre-war maps.

October 7

As the U.S. Supreme Court opened its fall session with all nine members present for the first time in a year and the new Chief Justice, Fred M. Vinson, presiding, there was no outward evidence of friction between Justices Jackson and Black, who had engaged in a bitter verbal duel earlier in the year.†

Africa's most terrible form of witchcraft—ritual murder in which men and women are disemboweled while still alive—was reported increasing in Basutoland. After being dormant for many years, it was revived by chiefs who feared loss of their despotic feudal authority, it was explained.

October 8

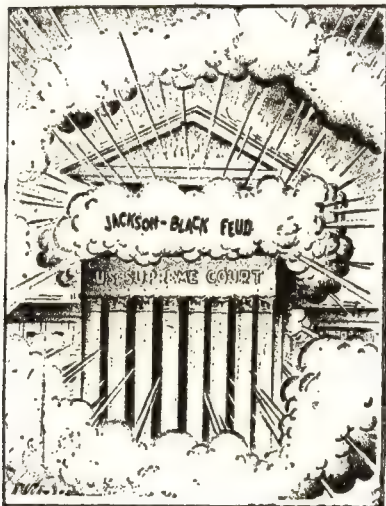
Sweden and Russia signed an accord providing for a 15-year credit totaling \$300,000,000 to the latter, and including a five-year barter deal involving transfer of about \$30,000,000 worth of goods by both sides.

Cotton futures began a sensational price break in U.S. markets. (They dove \$50 a bale in three weeks. See Oct. 31.)

In a referendum vote, citizens of Alaska expressed themselves by a 2 to 1 margin in favor of immediate

* See the previous volume (1945-46) of this yearbook.

† It had been assumed that the appointment as successor to the late Chief Justice Stone would go to Justice Robert H. Jackson, whom Mr. Truman had once called the nation's outstanding jurist. But there was opposition within the Court to the appointment, with Justice Hugo Black, an old Senatorial colleague of Mr. Truman's, identified as a particular critic. The *New York Times* said Mr. Jackson's chance of being appointed vanished when Mr. Truman called in the former Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes, for advice and was persuaded that the elevation of Mr. Jackson would only accentuate the cleavage already present in the Court. Subsequently, from Nuernberg, Germany, where he was prosecuting the Nazi high officials, Mr. Jackson publicly criticized Mr. Black's ethics in sitting in Supreme Court cases in which he could have been considered to have a personal interest.



Summers, *Buffalo News*

Rocked to its foundations

statehood. Territorial governor Ernest Gruening instituted the next step: a petition by the territorial legislature to Congress to vote Alaska into the Union.

October 9

Yugoslavia paid \$150,000 indemnity for the lives of the five American airmen killed when their plane was shot down. [See Aug. 19.] It refused to pay for the downed plane.

The Paris Peace Conference approved the draft treaty for Italy.

Tage Erlander, minister of education, became premier of Sweden, succeeding the late Per Albin Hansson.

October 10

Army engineers, testing a captured German V-2 rocket, established its speed as 3,600 miles an hour.

The Paris Peace Conference adopted the Romanian peace treaty over Russian objections. The treaty included the American-drawn clause providing for free navigation on the Danube and equal trade opportunities in Danubian markets.

October 11

FBI agents arrested three former servicemen who attempted to sell photographs of material related to the atomic bomb, to a Baltimore newspaper. [Refusal of atom bomb authorities to permit examination of certain evidence led to dismissal of the charges on Nov. 17.]

The Paris Peace Conference approved the draft treaty for Bulgaria.

Archbishop Aloysius Stepinatz, Roman Catholic Primate of Yugoslavia, was convicted of disloyalty to the Broz ("Tito") regime and sentenced to 16 years at hard labor, confiscation of his property and deprivation of civil rights for five years.

Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist forces captured the Communist base of Kalgan.

Sarah Gibson Blanding of Lexington, Ky., took office as the first woman president of Vassar College.

October 12

The Paris Peace Conference approved the draft treaty for Hungary.

October 13

A new French constitution, framed after rejection of an earlier proposal, and backed by a three-party coalition, was adopted in a national elec-

tion by a majority of over 1,000,000. It had been opposed by ex-President Charles De Gaulle. One-third of eligible voters did not vote.

October 14

President Truman ordered all price controls on livestock and meat ended, effective Oct. 15. The action left only 15% of foods under control. [See Oct. 16].

The Paris Peace Conference adopted the draft treaty for Finland.

The Roman Catholic Church excommunicated all those connected with the arrest and conviction of Archbishop Stepinatz in Yugoslavia.

The Netherlands colonial government in Java and the Indonesian Republic leaders signed a truce.

The Siamese cabinet agreed to return to Indo-China four disputed frontier areas: the territory around Luang Prabang and around Battambang, Siemreap and Sisophon. (These areas were transferred to Siam by the Vichy regime during Japanese occupation of Siam.)

The International Emergency Food Council, comprising 25 nations, elected Brazil to membership in place of Argentina, which, like Russia, failed to participate.

The U.S. Supreme Court rejected a plea that Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Democrat from Mississippi, be barred from his Senate seat on the ground that he had deprived Mississippi citizens of the right to vote because of their "color or racial origins." [See Dec. 2.]

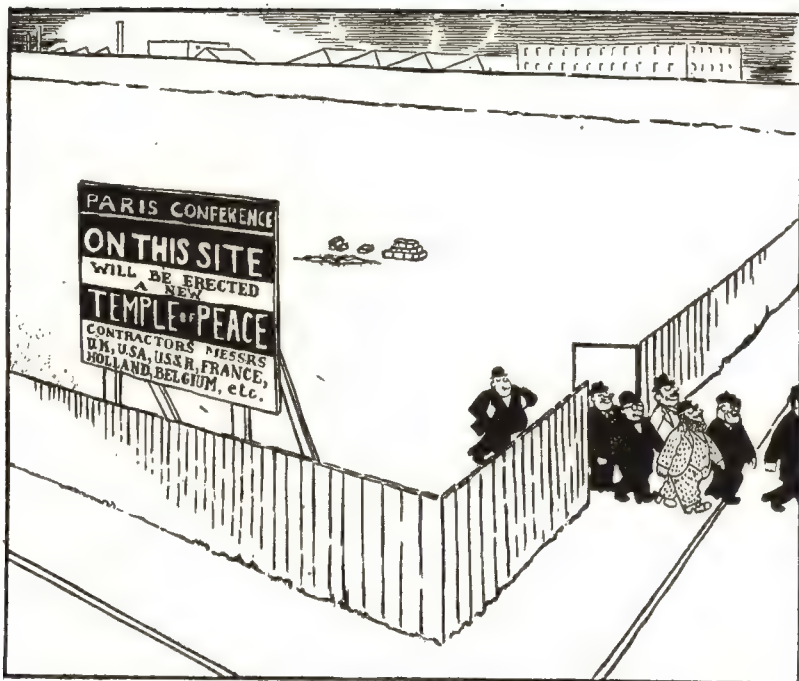
Discovery of a new element, Neptunium 237, was announced. Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, noted nuclear chemist and co-discoverer of elements 95 and 96, described it as an isotope of neptunium (element 93) and a by-product of a chain reaction pile made by neutron bombardment from uranium 238.

October 15

All draft calls for the rest of the year were canceled because of voluntary recruiting in sufficient numbers to supply current Army needs. (The Navy and Marine Corps had not called on Selective Service since May.)

Livestock prices rose an all-time high for one day, in the first day following removal of price controls on meat.

The Paris Peace Conference ended after a session of eleven weeks and



Bunbury, *London Express*

"Five o'clock whistle—"

two days. Yugoslavia walked out of the closing session in protest over the Italian draft treaty.

An ordinance, creating an interim legislative assembly to give South Koreans supervised control of their government, was approved by Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, U.S. military governor in Korea.

A six-day coal strike in Japan ended in complete victory for the miners.

October 16

Price controls were removed from oleomargarine, shortening, mayonnaise, salad dressing and most vegetable fats and oils.

The United States suspended credits to Czechoslovakia because of Czechoslovakia's agreement to sell to Romania at a profit American surplus goods bought with earlier credit.

Ten Nazi war leaders convicted at Nuernberg were hanged in the early morning hours, while the eleventh, Hermann Wilhelm Goering, escaped the rope by killing himself with cyanide. The bodies were then cremated.

Spain and Argentina signed a commercial agreement.

October 17

Jewels belonging to the Duchess of Windsor, valued from \$100,000 to \$500,000, were stolen from the ducal quarters during her first visit to England since her husband's abdication.

A DC-3 transport plane crashed near Laramie, Wyo., killing all ten passengers and a crew of three.

Bundeslied, from Mozart's *Freeman's Cantata*, was chosen as the music for Austria's new national anthem.

October 18

A renewed request by Albania for membership in the United Nations was rejected.

Terrorism broke out again in Palestine after a ten-day lull.

Hindu-Moslem rioting spread in eastern Bengal; 100 villages were burned.

The Committee for Economic Development approved a plan for research studies in labor-management

relations, designed to find means of preventing a major depression.

Washington sent a note to the Yugoslavian government protesting against confinement in labor camps of American citizens not convicted of crime.

The United States and France signed a bilateral treaty eliminating or reducing overlapping taxes upon financial transactions between nationals of the two countries. A similar arrangement already had been made with Great Britain (ratified July 25), Canada and Sweden, and negotiations to the same end begun with other countries.

October 19

75 World War II veterans invaded the New York State Senate Chamber

in Albany, and threatened to remain there until Governor Dewey agreed to call a special session of the Legislature to deal with emergency housing measures. (They left after meeting with the governor on Oct. 20; he rejected their plea.)

Total Lend-Lease figures up to July 31, 1946, were made public, showing U.S. grants to 38 nations of over 50 billion dollars. Grants after V-J Day totaled \$1,835,558,791.55. China received the largest of these, with the next largest going to Russia, France and Belgium, respectively. [See Dec. 27.]

Premier Ahmad Ghavam of Iran dropped all members of the left-wing Tudeh party from his Cabinet.



Cargill for Central Press

Tradesmen's entrance

October 20

The 28,270-mile airline system of TWA was paralyzed by a strike of its 1,400 pilots and co-pilots for higher wages.

The heaviest volumes of livestock receipts since 1943 forced the Chicago, Sioux City and Ogden, Utah, stockyards to embargo further shipments until the jam was eased.

While leftist forces carried on civil warfare with government troops in widespread sections of the country, members of Greek Premier Constantine Tsaldaris's cabinet resigned.

The general council of Britain's Trade Union Congress came out against the "closed shop," declaring that voluntary association is necessary to preservation of democracy.

President Peron opened a special session of the Argentine Congress and outlined a five-year plan for Argentina more far-reaching socially and economically than the Roosevelt New Deal.

October 21

In the first free election in Berlin in 14 years, the Social Democrat Party (moderate) polled 48% of the votes, a decisive defeat for the Russian-backed Socialist Unity Party. [See Oct. 22]

Three American Military Government buildings in Stuttgart, Germany, were damaged by bombs thrown by members of a Nazi underground movement.

The electric power strike in Pittsburgh ended when the independent union voted to return to work and submit to arbitration.

Great Britain's national anthem, *God Save the King*, took a new form when the strongly nationalistic second verse was deleted, the third verse made the second, and a new stanza, stressing world brotherhood, was added.

John L. Lewis demanded that the wage agreements made May 29 between the United Mine Workers and the government-operated coal mines, be reopened within 10 days. (Secretary of Interior Krug took the position that the contract was for the period of government operation of the coal mines and could not be reopened.)

The embargo on UNRRA supplies to China was partly lifted. [See July 9.]

The British liner *Queen Elizabeth* arrived in New York on its first post-

war voyage, bringing Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, and other delegates to the U.N. General Assembly.

Premier Nehru of India's interim government, was attacked and injured near the northwest frontier by a band of Moslems who attacked his car.

October 22

It became known that Argentina cut off almost all food shipments to Bolivia, always dependent upon Argentina for about 70% of its food supply, after the revolution that deposed the Bolivian dictatorship of Gualberto Villarreal and set up a democratic government.

Acting under orders from Marshal Vissily Sokolovsky, Russian commander in Germany, Red troops began rounding up and shipping trainloads of German skilled workmen to Russia. Each was required to sign a contract binding him to work in Russia for five years.

Two British destroyers struck mines in Corfu channel (in Albanian waters), causing the death of 38 crewmen. [Albania protested "repeated provocative interventions" by the British navy in Albanian waters.]

October 23

The United Nations General Assembly opened its session at the site of the New York World's Fair. President Truman's opening speech, addressed obviously to Russia, said, "We must not permit differences in economic and social systems to stand in the way of peace, either now or in the future. To permit the United Nations to be broken into irreconcilable parts by different political philosophies would be disaster to the world." Recordings of parts of the speech were broadcast within Russia—the first time the President had been heard there.

Col. Gen. Kurt Daluge, Nazi protector of Bohemia and Moravia, was convicted and hanged in Prague after two suicide attempts.

The OPA freed all food and drinks from price control except for sugar, rice, syrups and molasses.

October 24

Forty-eight Estonian refugees from Russian rule of their country, who sailed to the U.S. in open fishing boats, were saved from deportation by the intervention of President Truman.

New York City's governing body adopted a city-operated health insurance plan under which any person earning less than \$5,000 a year can obtain complete medical care, including preventive medicine, for a fixed fee of less than \$2.50 a month.

Going before the Trades Union Congress to defend his Labor government, British Prime Minister Attlee denounced Communists and declared "it is one of the tragedies of the world" that Russia has built "a wall of ignorance and suspicion between nations." Winston Churchill, speaking later elsewhere, said, "The fact that the British government has broken decisively with Communism . . . is a fact which should add greatly to the stability of Europe."

Richard R. Deupree, executive chairman of the Army-Navy Munitions Board, revealed that an order giving him final authority over Army and Navy purchases had been issued by President Truman. War Department officials hailed it as "a step toward unification of the services." [See Dec. 16.]

October 25

The President, by special proclamation, ordered import tariffs lifted from all lumber and lumber products needed for the Federal Emergency Housing program.

The Government revoked its wartime imposed regulations governing the size and quality of bread loaves, including the forced enrichment of white flour.

Attorney General Tom C. Clark dismissed O. John Rogge as his special assistant, as a result of Rogge's speech on Oct. 22 linking several Americans to alleged Nazi efforts to defeat F. D. Roosevelt in 1940. This was declared a violation of the Justice Department's regulations concerning divulging evidence in pending cases. [See Nov. 22.]

The Moslem League, having agreed to participate in a coalition interim government in India, accepted an allotment of five of the 14 Cabinet posts, the other nine going to the All-India Congress (Premier Nehru's party).

Russian representatives dropped their fight to keep off the U.N. agenda, proposals to abolish or moderate the veto power of the "Big Five."

October 26

Forty U.S. Army officers, including one general, were charged in an offi-

cial report with black-marketing and other illegal activities in the American occupation forces in Germany.

Anti-British riots broke out in Hong Kong, where Britain resumed sovereignty after V-J Day.

Police, armed with tommy-guns, broke up a mass demonstration of pickets at Hollywood studios which the Scenic Artists' Union were seeking to force to close during their jurisdictional dispute with the Stage Employees' Union.

Philip Murray, president of CIO, revealed the Steel Workers' Union would seek a large pay increase at the termination of its contract with the steel companies in January. Subsequently Robert Nathan, an economist hired by CIO, produced a report intended to show that corporations could pay up to 25% higher wages out of current profits. Emphasis was placed on profit-sharing rather than upon need produced by higher living costs. [See Dec. 21.]

The shipping tieup in Atlantic and Gulf ports was ended, by settlement of the strike of the Masters', Mates and Pilots' Union (AFL).

October 27

In what was described as the "most democratic election ever held in Latin America," Venezuelan citizens voted for a constitutional congress. The Democratic Action party of the junta president, Romulo Betancourt, got the largest vote.

Communists won 227 of 465 seats in parliament in the Bulgarian election.

October 28

The Atomic Energy Commission, which will control atomic materials and utilization in the U.S. in all respects, was nominated: David E. Lilienthal, chairman; Lewis L. Strauss, William W. Waymack, Robert F. Bacher, Sumner N. Pike.

Gordon R. Clapp was promoted from general manager to Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The worst transportation tieup in New York history ended for the time being, with termination of trucking and maritime strikes. Wage increases were granted to all workers concerned.

H. L. Ickes and three other notable members of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship resigned, giving as the reason the Council's par-

tiality to the position of Henry A. Wallace on atomic bomb control as opposed to that of Bernard Baruch. (Within 48 hours, resignation of four other prominent members were announced.)

Same day, Russia's dictator, Stalin, reiterated his earlier stated opinion, "I do not consider the atom bomb to be a serious power, as certain political persons are wont to think."

In the fourth day of a New Orleans municipal garbage workers' strike, Mayor De Lesseps S. Morrison announced their discharge, and went to work with other municipal officials and volunteers to operate garbage collection trucks.

The U.S. Supreme Court refused, 6 to 3, to hear an appeal against a lower Federal court's decision upholding Georgia's county unit election system, under which it is possible for a nominee receiving the largest popular vote to be defeated. The lower court had held that the plan operates like the electoral college system in electing a President.

October 29

Radiotelephone service between the United States and Moscow was opened to the general public for the first time.

Speaking in U.N. General Assembly, Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov called for a world wide reduction in armament* and a ban on the manufacture and use of atomic bombs. At the same time, he warned that elimination of veto-power from the Charter would mean the "liquidation" of the U.N. [See Oct. 30]

Simultaneously, Bernard Baruch, American delegate to the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission, said the U.S. would refuse to sign any atomic-bomb agreement which included the veto-power.

Hundreds of additional items, including radios, fats and oils, were removed from the OPA's price control list.

The cattle-slaughter in the United States in the previous week was the highest on record—484,000,000,000 pounds of meat. Prices were dropping,

* A report compiled for Armored Cavalry Journal (Washington), released that day, estimated Russia's army at 3,000,000; China's at 2,300,000; Britain's, 1,500,000; U.S.' 1,100,000; Yugoslavia's, 800,000.

were down to 10 to 32 cents above former ceilings.

Rioters stoned the railroad car carrying Mohandas K. Gandhi on a tour of Bengal. He was uninjured. Meanwhile, 26 persons were killed in disorders in Calcutta, bringing the death toll in Bengal to 700 in two weeks.

October 30

Warren Austin, speaking as head of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, indorsed Russia's proposal for a world-wide curb of armaments, including atomic bombs, provided such a program included "effective" international check-up machinery to protect against violations or evasions.

Price controls were removed by the OPA on all shoes, hides and leathers.

Color television transmitted and projected without use of moving parts (such as rotating discs) was publicly demonstrated for the first time by RCA at its Princeton, N.J., laboratory. It was estimated that it would be 1951 before perfected sets would be generally available to the public.

October 31

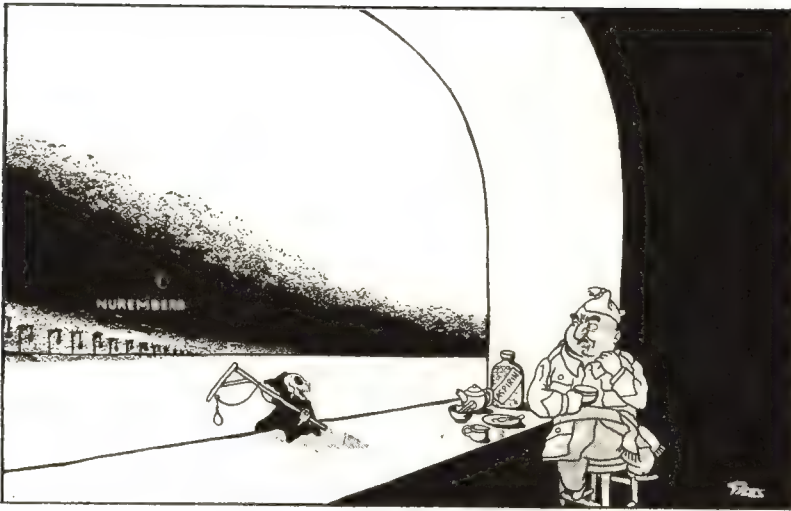
Time bombs were exploded at the door of the British Embassy in Rome. The only persons killed or wounded were Italians. A communique from a Jewish organization declared the bombing was the beginning of an all-out war against Britain outside of Palestine.

Same day, a band of men identified by the British as Jews, attacked the Ras El Ain airfields near Jerusalem with bombs. They were driven off by Royal Air Force men after killing two.

New York City had its hottest October temperatures in 75 years. [See Nov. 4].

Five Communist leaders were convicted of criminal conspiracy in organizing the squatter invasions of London apartment buildings in September. All got two-year suspended sentences.

Hermann J. Muller, geneticist of Indiana University, was awarded the 1946 Nobel Prize (\$36,205) in medicine and physiology. The award was made for his discoveries regarding hereditary changes produced by x-rays. (From this discovery, Prof. Muller forecast that Japanese exposed to the



Giles, *London Express*

"Hullo!"

atomic bomb may transmit hereditary ill-effects for centuries.)

Cotton rose \$1.75 to \$10 a bale upon renewal of trading in cotton futures after a third, one-day suspension of the nation's principal cotton markets had halted panic selling by speculators and revived some of their optimism. In three weeks, the speculative value of raw cotton held in the U.S. (estimated at 16,500,000 bales), had dropped more than \$900,000,000. One speculator was credited with having lost more than \$5,000,000, but he had started with only \$300 in 1941.

Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, president-elect of Chile, named Communists to three of the 11 seats in his Cabinet. The portfolios, the first won in any North or South American government by admitted Communists, give the party control of the communications, public works, agriculture, and immigration departments.

A 20-day strike that had virtually closed 18 of Washington city's best hotels, was ended by a settlement that the hotel workers' union called a victory.

Field Marshal Ferenc Szombathelyi, former chief of the Hungarian General Staff, was convicted of war crimes in Yugoslavia and sentenced to be shot.

Major David F. Watson was con-

victed in an American military court of conspiracy and receiving stolen property in the \$1,500,000 Hesse family jewel theft. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and dishonorable discharge.

Secretary of State Byrnes reported that U. S. Surplus War Property overseas originally costing five billion, 871 million dollars was sold up to Sept. 30 for one billion, 495 millions.



Long, *Minneapolis Tribune*

Refresher course.



For the first time since Reconstruction days, Negroes voted in Democratic primaries in Mississippi, but that was the only thing different about Mississippi's elections. White voters responded as usual to Theodore G. Bilbo's clarioning.

November 2

Four leaders of Columbians, Inc., were arrested in Atlanta on charges of "inciting to riot" at a demonstration against a Negro family moving into a house formerly tenanted by whites. [See Dec. 10.]

A vaccine for protection against and cure of undulant fever was reported by Dr. Forrest Huddleston of Michigan State College, and was hailed as a major step toward elimination of the disease in humans and animals.

November 3

A new 27,000-ton carrier, U.S.S. *Valleg Forge*, was commissioned.

The Japanese emperor participated in a ceremony marking the promulgation of Japan's new constitution and his disavowal of divine powers. [See Dec. 14.]

The XMI, the largest Navy airship, set a record for non-stop, non-refueled flights by any type of aircraft, when it landed 7 days and 2 hours after it took off at Lakehurst, N.J. It spent most of

the week off the Atlantic Coast on patrol. It landed at Glynco, Ga.

November 4

Denver had a 26-inch fall, the worst in 33 years, as a snowstorm blanketed the southwest. Southern California had sub-freezing temperatures.

The Jewish underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, admitted responsibility for bombing of the British Embassy in Rome; the act was called the beginning of an all-out war against Britain outside of Palestine.

Constantin Tsaldaris formed a new and all-Royalist cabinet in Greece. British and American governments had urged formation of a coalition cabinet, but opposition parties refused to co-operate in its formation.

A six-man Army and Navy committee was named to serve as liaison with the Atomic Energy Commission on military matters. Senior Army man named was Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, senior Navy member named was Rear Admiral Thorvald A. Solberg.

The Big Four foreign ministers took up where they left off in Paris, in a meeting in a private apartment on the 37th floor of a New York hotel. The press was not permitted above the 5th floor, but they were close enough to learn that Russia's Molotov was continuing to fight decisions already reached by the conference by a two-thirds majority.

Though no formal strike had been called, pending the outcome of John L. Lewis' negotiations with the government for a new contract, walk-outs spread through West Virginia and Kentucky until 56 coal mines were closed.

The first comprehensive commercial agreement, completely mutual as to its provisions, between the United States and China in over 100 years, was signed in Nanking. It wipes out extra-territorial privileges of Americans.

Local price-control boards closed down throughout the U.S.

November 5

In the first post-war national election, Republicans gained control of the House and the Senate and increased the numbers of Republican governors and local officials through-



Summers, Buffalo News

The Crash

out the nation. Among those defeated was Rep. A. J. May. [See Aug. 2.]

The Netherlands formally placed claims for border changes and economic concessions from Germany before the Big Four. It asked about 700 square miles of German territory, the Island of Borkum in the North Sea and the Ems Estuary.

November 6

One of the greatest achievements in the history of biochemistry, the successful synthesis of penicillin, was announced. The final steps in an international co-operative scientific effort organized during the late war were taken by a research team at Cornell University Medical College, New York City. This duplication in the laboratory of what had been produced before only from a living mold, promised to provide an unlimited supply at a low price.

November 7

The U.S. served notice that if the United Nations did not accept a U.S. trusteeship of the former Japanese islands in the central Pacific under which the U.S. alone would have military and naval bases in them, the U.S. would retain de facto control of the islands. At the same time, it offered to waive its right to veto proposed U.N. trustee agreements if other nations did likewise.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, U.S. commander in the European theater, announced U.S. forces there were down to 220,000.

Byelo-Russia proposed to the U.N. General Assembly that the Franco regime in Spain be isolated by cutting off all diplomatic, commercial, rail, sea, air, postal, telegraph and radio relations with it.

The Spanish government confirmed the arrest of Agustin Zorua Sanchez, head of the Communist party in Spain. Fifteen of Zorua's co-conspirators, three printing shops, two radio receiver-transmitters for communication with Russia, and explosives also were seized.

Alaska appealed to the White House to order relief ships to carry food to the territory, where the food situation had become "desperate" because of the West Coast shipping strike. [See Nov. 8.]

The President ordered the Army and Navy to transfer to the Department of Commerce all non-essential

military and naval airports in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Panama, Hawaii and some other Pacific islands, so they could be placed at the disposal of U.S. and world commercial aviation interests.

The B-29 *Pacusan Dreamboat* flew non-stop from Seattle to Miami in 8½ hours.

The Soviet Government prohibited correspondents of American radio networks in Russia from using short-wave facilities to relay news broadcasts to the U.S.

November 8

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ordered his government's armies to cease fire throughout China and Manchuria, except for "defensive purposes."

In his first appearance in the U.N. General Assembly since the election, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, declared "regardless of what political re-



In the midst of tense Russo-U.S. relations, in November 1946, a member of the Ukrainian delegation to the U.N. was shot in a New York delicatessen. Police thought it was an ordinary stick-up; but Dmitro Z. Manuilsky (above), Ukrainian foreign minister, insisted it was a "political" attack. Observers thought it might have been; for Manuilsky was identified, unofficially, as head of the Communist International.

gime sits in Washington, you can count on the whole-hearted co-operation of the United States in the United Nations."

An international pool of farm machinery under United Nations' control, to ensure that "industrialized countries supply sufficient machinery to agricultural states," was proposed by Peru's representative to the U.N.

Willard L. Thorp was named Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Indicating that U.S. recognition of the regime of Enver Hoxha in Albania would be postponed indefinitely, the U.S. recalled its diplomatic mission to that country.

The Japanese government declared ineligible for office any person who formerly held an office in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which was co-responsible with the military for the war.

The Navy two-deck Lockheed Constitution, the world's largest transport plane, made its first test flight in California. It was built to carry 168 passengers plus crew.

November 9

The State Department announced the U.S. would negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with 18 countries—agreements "central to the structure of international economic co-operation under the United Nations." [See Dec. 22.]

The U.N. General Assembly admitted Iceland, Sweden and Afghanistan as members of the U.N.

Truck line service from the U.S. to Alaska over the Alcan Highway began under agreement between the U.S. and Canadian governments. It enabled Alaska to receive supplies cut off by the shipping strike.

The *Gordon Greene*, one of the last of the sternwheel packets, outran the *Golden Eagle* between Greenville, Miss., and Arkansas City, Ark., to win the first big steamboat race on the Mississippi River in 17 years.

November 10

A Presidential order removing ceilings from everything except housing, sugar and rice became effective at 12.01 a.m. Steel, building materials, coal, rubber, textiles, clothing, automobiles and furniture were the principal commodities affected by the new order, which virtually brought an end to the era of government price con-

trols. Priorities on housing construction were retained.

With about 25% of voters abstaining, Communist candidates polled the highest vote in France's first election of members of parliament under the new national constitution. Communists got about 30% of ballots, to approximately 24% for the next largest party, Popular Republican Movement (rightist).

Six editors of *The Protestant*, monthly religious magazine without denominational affiliation, resigned. They charged that Kenneth Leslie, the editor-in-chief, had, while ostensibly combating Fascism, made himself sole dictator of the magazine. [In September, the National Community Relations Advisory Council accused the magazine of misrepresentation in soliciting funds to combat anti-semitism.]

It was announced that AAF scientists had made such progress on an atomic aircraft engine, that a contract had been awarded an airplane company to develop the engine.

The *S.S. America*, largest and finest American-flag passenger ship ever

constructed, reached New York to begin transatlantic service. Same day, *S.S. President Polk* arrived from Marseille, completing the initial post-war trip in the round-the-world service of American President Lines.

Sanford A. Moss, 74, engineer whose development of the turbo-supercharger for airplane engines made possible the height, speed and range of modern planes, died. He got the idea when he was 17, devoted most of his life to materializing it.

Quintuplets were born alive, prematurely, to an 18-year-old Jacksonville, Fla., woman. All died within a half-hour.

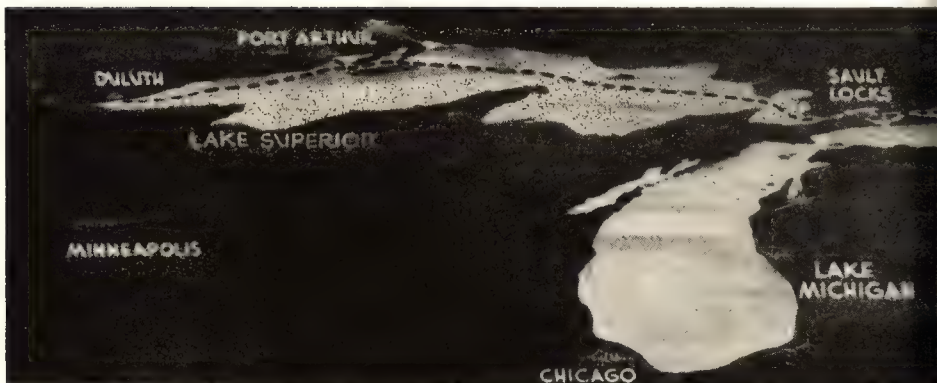
November 11

In the first business day after abandonment of OPA controls of most commodities, General Motors Corp. announced an immediate increase of \$100 in the prices of all models of its passenger cars and trucks.

The State Department announced the release to the Russian satellite states of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania, of about 400 Danube River ships and



In 1847, two years after the screw-propeller was introduced, the United States made its first bid for transatlantic "luxury" passenger traffic, against the competition of British-flag vessels that had almost a monopoly of it. A century later, most of the passenger traffic across the Atlantic, in and out of U.S. ports, still moved under foreign flags—British, French, et al. Again in 1947, the United States was making a bid for transatlantic luxury traffic, with the largest and finest liner ever constructed in this country: the *America* (above). But the U.S. still had only one *America*.



Completion of the Great Lakes-to-the-Atlantic Seaway, brought forward again in 1946, was advocated in 1947 by Secretary of the Interior Julius P. Krug as part of a program for employment through public works in a recession. The project has gone through various stages of promotion and dormancy since 1926, when a joint board for Canada and the United States organized a vast plan for development of the waterway and its accompan-

barges that had been held in the American zone of Germany pending settlement of the dispute between the U.S. and Russia over freedom of navigation on the Danube.

The Duke of Windsor, still jobless, arrived in New York with his Duchess for an American visit scheduled to continue until May. London reports suggested that the Duke had sought a diplomatic assignment from the British Labor Government, had been refused.

The Arkansas Supreme Court set aside the jail sentence and fine given two Negro publishers of a Negro newspaper in Little Rock, after they criticized the circuit court judge who pre-

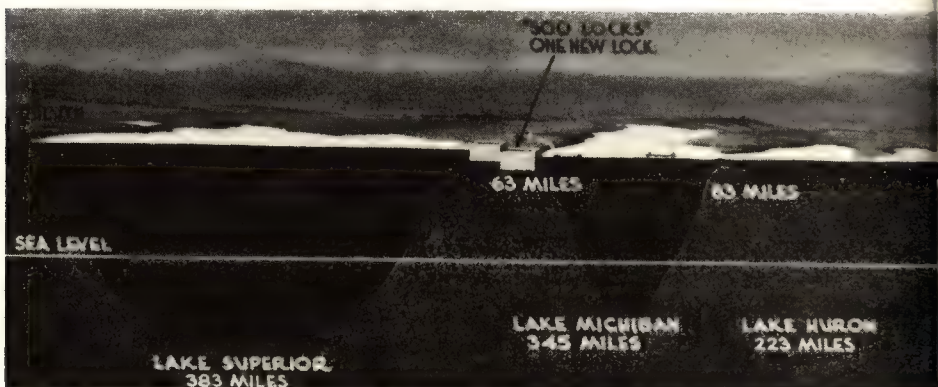
sided over the trial of three Negro strikers convicted under the State's anti-strike law. The Supreme Court held, "there is no rule of law permitting jail sentences and contempt fines merely because a newspaper thinks some judge has mistakenly stated the law."

A surplus of beer in the U.S. for the first time since 1942 was reported by the brewing industry.

November 12

Yugoslavia demanded reparations of \$6,750,000 from the U.S. for loss suffered during detention of her shipping. [See Nov. 11.]

It was announced that effective Jan.





ing electrical-power potential. The waterway is designed to enable ocean vessels of almost any size to carry cargoes to and from all Lake ports. (Ocean steamers of any size now ascend the St. Lawrence to Quebec. From Quebec to Montreal, vessels of 30-foot draught can be accommodated. But International Rapids' two canals are a bottleneck through which only smaller, shallower-draught steamers pass.)

1, the Navy would abandon the current system of numbered fleets in favor of Atlantic and Pacific forces set up to deal with any situation quickly.

King George VI, opening British parliament, read a speech disclosing the Labor Government's program to nationalize electric facilities and inland transport systems. [See Dec. 18.]

November 13

Support of 3,200 Protestant and Jewish clergymen was claimed by the Planned Parenthood (Birth Control) Federation for a proposal to include "planned parenthood services in hospitals."

Belgium's sixth cabinet crisis since the war was precipitated by the resignation of four Communist ministers from the coalition government when the Chamber of Representatives refused to give the party one of the five vice presidencies in the chamber.

Mrs. Bess Truman received 400 members of the National Council of Negro Women in the White House State Room.

November 14

Other 1946 Nobel Prize winners were announced. [See Oct. 31.] *Chemistry*: Wendell M. Stanley and John Howard Northrop of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (for virus



research): *Physics*: Percy Williams Bridgman of Harvard (for enzymes research). *Literature*: Hermann Hesse*, Swiss novelist and poet. *Peace*: Miss Emily Greene Balch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and John R. Mott of the International Y.M.C.A. and Church Peace Union.

The Veterans Administration ruled veterans are not entitled to unemployment compensation under the G.I. Bill of Rights when they are involved in work stoppages.

The long-delayed Chinese National Assembly opened in Nanking, despite warnings of Communists who refused to attend, that it meant an irrevocable split.

India and the U.S. signed a commercial air agreement clearing the way for direct plane service between the two countries.

November 15

The Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic initialed the draft agreement recognizing the latter's authority over the islands of Java, Sumatra and Madura.

Control of the U.S. Employment Service was returned to the States after Federal operation since January 1942.

November 16

The first jet airliner to fly passengers from one country to another flew from London to Paris. It was a Lancaster (British-built).

All bituminous coal supplies were frozen by Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug, acting in the face of the threatened strike of 400,000 miners.

The United Brethren in Christ and the Evangelical Church merged into the Evangelical United Brethren Church, forming the 13th largest Protestant church denomination (710,000 members).

November 17

In San Francisco, Robert H. Scott, whose right to air his views on the same basis as proponents of organized religions was affirmed on July 19 by the Federal Communications Commission, sat before a microphone and preached atheism to a Sunday morning radio audience. "I do not throw stones at church windows," he said in opening his address. "I respect every-

* His works in English include *Death and the Lover* (1932), *Demian* (1923), *Steppenwolf* (1929).

one's right to have and to express the belief that a God exists. But I require respect for the corresponding right to express disbelief in such a being."

November 18

A Federal Court in Washington, D.C. directed John L. Lewis to cancel an order ending a work contract between the U.M.W. and the government, which was still operating the soft coal mines it had seized in May.

Delegates to the CIO's national conventions passed a compromise resolution implying that Communist influence in unions was unwelcome. Due to Communist influence, the resolution had been toned down before passage and was not the denunciation framed originally by anti-Reds.

Acting because of recurrent breaks in the cotton market [See Oct. 31], Secretary of Agriculture Anderson ruled that the market position of large traders be published monthly.

Greek troops, supported by planes, engaged in full-scale fighting with Communist-led invaders on a seven-mile front along the Yugoslav border.

The seven states of the Arab League voted to recognize the independence of the Indonesian Republic formally.

France and Siam signed an agreement for the settlement of the Siam-Indo China border dispute by a French-Siamese commission.

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld, 6 to 3, the conviction of six members of a Mormon sect on the ground that their plural marriages violated the Mann "white-slave" Act.

November 19

In general elections in Russian-occupied Rumania, the Leftist parties who constituted the coalition government got enough parliamentary seats to remain in power.

The first general conference of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization opened in Paris. [See Dec. 6.]

November 20

The 400,000 United Mine Workers who had not already done so, walked out of the Government-operated soft coal mines at midnight in a "no contract-no work" strike, as John L. Lewis defied a federal court order to cancel the strike. Brownouts and other emergency measures were put into effect all over the country.

Basic points in the Trieste issue were settled in the Council of Foreign Ministers when Russia yielded to the Western powers.

Czechoslovakia became the first country within the Russian sphere of influence to align itself with U.S. policies of open, multilateral world trade when it made a trade agreement with the U.S. on a most-favored nation basis.

November 21

John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers were ordered to appear in Federal Court in Washington, D.C., to show why they should not be held in contempt of court for failing to comply with an order to cancel the strike.

Foreign Minister Bevin announced Britain would accept the Russian proposal for inventory of all armed forces of the major powers outside their borders, provided it was linked to general disarmament.

Russia agreed to reduce the number of her troops in Poland.

November 22

Philip Murray was re-elected president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Both factions in the United Automobile Workers were recognized and two U.A.W. officers, Wal-

ter P. Reuther and R. J. Thomas, were elected vice presidents of the CIO.

The Government's mass sedition case against persons suspected of sympathizing with Nazi Germany was dismissed by Chief Justice Bolitha J. Laws of the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. [In July, 1942, 28 persons were indicted as seditionists and put on trial the following April 19. Eight months later, with the Government's evidence incomplete, the presiding judge died and a mistrial was directed. No new trial was begun.]

November 23

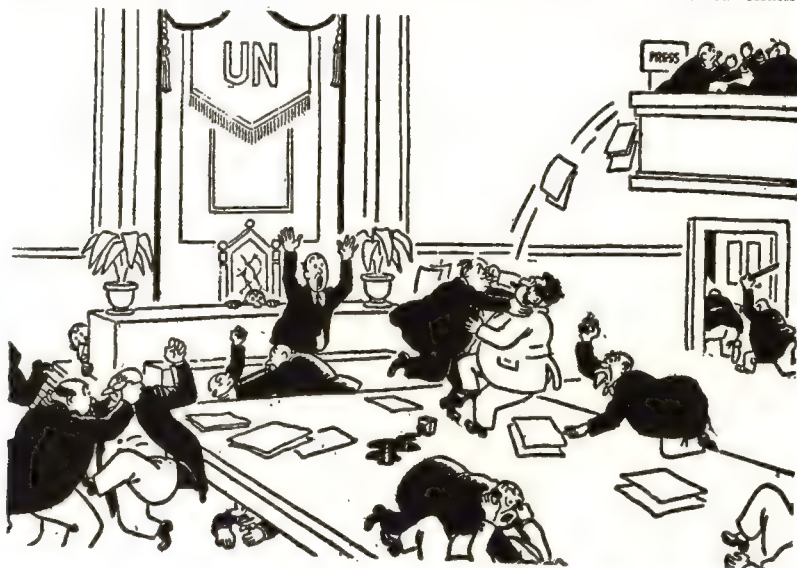
Polish President Boleslaw Bierut warned the Roman Catholic Church that it must accept the new Russian-dominated regime in Poland if it is to survive.

The first large-scale U.S. military maneuvers since the end of World War II began off the coast of California, where 20,000 members of all the armed forces staged an "invasion." [See Dec. 16.]

The 53-day old shipping strike on the West Coast ended.

November 24

French balloting for electors to choose members of the second cham-



Cek in Dublin Opinion

"Gentlemen, gentlemen! It appears that the interpreter mistranslated an idiom!"



ber or Council of the Republic, resulted in practically a tie between Communists and Popular Republicans with the Socialists trailing.

The state of Wuerttemberg-Baden in the American zone of Germany voted 7 to 1 approval of a democratic constitution restoring rights they lost with Hitler's rise to power 13 years before.

In Uruguay's national elections, Tomas Berreta, 70-year-old farmer of the democratic Colorado party, defeated his pro-Axis opponent, Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera, for the presidency.

Twelve officers and members of officer's families who were aboard a C-53 transport which crash-landed on a glacier in the Swiss Alps near the French-Italian border on Nov. 19, while on a pleasure trip, were rescued. None were injured seriously.

The Christian Social (Catholic) party was victorious in Belgium municipal elections, the first free local elections held since 1938.

A new non-stop world record for commercial planes was set when a DC-4 landed at Geneva, Switzerland, after a 4,000 mile hop from LaGuardia Field, New York. Time: 16 hours, 39 minutes.

November 25

The Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson wrote his first opinion as a member of the Court, when the Supreme Court upheld, 5 to 3, the claim of Oregon Indians for payment for land taken from them by white settlers. The decision set a precedent for claim by historical occupancy of land rather than by any formal treaty or law.

The Supreme Court upheld, 6 to 0, the "death sentence" clause of the Public Utilities Holding Act of 1935. This sustained the Securities and Exchange Commission's order for dissolution of two subsidiaries of the Electric Bond and Share.

President Truman created a commission to study means whereby the Government could determine the loy-

Looking down on the Army transport plane that crash-landed in the Swiss Alps, on Nov. 19. The tracks of survivors trying to find a way out before a ski-equipped Swiss plane came to the rescue, may be seen.

alty of Federal employees and enable it to exclude persons advocating Communism, Fascism and other European ideologies.

November 26

Curtailments in the steel and transportation industries, brought about by the coal strike, forced 70,000 more workers into idleness.

November 27

The temporary injunction against John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers issued in federal court in Washington, D.C., seeking to force them to call off the coal strike, was extended for ten days.

Formal agreement was reached on the Trieste issue, and this creation of an international zone paved the way for final drafting of the Italian treaty.

In New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser's Labor Party government was re-elected by a narrow majority.

James B. Mulva, chairman of the Wisconsin Banking Commission, banned investment by Wisconsin banks in any securities issued by the International Bank because, he said, the guarantee of securities by a European country "isn't worth a whoop in hell." (Wisconsin banks lost 53% of their investments in foreign securities after World War I.)

November 28

Russia accepted in principle the freedom of trade and navigation on the Danube.

The first National Assembly of the Fourth Republic in France opened, and interim Premier-President George Bidault and his Cabinet resigned. [See Dec. 12.]

Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek urged the National Assembly to adopt the draft constitution which he presented, saying, "This presentation marks the end of responsibility of the National Government and the beginning of government by the people. Now that the Assembly has taken over, I have no more political ambitions." [See Nov. 30, Dec. 6, Dec. 25.]

Assistant Secretary of Labor David A. Morse was appointed official spokesman for the department on all international matters.

The Belgian Cabinet, defeated on a budget proposal, refused to resign and the 82 Catholic party senators walked out of the Senate.

November 29

Last of British and Indian troops withdrew from Indonesia.

David Fleming, hunger-striking leader of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, was released from prison after serving four of a 12-year sentence for treason, and ordered to leave Northern Ireland.

Paul A. Porter resigned as administrator of OPA, to take a job in private business.

November 30

The Federal Coal Mines Administration approved fining striking miners \$1 to \$2 a day, as the total of other workers made idle by the coal strike rose by thousands.

The Broz (Tito) government in Yugoslavia cancelled all existing agreements between landlords and tenants as part of its program of abolishing private property. [See Dec. 6.]

The Chinese National Assembly was being boycotted by the two minority parties, the Youth and Social Democratic parties, whose members sought to avoid an oath binding them to loyalty to the existing government. [See Dec. 6.]

A British military court sentenced two German commanders, Col. Gen. Eberhard von Mackensen and Lieut.

Gen. Kurt Maelzer, to death for the massacre of 336 Italians in Rome in 1944.

December 1

Miguel Aleman was inaugurated president of the United States of Mexico. [See Dec. 21.]

Michael, puppet king of Romania, opened the new Leftist-controlled parliament with a speech commanding adherence to the Soviet Union and announcing nationalization of the banking system.

Greater Hesse and Bavaria ratified their new state constitutions, thus completing the setting up of democratic systems in the American zone of occupation in Germany. In Greater Hesse, socialization of basic industries also was approved.

A new commercial flight record between New York and London was made by a Lockheed Constellation plane that flew the Great Circle route via Newfoundland and Eire in 10 hours and 12 minutes.

December 2

A Chicago Federal Court held the Lea (anti-Petrillo) Act unconstitutional and dismissed criminal charges brought under it against James C. Petrillo, president of the Musicians' Union (AFL). The court upheld the



Miguel Aleman (left), first civilian to be elected president of Mexico in 25 years, rides through cheering throngs with his successor, Avila Comancha, to his inauguration in Mexico City.



Gale, Los Angeles Examiner

Rediscovery

contention that the Lea Act violates the 1st, 5th, and 13th Amendments to the Constitution; that it abridges free speech, imposes involuntary servitude and is discriminatory in that it was aimed at Petrillo alone.

U.S. and Britain signed an agreement for economic fusion of their two zones of occupation in Germany. It is intended to make the unit self-sufficient by the end of 1950 at a cost of \$1,000,000,000. Britain promised to share this equally with the U.S., making it the first international undertaking in which the U.S. was not ex-

pected to pay the major share.

The largest exploration expedition to a polar region in history began when 11 U.S. Navy ships left U.S. ports for the Antarctic to conduct training exercises under subzero conditions, and seek hydrographic, geographic, geological, mineralogical, electromagnetic and meteorological information. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd was in command of the exploratory aspects of the expedition. Britain, which claims most of the Antarctica, including the site of the base of previous Byrd expeditions, already had



A British map of the Antarctic region, into which a U.S. Navy expedition pushed in 1947, to make explorations, test Arctic war equipment and re-establish U.S. claims to territory there—claims that are challenged by Britain and Australia. The “Andersen” near the South Pole is an error: it was Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian, who was first to reach the Pole.

an expedition in the Antarctic. Meanwhile, the U.S. also had a task force in the far north, in Arctic warfare maneuvers, and discussed with Denmark the purchase of Greenland for one billion dollars.

The British leftist pundit, Harold Laski, lost a libel suit against the British newspaper, the *Newark Advertiser*, which he sued after it published a story about a political meeting at which, the newspaper said, he advocated revolution in England by violence if necessary. [Laski followers promptly asked Americans to donate the \$200,000 it cost Laski to bring his futile suit.]

The Senate Campaign Investigating Committee opened an investigation of the election of Theodore G. Bilbo, as Senator (Democrat) from Mississippi. Negroes testified that they were forced to keep away from the polls in the state primary. [See Dec. 12.]

December 3

To conserve coal made scarce by the soft coal strike, the Government ordered an embargo on freight for export and on all except essential domestic freight, and imposed a further cut in passenger service on coal-burning railroads.

Max Gardner of North Carolina, Undersecretary of the Treasury, was appointed Ambassador to Britain.

Vincent Auriol, Socialist, was elected president of the French National Assembly.

The first general strike on the West Coast since 1934 began when 100,000 members of 142 AFL locals in Oakland, Calif., struck in protest against police escorts that enabled strike-breakers to go through picket lines at two department stores.

The U.S. concluded bilateral air transport agreements with Australia and New Zealand.

December 4

United Mine Workers was fined \$3,500,000 and John L. Lewis was fined \$10,000 for contempt of court. [See Nov. 21.] The former was the largest fine ever assessed against an American labor union.

President Truman accepted the resignation of National Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt, after refusing to approve the latter's program.

The Ohio Supreme Court upheld the right of a landlord to bar children from living in their properties.



Cargill for Central Press

Old Shadow

The ruling was given in the case of a war veteran and his wife who were evicted after she bore a baby.

December 5

Italian police charged that a Communist organization, Troika, made up of Russians, Yugoslav and Italian elements, had been organized under orders from the Russian government to commit acts of terrorism and produce the downfall of the democratic government.

A 15-member Committee on Civil Rights was created by President Truman to study Government means to combat racial intolerance and mob violence.

John D. Small resigned as head of the Civilian Production Administration.

Five Navy cruisers, including the *Concord*, which is credited with firing the last shot of the war, were sold at auction for junk at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

December 6

Without prior notice or debate, the Broz (Tito) regime in Yugoslavia enacted a law seizing all private economic enterprises, public works and industries, and stipulated no new ones might be established without permission of the regime. The seizure included "all movable and immovable property as well as all rights of ownership that belong to the enterprise." It was decreed that such compensa-



tion as is given to the former owners be in the form of state bonds.

The Indian Government appointed Asaf Ali, a Congress party Moslem, as India's first Ambassador to the U.S.

Chinese Communists announced that they would not resume peace negotiations with the national government until the national assembly was dissolved.

Julian Huxley, British, was elected director-general of the U.N. Educational, Social and Cultural Organization.

Admiral of the Fleet William F. Halsey was relieved of active duty in the Navy, at his own request.

December 7

John L. Lewis ordered the striking soft coal workers to return to their jobs under the conditions existing at the time of the walkout.

Fire in the 15-story Winecoff Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., killed 119 persons and injured 100 others in a worse disaster than that in Chicago's LaSalle Hotel. [See June 5.]

December 8

For the first time since the war, a fleet of 14 floating whale factories, attended by 130 Norwegian, British, South African, Australian and New Zealand whale-catching vessels, began activities in Antarctic waters. The Japanese had received permission to resume whaling, but other whalers had threatened to sink any Jap ships.

December 9

India's Constituent Assembly opened in New Delhi, with the Moslem League's representatives absent.

The Council of Foreign Ministers, New York, agreed to draw up the peace treaties for Germany and Austria at their next meeting, in Moscow, beginning March 10.

The Legal Committee of the U.N. General Assembly gave official recognition to genocide (race murder) as a crime against international law.

Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha, a former premier, was appointed to succeed Sidky Pasha, who had resigned as head of the Egyptian government on Dec. 8.

The World Zionist Congress opened its first meeting since the war, in Switzerland.

The former German liner *Europa*, which had been given to France and renamed *Liberté*, sank in Le Havre harbor in a storm.

A House of Representatives committee found no legal case against the seating of Vito Marcantonio of the 18th District in New York City had been established. But it decided to continue investigation of his election, in which terrorists sought to break up campaign meetings of his opponents and one anti-Marcantonio election worker was murdered.

The Supreme Court agreed to review the conviction of the United Mine Workers and John L. Lewis for contempt of court, on Jan. 14.

Twenty-three German medical scientists and hospital administrators went on trial in Nuernberg, on charges of murders and atrocities committed in concentration camps.

December 10

A charge that leaders of Columbians, Inc., "inspired by Hitler's early beginnings," sought by rousing hatred and committing acts of terrorism, to seize power in the U.S., was made by Eugene Cook, Attorney-General of Georgia, on the basis of evidence presented by secret agents of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League of New York.

Wisconsin revoked the charter of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, granted in 1925.

Iranian Government troops advanced into Azerbaijan province, which had been aided by Russia in rebellion against the central government, and captured the town of Mianeh. [See Dec. 11.]

The U.N. Economic, Social and Cul-

National fire waste in 1946 reached the greatest total in United States history. The death rate rose correspondingly. The conflagration that gutted Atlanta's Winecoff Hotel in December was only one of a series of fires, though the worst, that took heavy toll of lives in supposedly fireproof hotel and other residential buildings. Persons in these flaming floors could get out only by jumping—there were no fire escapes. A similar tragedy, at Chicago's LaSalle Hotel in June, cost 60 lives.

tural Organization closed its conference in Paris after adopting a budget of \$6,950,000 for 1947.

December 11

Jaafar Pishevari, leader in Azerbaijan, ordered his troops to cease fighting as Iranian Government troops drove near the provincial capital of Tabriz, and conceded the government the right to supervise elections in Azerbaijan.

A revolution against the Venezuelan government was crushed.

The Army lifted its ban on marriages of American soldiers with German girls.

In a preliminary test, an Army rocket-propelled plane flew 550 miles an hour. It was estimated that speeds

of 1,700 m.p.h. would be reached eventually.

December 12

A sub-committee of the Senate War Investigating Committee opened hearings on charges that Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Democrat, of Mississippi, accepted gifts from war contractors.

The U.N. General Assembly recommended, 34 to 6, the recall of envoys from Spain. [See Dec. 21.]

The Council of Foreign Ministers ended its sessions in New York, having completed drafts of treaties with Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland.

Leon Blum, Socialist, was chosen interim premier-president of France, after Maurice Thorez, the Communist

John L. Lewis has his day in court—and he and his United Mine Workers are fined \$3,510,000 for contempt of court.



leader, had fallen short of a majority by 51 votes. [See Dec. 16.]

President Truman created an Office of Temporary Controls to liquidate the remaining wartime agencies. Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, was named its head.

U.N. Security Council accepted Siam as a member of the U.N.

Philippe Etter of the Catholic Conservative Party, was elected president of the Swiss Confederation.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King completed unification of Canadian national defenses. Brooke Claxton, Minister of Health and Welfare, became Minister of National Defense, with charge of the army, navy and air forces.

December 13

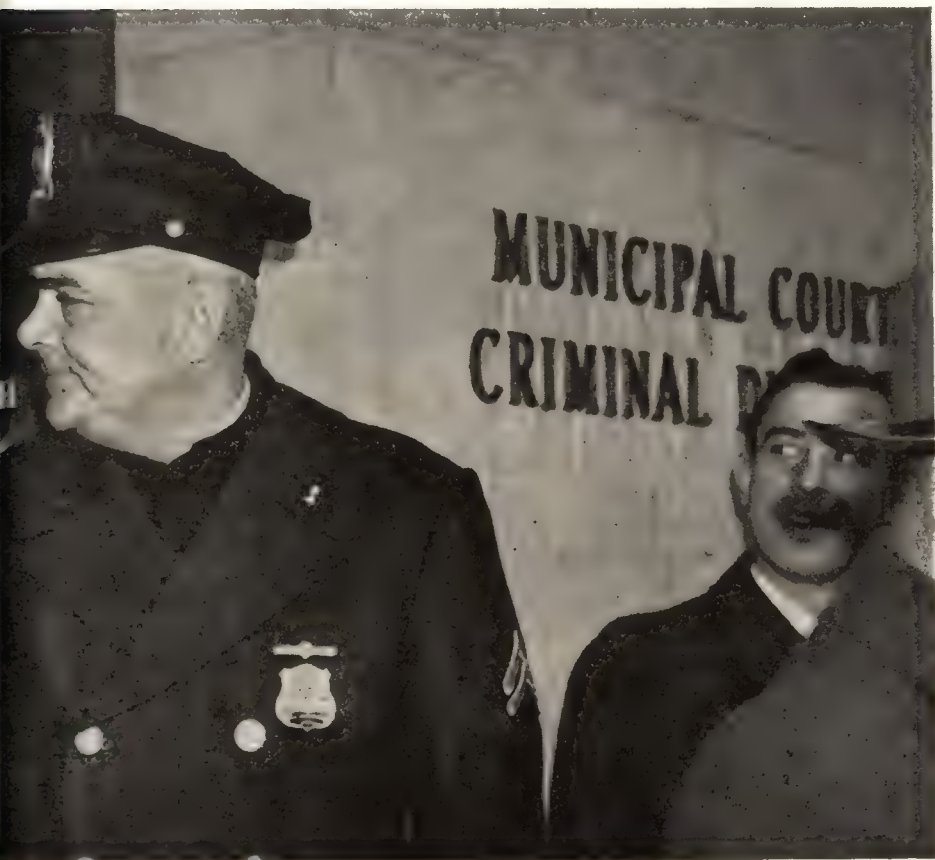
The U.S. announced that fewer than 550,000 American troops were

stationed outside the U.S., most of them in occupied Germany and Japan.

The U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution, 36 to 6, urging members of the Security Council *not* to use the veto power in a way that would prevent the Security Council from reaching decisions promptly.

The U.N. General Assembly accepted agreements by which eight League of Nations mandated territories will be transferred to U.N. trusteeships. Affected were New Guinea, administered by Australia; Ruanda-Urundi, under Belgium; the Cameroons and Togoland, under France; Western Samoa, under New Zealand; and the Cameroons and Togoland, held by Britain.

Maj. Gen. Lowell W. Rooks took over the administration of UNRRA from Fiorello La Guardia.





The world has seen the last of the original of one of its greatest masterpieces of art, Leonardo da Vinci's *The Last Supper*. It was announced in December 1946, that exposure to rain and wind after Allied bombs partly destroyed the refectory of the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, in Milan, had added irreparable damage to that already wrought by time.

December 14

The U.N. General Assembly chose New York as permanent headquarters of the U.N., and accepted a plot of land donated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the City of New York, as the site for its h.q. buildings.*

The U.N. General Assembly completed the formation of the Trusteeship Council by appointing Mexico

* Wallace K. Harrison, co-designer of Rockefeller Center (and of Trylon and Perisphere at the N. Y. World's Fair) was chosen to direct the planning of the development.

and Iraq to three-year terms. The other members are Australia, Belgium, New Zealand, and the permanent members of the Security Council.

The U.N. General Assembly rejected the Union of South Africa's proposal to annex South-West Africa and requested the country to submit a U.N. trusteeship agreement.

President Truman ended controls on housing construction.

The lower house of the Japanese Parliament adopted a law continuing rule by the Emperor and his direct descendants and barring abdication.



Leonardo painted the fresco on a wall that was usually damp with untested pigments. Corrosion began to gnaw at it as early as the 17th century and gradually it grew worse. What millions of tourists who went to Milan saw was a periodically restored shadow of Leonardo's handiwork. Now all that remains is a jumble of faded blots.

December 15

The U.N. General Assembly closed its first session in New York after approving the constitution for the International Refugee Organization (to which Russia objected), and voting to allow the World Federation of Trade Unions, the American Federation of Labor and other non-governmental organizations to submit items for the agenda of the Economic and Social Council.

Iranian government troops, having won control of Azerbaijan, where Rus-

sia had supported the regime of Jaafar Pishevari, also took command of the region where a rebel "Kurdish Republic" had been set up, also with Russian encouragement.

Payne Airfield in Cairo, built by the U.S. at a cost of many millions, was officially turned over to the Egyptian government.

December 16

President Truman approved recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for single commands overseas, a step toward the unification of the armed

forces, and toward elimination of split-command responsibility for such errors as the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Failing to get other major party members to join in a coalition Cabinet, President-Premier Leon Blum formed an interim Cabinet of his own party members (Socialist) to govern until the January Presidential election.

December 17

In a purge of Communist conspirators against the country's freedom, the Turkish government arrested 44 leaders of the Russian party, closed the offices of left-wing organizations, and suspended publication of six of their propaganda periodicals.

William B. Umstead was appointed U.S. Senator from North Carolina to succeed the late Josiah W. Bailey.

December 18

The British House of Commons approved 362 to 204 the Labor Party government's program to nationalize the transportation systems (railroads, busses, etc.). [See Dec. 31.]

Mrs. Jane Hamilton Macauley was named director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee to succeed Miss Marion Martin who was forced to resign.

Discovery of a new method of radio reception, without use of tubes, antennae, electric current or condensers, was announced at John Hopkins University. Heart of the new device, called a bolometer, is a strip of metal (Columbium) treated with nitride.

December 19

With Russia and Britain abstaining from voting, the U.N. Security Council set up its first board of inquiry, to investigate Greek charges of frontier violations and the counter-charges of Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria. U.S. member: Mark Ethridge, publisher of Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

One of the great news pictures of all time, shot by International News Photo cameraman Charles Rosecrans as thousands of inhabitants of Shungu, fled from their burning city after an earthquake and tidal wave struck Japan, Dec. 21, 1946. They are seeking refuge from the flames in beach flats in the foreground.







As 1947 began, American newspaper correspondents agreed that General Douglas MacArthur had done an extraordinary job of military administration in Japan. Official recognition of his achievement in subjugating the Japanese came from the French Government; General Zinovi Perchhoff is seen toasting General and Mrs. MacArthur after having given the former France's highest award, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The National Labor Relations Board ordered the J. I. Case Company (farm implements) to bargain with the United Automobile Workers, CIO, to settle the longest large strike in the country, which began in 1945.

A nine-member committee of white and Negro civilians to study a system of universal military training was named by President Truman.

A Federal grand jury in Georgia ended its investigation of the lynching of four Negroes near Monroe, Ga.*

* These brought the U.S. lynching-victim total in 1946 to five—four more than in 1945.

[See July 26.] The jury, which had questioned over 100 witnesses, claimed it could find no evidence of the identity of the persons responsible.

December 20

The U.N. Atomic Energy Commission approved, 10 to 0, the basic points of the United States plan for international atomic control. [See Dec. 30.] Russia and its satellite, Poland, refused to vote.

Britain offered Burma independence on the same terms presented to India.

The United Automobile Workers, CIO, sued the Ford Motor Company for \$8,000,000 retroactive portal-to-

portal pay and damages, bringing the total of such suits instituted since the Supreme Court's decision in the *Mt. Clemens Pottery Co.* case [See June 10] to \$3,000,000,000.

Full-scale fighting raged in Northern Indo-China between French troops and forces of the new Viet Nam republic, composed of the former French protectorates of Annam and Tonking. [The war, which had been thought settled when France assured Viet Nam of self-rule as an autonomous republic within the framework of a French-led Indo-Chinese federation, broke out afresh when Ho Chi Minh, Communist president of Viet Nam, refused to recognize the formation of a separate Cochinchina Republic, and insisted that Cochinchina, as well as Cambodia and Laos, be incorporated within Viet Nam's borders.]

December 21

Food prices were shown to be declining by the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Special license fees collected by Pennsylvania from oleomargarine dealers for more than 45 years were declared unconstitutional in court at Harrisburg, the judge holding them "discriminatory and constituting an illegal restraint of trade." The Penn-

sylvania law is similar to that enacted in many states under pressure of dairy interests seeking to protect natural butter from the competition of margarine. The judge's decision was given in a suit by grocers who charged the State arbitrarily interfered with private business by imposing a "prohibitive" license fee "under guise of protecting public interest."

Earthquakes and tidal waves damaged 60,000 square miles of Japan, killing over 1,500 persons and making over 87,000 homeless.

Britain recalled its ambassador from Spain. [See Dec. 12.]

Mexico's new President Aleman dismissed 50 oil union leaders held responsible for an illegal strike.

December 22

Agricultural commissioners of the 13 Southern States that are traditionally Democratic, urged President Truman not to approve the proposed reciprocal trade treaties with 18 nations.

December 23

An Italian court convicted Ruggero Maccari, editor of two anti-Catholic weeklies, *Don Basilio* and *Pollo*, of offending the religion of the state and sentenced him to two years in prison, thus setting a precedent for prosecution of other spokesmen of an anticlerical campaign in the country.

France sent 1,200 inspectors into the Saar to set up a customs barrier between the region and Germany.

December 24

The Fourth Republic of France came into legal existence when its national assembly, the Council of the Republic, met for the first time. [See Dec. 27.]

American occupation headquarters in Germany granted amnesty to more than 800,000 Germans liable to denazification proceedings. Prosecution of major offenders was not dropped.

December 25

The Chinese National Assembly adopted the new constitution, making it effective Dec. 25, 1947.

The Provisional State of Indonesia was proclaimed in the name of Queen Wilhelmina, following formal approval by the Dutch home government of the colonial regime's recognition of the Indonesian Republic in Java, Sumatra and several smaller islands.



Lee, London *Evening News*

"It's no use lookin' suspiciously at me, Mum. I never touched 'em—they were like that when I came in."

Three Chinese air liners crashed in heavy fog near Shanghai, killing 77 persons and injuring 22.

December 26

A new synthetic to treat allergic conditions such as hay fever and hives was announced at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Synagogues were burned in England by arsonists who indicated their act was prompted by bombing of British soldiers by Jewish terrorists in Palestine. The arsonists sent messages, "You bomb and we'll burn."

December 27

President Truman reported to Congress that 70% of the government's lend-lease advances had been liquidated. Still awaiting complete settlement were Russia, Greece, China, the Netherlands, Norway and the Union of South Africa.

Auguste Champetier de Ribes, of the Popular Republican party, was elected president of the French Council of the Republic over the combined opposition of Socialists and Communists.

December 28

A TWA Constellation flying from Paris to New York crashed near Shannon, Ireland, killing 12 of the 23 passengers.

The U.S. and Peru signed a commercial air pact.

December 29

What was left of the leftist National Citizens Political Action Committee, the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and eight smaller groups, was combined into an organization called Progressive Citizens of America.*

The largest airport in Finland, Helsinki Malm, was returned to Finland by Russia, which had occupied it since the 1944 armistice.

December 30

The U.N. Atomic Energy Commission adopted, 10 to 0, a report on international control of atomic energy, and sent it to the General Assembly. Russia and Poland refused to vote.

* An outspokenly anti-Communist organization of avowed liberals, called Union for Democratic Action, was formed the same week. Among its leaders: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Carroll L. Wilson was nominated general manager of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

The Allied Control Council, seeking to strip Germany of the means to prepare for war, enacted a law prohibiting the manufacture, import, export, transport or storage of war materials.

A.L.M. Wiggins was appointed Undersecretary of the Treasury to succeed O. Max Gardner.

December 31

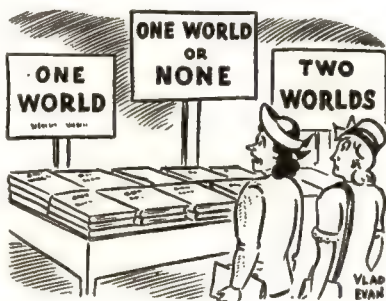
The period of hostilities in World War II was proclaimed at end by President Truman, effective at noon. The states of emergency which were declared in 1939 and 1941 by the late President Roosevelt were left intact. The proclamation terminated 18 war-time laws immediately and provided for automatic termination of 33 others during 1947.

The government seized control of the Carter Coal Co. in West Virginia after the company refused to pay the five cents a ton tax to the mine union provided in the settlement of the May strike.

Atomic energy production in the United States passed from military to civilian control at midnight.

The first step in the Labor Party's nationalization of basic industries in Britain was taken when the government formally took over the coal mines at midnight.

James J. Maloney became the chief of the U.S. Secret Service, succeeding Frank J. Wilson, retired. [Mr. Wilson became chief of security for U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.]



Evan, *Saturday Review*

"I wish they'd make up their minds."

DEATHS IN 1946

[In addition to those reported in the general chronology.]

Jan. 3—W. T. Dewart Jr., publisher of the *New York Sun*, in a plane crash.

Jan. 5—(George L.) "Slim" Summerville, 50, film comedian.

Jan. 7—Prof. Stanislaw Kutrzeba, president of the Polish Academy of Science.

Jan. 9—Countee Cullen, poet.

Jan. 10—Harry von Tilzer, composer of *Wait Til the Sun Shines Nellie*, *Down on the Farm*, *A Bird in a Gilded Cage*, *I Want a Girl Just Like the Girl*, etc.

Jan. 14—Joseph Herman Hertz, chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire.

Jan. 15—W. H. Cowles, publisher of the *Spokane Chronicle* and the *Spokesman Review*, and former member of the Associated Press board of directors. Anders Hackzell, former Finnish prime minister.

Jan. 17—Dr. Walter Livingston Wright, president-emeritus of Lincoln University, oldest Negro college in the United States.

Jan. 18—Lew Pollack, song writer and composer of film music.

Jan. 26—Dr. Adriaan Van Maanen of the Mount Wilson Observatory, who discovered a star, smaller than the earth, so dense that it weighs 7 tons per cubic inch. It was named for him.

Jan. 31—Carl Magee, southwest newspaperman, who played an important part in uncovering the Teapot Dome scandal.

Feb. 3—Edward Phillips Oppenheim, prolific author of mystery thrillers. Pietro Cardinal Boetto, Italian, only Jesuit member of the College of Cardinals.

Feb. 4—Admiral Richard Henry Leigh, former commander-in-chief of the U.S. fleet.

Feb. 5—George Arliss, 77, British stage and screen actor.

Feb. 8—Dr. Edwin F. Gay, economist, former dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Jesse Adler, 60, shoe firm head, one of the first to use "reverse advertising" (insulting the product); he used it to sell "elevator" shoes. Vice Admiral George C. Jones, chief of Naval Staff of Canada.

Feb. 12—Lady Grace Drummond-Hay, English aviatrix and journalist.

Feb. 13—Dr. William Allan Neilson, president-emeritus of Smith College.

Feb. 17—Dr. Adolph Lorenz, 91, most famous orthopedic surgeon of his day, in Vienna.

Feb. 18—Adrien Tixier, former representative of Gen. De Gaulle in Washington and later Minister of the Interior in his cabinet.

Feb. 20—Raymond L. Buell, former president of the Foreign Policy Association.

Feb. 21—G. Howard Ferguson, former Canadian high commissioner to the United Kingdom and former premier of Ontario.

Feb. 23—John Hemming Fry, classical painter. Rep. J. Buell Snyder of Pennsylvania.

Feb. 26—George B. Dealey, owner of the Dallas, Texas, *Morning News*. Alexander James, painter and son of philosopher William James.

Feb. 27—F. T. Crowe, engineer, who directed the construction of Boulder and Shasta dams.

Feb. 28—Bishop W. A. Rice, Vicar Apostolic of Belize, British Honduras. He founded Baghdad College in Iraq and was administrator of Boston College from 1927 to 1929.

March 2—Logan Pearsall Smith, American naturalized in Britain in 1913, writer.

Mar. 3—Leon Cortes Castro, President of Costa Rica from 1936 to 1940.

Mar. 4—Virginia Tracy, 71, actress and author.

Mar. 8—Emerson Tuttle, 55, master of Davenport College of Yale University, known for his etchings and drypoints.

Mar. 9—John Cardinal Glennon, 83, Archbishop of St. Louis, less than three weeks after his elevation to the College of Cardinals. Frank A. Mechau, 42, painter and art educator, who did the murals in the Washington, D.C., postoffice.

Mar. 11—C. Austin Miles, 78, author of almost 3,000 hymns. Dr. Charles Read, 69, noted psychiatrist. Marjorie Relyea, an original member of the "Floradora" sextet.

Mar. 12—William Preston Beazell, 69, newspaperman, former assistant managing editor of the *New York World*.

Mar. 13—F. M. Gen. Werner von Blomberg, 67, Hitler's first minister of War. Philip Merivale, 59, actor.

George C. Tyler, 78, theatrical producer.

Mar. 14—Hubert D. Stephens, 70, former Senator from Mississippi.

Mar. 17—Mabel T. Boardman, 85, longtime national secretary of the American Red Cross. Maj. Gen. Lionel Charles Dunsterville, 80, the original "Stalky" of Rudyard Kipling's *Stalky and Co.*

Mar. 18—Dr. John W. Cunliffe, 81, former director of the Columbia School of Journalism.

Mar. 19—Hendrik Glintenkamp, 58, noted for his woodcuts and also a painter, sculptor, etcher, illustrator and teacher.

Mar. 20—Dr. Frederick Madison Smith, 72, president of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints since 1915. Mrs. J. G. Robertson, famed Australian novelist, who wrote under the name of Henry Handel Richardson.

Mar. 21—Vice Admiral Howard L. Vickery, 53, vice chairman of the United States Maritime Commission in World War II. Jesse B. Hawley, 58, former football coach at Dartmouth College and the University of Iowa.

Mar. 22—Clemens August Cardinal Count von Galen, 68, who was elevated to the Cardinalate in February. Brig. Gen. David L. Brainard, 89, last surviving member of the Greely expedition to the Arctic in 1880.

Mar. 23—Dr. Gilbert N. Lewis, 70, co-inventor of the cyclotron or atom-smasher, dean of the College of Chemistry of the University of California.

Mar. 24—Charles F. Hurley, 52, former governor of Massachusetts. Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, 53, world chess champion, in Lisbon. Prince Barbu Stirbey, 73, former Romanian premier, who negotiated the peace with the Allies in 1944.

Mar. 25—Ernest Albert, 88, landscapist and first president of the Allied Artists of America.

Mar. 29—George Washington, 74, retired coffee [G. Washington] manufacturer. Stefan S. Jakobowicz, 59, former banker of Stuttgart, Germany, and original of the title character in the 1944 stage success, *Jacobowsky and the Colonel*.

Mar. 31—F. M. Viscount Gort, V.C., 59, commander-in-chief of the British Expeditionary Force in France from the outbreak of World War II until June, 1940, later Governor and com-

mander in chief of Gibraltar and Malta and high commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

April 1—Edward Sheldon, 60, playwright of stage successes from 1908 to 1930. Noah Beery Sr., 62, veteran stage and screen actor known for his villain roles, brother of actor Wallace Beery. Dr. Orie Latham Hatcher, woman educator and author.

Apr. 3—Thomas Dixon, 82, author, lecturer, Baptist minister and supporter of the Ku Klux Klan of which his father was a co-founder. His story, *The Clansman* became the basis for the first million dollar film in 1915, *The Birth of a Nation*. Lt. Col. Graham Seton Hutchison, 56, author, publicist and educator, who wrote the famous spy novel of World War I, "The W Plan."

Apr. 4—Grena Bennett, 62, music critic for 40 years of the New York *Journal-American* and the old New York *American*.

Apr. 5—Vincent Youmans, 47, composer of the hit songs *Tea for Two*, *Hallelujah*, *Carioca* and others.

Apr. 7—Alfred Reeves, 77, "discoverer" of Charlie Chaplin and general manager and vice president of the Charles Chaplin Film Corp. Paul Backus Sawyer, 66, president of the National Power and Light Company. Alvin Victor Donahey, governor of Ohio three times and former U.S. Senator.

Apr. 9—Judge Nelson P. Brown, 67, senior member of the Massachusetts Superior Court. Dr. C. F. Gates, 88, Near East authority and former president of Robert College in Istanbul, Turkey.

Apr. 10—Viscount Southwood, 73, head of Odhams Press, Ltd., one of Britain's largest publishing combines, and many other companies. Dr. William Waddell Duke, 63, pioneer in allergy research.

Apr. 11—Linton B. Swift, 57, general director of the Family Welfare Association of America since 1925. Rep. William O. Burgin, 57, Democrat, of North Carolina.

Apr. 17—Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, 71, ex-President of Nicaragua, in Los Angeles where he had lived in exile for nine years. Arthur Chevrolet, 61, last of the three brothers who organized the Chevrolet Motor Company.

Apr. 19—Dr. Walter E. Dandy, 60, famed neurosurgeon, in Baltimore. Mae Busch, 44, stage and screen ac-

tress, who began her career in the Keystone comedies.

Apr. 20—Rear Admiral George H. Rock, 77, former chief constructor for the U.S. Navy.

Apr. 21—John Maynard Lord Keynes, 63, British economist.

Apr. 22—Harlan Fiske Stone, 73, twelfth chief justice of the United States, of a massive cerebral hemorrhage. Lionel Atwill, 61, noted stage and screen actor.

Apr. 25—William Carter Dickerman, 71, former chairman of the board of the American Locomotive Company.

Apr. 26—Count Hermann Keyserling, 65, philosopher, author and lecturer, in Austrian Tyrol. Richard V. Keane, 65, Australian Minister for Trade and Customs, in Washington.

Apr. 28—Col. Francois de la Roche, 60, founder of the Croix de Feu organization and the French Social party. Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, 70, Arctic explorer.

Apr. 30—B. W. Fleischer, 76, ex-publisher of the Japan *Advertiser*, who built it into the most influential English-language daily newspaper in the Far East. E. H. Macklin, 83, former president and general manager of the Winnipeg *Free Press* and one of the founders of the Canadian Press.

May 1—Siegfried Taub, vice president of the Czech parliament from 1918 to 1939 and leader of the German Social Democratic party in opposition to the Nazi party in the Sudetenland, who escaped from his country after Munich, to the United States.

May 2—Dr. Simon Flexner, 83, organizer and first director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

May 3—Curtice Hitchcock, 54, president, director and co-founder of the book-publishing firm of Reynal and Hitchcock, Inc., in New York.

May 8—Harry C. Hatch, 62, head of the distilling firm of Hiram Walker-Gooderham and Worts, Ltd., and noted racehorse owner.

May 9—William Cabell Bruce, 86, a Pulitzer prize-winning biographer and Democratic Senator from Maryland from 1923-1929, in Baltimore.

May 10—Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, 74, Belgian Ambassador to London and dean of the diplomatic corps at the Court of St. James, in London.

May 12—Dr. Henry Vail Dunham, 70, co-inventor of one of the first oil-

cracking processes in the petroleum field, former vice-president of the Casein Company of America and director of the American Plastics Corp.

May 13—Leopold Scholz, 69, sculptor, in Boiceville, New York.

May 14—D. Stewart Iglehart, 72, former president of the Grace Line and W. R. Grace and Company.

May 16—Eberhard Faber, 87, chairman of the board of the Eberhard Faber Pencil Company.

May 19—Booth Tarkington, 76, author of *Penrod*, the Pulitzer prize-winning *Alice Adams* and *The Magnificent Ambersons*, etc.

May 20—Enrico Cardinal Gasparri, 74, Bishop of Belletri, Italy, and second senior member of the College of Cardinals.

May 22—Jules Page, 79, artist, in Cal.

May 23—Mrs. Mary Fairchild Low, 88, artist, in Bronxville, New York.

May 24—Leroy A. Beers, 60, president of the Carpet Manufacturers of America, Inc., in New York. Joseph H. Sinclair, 66, geologist who in 1927-1928 mapped the previously unknown territory of Eastern Ecuador and located the great volcano El Reventador.

May 25—Ernest Rhys, 86, author, poet and editor of the *Everyman's Library* series, in London.

May 26—Mme. Tamaki Miura, 62, Japanese singer famed for her performance of Puccini's opera, "Madame Butterfly." Joseph Medill Patterson, 67, president and editor of the New York *Daily News*.

May 28—Dr. Maximilian Toch, 81, chemist and art expert, in New York.

May 31—Arthur Bartlett Maurice, 73, author, book reviewer and ex-editor of *The Bookman*. Hinton G. Clabaugh, 63, head of the FBI during World War I.

June 2—Joseph Chaiken, 61, writer and former editor of the Jewish newspaper, *The Day*, in New York.

June 3—Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, 70, President of the Soviet Union until his retirement on March 19.

June 4—Baron Keishiro Matsui, 78, former Japanese foreign minister and ambassador to France.

June 5—George A. Hormel, 85, founder of the Hormel Packing Company of Austin, Minn. Louis Kroh Liggett, 71, founder of the United-Rexall Drug Company and the Liggett drug store chain, in Washington.

June 6—Leo Slezak, 71, leading

member of the Vienna State Opera and father of Walter Slezak, actor.

June 7—Frank Case, 76, well-publicized owner of the Algonquin Hotel in New York City. E. Lansing Ray, Jr., 35, assistant publisher of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and son of the publisher.

June 8—Dr. Frederick Henry Heise, 63, tuberculosis authority, at Saranac Lake, New York. Gerhart Hauptmann, 83, German dramatist, novelist, poet and Nobel Prize winner, in Agnetendorf in the Silesian mountains.

June 12—Senator John Hollis Bankhead, 73, Democrat from Alabama. Count Juichi Terauchi, supreme commander of the Japanese forces in the "southern regions" during World War II.

June 13—Charles Butterworth, 46, stage and screen actor, of a fractured skull suffered in an automobile accident in Calif. Edward Bowes, 71, radio entertainer. Jules Guerin, 79, American artist, in New Jersey.

June 14—John L. Baird, 58, British pioneer in television. Jorge Ubico, 67, former president of Guatemala, in New Orleans.

June 16—Vance C. McCormick, 73, Harrisburg, Pa., publisher and former chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

June 17—Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, 51, commander of the Fourth Armored Division during its cross-country offensive to the Rhine in World War II, in a B-25 plane crash. Rollin Lynde Hartt, 76, author and editor, in New York.

June 19—Walter A. Scheaffer, 78, founder, and since 1938 chairman of the board of the W. A. Scheaffer Pen Company. Maj. Gen. Allen W. Guillon, 65, former Judge Advocate General and Provost Marshal of the Army.

June 23—C. F. Tucker Brooke, 63, Sterling Professor of English at Harvard. William S. Hart, 75, Wild West star of the silent screen.

June 24—James H. Hare, 89, noted photographer and correspondent. Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, 89, widow of the steel maker, in New York.

June 26—Yosuke Matsuoka, 66, former Japanese Foreign Minister and an accused war criminal. Bishop Alma White, 84, founder of the Pillar of Fire church.

June 27—President Juan Antonio Ríos of Chile, 58, after a long illness. Wanda Gag, 53, author and illustrator of children's books, in New York.

June 28—Dr. Emanuel Libman, 73, famed diagnostician, in New York.

July 1—Dr. William Chandler Bagley, 72, leader in the "Essentialist" School of philosophy and professor-emeritus at Columbia Teachers College, in New York.

July 4—Theodore W. Noyes, 88, editor of the Washington *Star* since 1908, in Washington, D.C.

July 7—Frederico Laredo Bru, 71, former president of Cuba.

July 8—Percy Holmes Boynton, 70, authority on American and English literature and former dean of the University of Chicago. Alexander Vassilievich Alexandrov, composer of the Soviet national anthem. Orrick Johns, 59, author of *Asphalt* and *The Time of Our Lives* and former editor of *The New Masses* (suicide by poison).

July 10—Sir Samuel Agar Salvage, 69, known as the father of the rayon industry in the United States, retired chairman of the board and president of the American Viscose Corp.

July 11—Paul Nash, 57, one of the leaders of the English school of artists which arose during and after World War I, in England.

June 12—Ray Stannard Baker ("David Grayson"), 76, philosophical essayist and a biographer of Woodrow Wilson.

July 13—George Elmer Browne, 75, naturalistic painter, in Provincetown, Mass.

July 15—Joseph Catalanotti, 59, founder and vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and president of the Free Italy American Labor Council.

July 19—William Brown Cleland, 59, internationally known horseman and president of the Jordan Wine Company. Dr. Alexander A. Bogomolets, 65, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and researcher in the prolongation of life.

July 21—Paul Rosenfield, 56, art and music critic. J. H. Littlefield, Jr., 38, composer of music for the Rockefeller Center ice shows, of heat exhaustion.

July 23—James Maxton, 61, leader of the Independent Labor party in the House of Commons, who served in the House for 24 years.

July 26—Amherst Webber, 78, composer of operettas and songs and former piano maestro at the Metropolitan Opera House and at Covent Garden.

July 27—Gertrude Stein, 72, Ameri-

can writer best known for her surrealist ("A rose is a rose is a rose") prose.

July 30—Paul Shoup, 72, president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and former president of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Aug. 1—Ethelreda Lewis, author of the book, *Trader Horn*.

Aug. 2—Dr. Charles Lee Hoagland, 39, who developed new treatments for cirrhosis of the liver and infectious jaundice. Alfredo Machado Hernandez, 58, Venezuelan Ambassador to the United States, in Washington, D.C.

Aug. 6—Dr. Wilhelm Marx, Chancellor of Germany in 1923-1924 and 1926-1928. Joseph Noel, 65, author and playwright, best known for his biographical sketches, *Footloose in Arcadia*.

Aug. 8—Metropolitan Eulogius, 78, Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox church in Paris.

Aug. 11—Leon Gaumont, 82, pioneer in the development of the French film industry.

Aug. 12—Serge Soudeikine, 60, Russian-American painter and designer, in Nyack, New York. H. G. Wells, 79, British novelist, historian and sociologist, in London. Elizabeth Brown Cutting, 75, author and one-time editor of *The North American Review*.

Aug. 16—Mrs. Dorothy J. Bellanca, 52, a founder and only woman high official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Aug. 17—Claude R. Porter, 74, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission since 1928, in Washington. Channing Pollack, 66, playwright and essayist.

Aug. 19—Charles S. Diehl, 92, former assistant general manager of the Associated Press and publisher of the San Antonio *Light* from 1911 to 1924.

Aug. 20—John Morgan Lee ("Rags") Ragland, 41, comedian in burlesque, musical comedy and motion pictures. Fielding Harris ("Hurry Up") Yost, 75, noted football strategist and coach at the University of Michigan for 39 years, in Mich.

Aug. 25—James Clark Reynolds, 84, former Supreme Court Justice and foe of the New Deal who retired in 1941, in Washington. Arnold Rose, 83, violinist and leader of the Viennese Philharmonic Orchestra for 57 years.

Aug. 27—Henry Wood, 67, correspondent during World War I and former United Press manager in three European capitals. George Henry

Hummel, 81, chairman of the board of the P. Lorillard Company, manufacturers of tobacco products.

Aug. 28—Florence Turner, 59, one of America's first movie stars. George Kafandaris, 73, former Greek prime minister and leader of the Progressive (Republican) party.

Aug. 29—Roy C. Holliss, 56, acting president of the New York *Daily News*, in an automobile accident. John S. Curry, 48, famed artist of Kansas scenes. Adolphus Busch III, 55, president of the Anheuser-Busch, Inc. (Budweiser) brewery.

Aug. 30—Harley Granville-Barker, 69, British scholar on the theater.

Aug. 31—Eugene Berthiaume, 65, publisher of the French language newspaper, *La Presse*, in Montreal.

Sept. 2—William Harris, Jr., 69, Broadway play producer. John J. Inglis, 79, landscape painter. Moriz Rosenthal, 83, Polish pianist.

Sept. 3—Rabbi Isaac Landman, 65, president-elect of the Synagogue Council of America, editor of the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia.

Sept. 4—Jesse Rainsford Sprague, 74, author.

Sept. 7—Bertram M. Campbell, 60, former securities dealer, who gained national prominence in July, 1945, when he was exonerated of a forgery charge after 40 months in prison, when the real forger confessed.

Sept. 8—Mrs. Dorothy Harrison Eustis, 60, founder and former president of The Seeing Eye, Inc., philanthropic organization which trains guide dogs for the blind. Charles Willis Thompson, 75, author.

Sept. 9—William H. Moran, 82, ex-chief of the United States Secret Service.

Sept. 11—Mrs. Ida Stover Eisenhower, 84, mother of General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Sept. 12—Dr. Arthur E. Hertzler, 76, author of a 1938 best-selling book, *Horse and Buggy Doctor*, in the hospital he founded 44 years ago in Halstead, Kansas.

Sept. 13—George Washington Hill, 61, president of the American Tobacco Company, who was responsible for the dynamic advertising of Lucky Strike cigarettes.

Sept. 16—Gen. Henri Joseph Eugene Gouraud, 78, known as the "Lion of the Champagne" for his successful leadership of the French Fourth Army during World War I.

Sept. 17—Sir James Jeans, 69, Brit-

ish scientist famed for his work in the field of cosmogony. Clayton Hamilton, 64, playwright, critic and member of 16 juries that chose Pulitzer Prize plays.

Sept. 17—Claude Fayette Bragdon, 80, a proponent of books containing his theosophist philosophy and designer of stage sets.

Sept. 18—Senator Charles O. Andrews, 69, Democrat, of Florida. Stewart Edward White, 73, writer of adventure stories.

Sept. 19—Alexander Carr, 68, stage and screen comedian noted for his role of Mawruss Perlmutter in the *Potash and Perlmutter* comedies.

Sept. 20—C. W. Seiberling, 85, first vice president of the Seiberling Rubber Company and one of the founders of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Edwin M. (Ted) Robinson, 67, who had written the column, "Philosopher of Folly," for the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* since 1910. Jules Raimu, 63, famed French stage and film comedian known abroad through such movies as *The Baker's Wife*.

Sept. 20—Mrs. Evalyn McLean Reynolds, wife of former Senator Robert Reynolds of N.C. and daughter of Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean, owner of the "Hope" diamond, of an overdose of sleeping tablets.

Sept. 21—Miles Poindexter, 78, ex-Senator from Washington and former Ambassador to Peru. Maj. Gen. Charles Justin Bailey, 87, commander of the 81st (Wildcat) Division in World War I.

Sept. 22—Adam Kessel, 80, pioneer movie producer. Arthur Calbraith Dorrance, president of the Campbell Soup Company. Dr. Harvey J. Burkhardt, 85, director of the Eastman Dental Foundation and its five European clinics. Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin, 82, assistant chief of staff under Gen. John J. Pershing and former governor of Oregon.

Sept. 23—Capt. James Harvey Tomb, USN, 70, first superintendent of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

Sept. 25—Charles Abram Ellwood, 73, professor of Sociology at Duke University from 1930 to 1944.

Sept. 26—Dr. William Strunk, 77, professor-emeritus of English at Cornell University.

Sept. 28—Ira Clerk, 61, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

Sept. 30—H. C. Plummer, 70, English mathematician and astronomer.

Oct. 1—Mrs. Adele Herter, 77, portrait painter.

Oct. 2—Miss Lucy Wheelock, 87, founder of Wheelock College in Boston, and internationally known figure in education. Dr. Ignace Moscicki, 78, President of Poland from 1926 until the start of World War II, in Switzerland where he was in exile. Francis Henry Gribble, 84, British author of *The Love Affairs of Lord Byron*, *The Romantic Life of Shelley*, etc.

Oct. 3—J. Tim Bryan, 66, Negro composer, teacher and arranger, who headed the 350th Field Artillery Band, the largest musical unit in the Army during World War I. Ercole Cartotto, portrait painter.

Oct. 4—Berna Eli (Barney) Oldfield, 68, pioneer auto racer, the first to travel a mile a minute. Gifford Pinchot, 81, twice governor of Pennsylvania and one of the nation's leading exponents of forest conservation.

Oct. 5—Per Albin Hansson, 60, premier of Sweden, of a stroke. Dr. Henry Sherring, 87, zoologist and author.

Oct. 7—C. R. W. Nevinson, 57, British artist of the realist school.

Oct. 8—Mrs. Rose Minzey (Rose Melville), 68, actress who appeared on the American stage over 5,000 times in the title role of the play, "Sis Hopkins." Augustin Cardinal Parrado, Archbishop of Granada, at 74, in Madrid.

Oct. 9—Michael (Hinky Dink) Kenna, 89, colorful Chicago political boss.

Oct. 12—Mrs. Catherine Lenihan O'Dwyer, 54, wife of Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York City, who had been in ill health for 15 years. Gen. Joseph W. (Vinegar Joe) Stilwell, 63, hero of the Burma campaign and commander since March 1 of the 6th Army. Bartlett Arkell, 84, president of the Beech-Nut Packing Company for 50 years and one of its founders.

Oct. 15—Maj. David Percy Davies, 54, editor of the *London News of the World* (circulation 6,000,000) since 1941. Frank Brown Shields, 62, founder, president and general manager of the Barbasol Company (shaving cream).

Oct. 16—Sir Percy Bates, 67, chairman of the Cunard White Star Line and one of the leaders in British mercantile shipping.

Oct. 17—Admiral Russell Randolph Waesche, 60, head of the Coast Guard during World War II.

Oct. 18—Joseph W. Tolbert, 76, Republican State Chairman in South Carolina for 40 years. Brig. Gen. Mervin E. Gross, 46, commandant of the Army Air Forces Institute of Technology, in a P-80 jet plane crash. Nina D. Gage, 63, organizer and former dean of the Yale-in-China School of Nursing, in Syracuse, N.Y.

Oct. 19—Gunnar Andersson, 56, president-elect of the Swedish Confederation of Labor.

Oct. 20—Rep. William B. Barry, 44, Democrat from New York. Master Sgt. John W. Westervelt, 78, oldest GI in the service at his retirement in 1945, in Cal. Charles Alexander Rook, 86, former president and editor-in-chief of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*. John S. Pyeatt, 72, former chairman of the board of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and former president of the Gulf Coast Lines and the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway.

Oct. 22—Howard Walter McAteer, 75, president of the American Steel Export Company, Inc. Phillips Lee Goldsborough, 81, Republican governor of Maryland from 1912 to 1916 and U.S. Senator from 1929 to 1935. Charles Connard Hanch, 78, automobile industry pioneer. Daniel Upthegrove, 75, former president of the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railway. Henry Bergman, 78, character actor who played in and assisted in directing Charlie Chaplin's films for over 30 years.

Oct. 23—Ernest Thompson Seton, 86, authority on Indian lore and wild life, author of 42 books including *Wild Animals I Have Known*.

Oct. 24—Dr. Leroy Upson Gardner, 57, director of the Saranac Laboratory and the Trudeau Foundation, noted for research on silicosis and other industrial diseases, at Saranac Lake, N.Y.

Oct. 25—Jacob Kirschenbaum, 61, Yiddish newspaperman and author. John Rhallis, Greek premier during the last part of the German occupation, in prison (where he was serving a life term for collaboration with the Axis).

Oct. 26—Sewell Ford, 78, former newspaperman and author of the *Torchy* and *Shorty McCabe* stories, in Keene, N.H. Henry Helm Clayton, 85, meteorologist, pioneer in many types of weather forecasting.

Oct. 27—The Rt. Rev. William Hall Moreland, 85, senior bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. John H.

Nicholson, 86, last of the three founders of the Gideon Society (which placed Bibles in hotel rooms all over the world).

Oct. 29—Leonard P. Ayres, 67, economist and statistician, editor of *The Monthly Business Bulletin*. Col. Myron R. Wood, 53, Chief of Supply of the Army Air Forces, in Washington.

Oct. 31—Herman Suter, 71, former editor of the Washington *Herald* and other newspapers and book publisher. Fred Markush, 63, Hungarian composer of light opera and popular songs (*Take Me in Your Arms*, etc.).

Nov. 1—Joseph Berg Esenwein, 79, author and editor of *The Writer's Monthly* since 1915.

Nov. 2—Governor Thomas L. Bailey, 58, of Mississippi.

Nov. 3—Gustave A. Efroymsen, 76, president and general manager of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, pioneer in door-to-door sales. Joseph Stella, 70, pioneer in abstractionist painting in this country, in Queens, New York.

Nov. 7—Walter Robert Arnold, 50, managing editor of the *Milwaukee Journal* since 1938.

Nov. 8—Henry Lehrman, 60, movie producer of early comedies, in Hollywood, Calif.

Nov. 9—W. H. Donald, 71, Australian friend and political adviser to Chiang Kai-shek. Claus August Spreckels, 88, American sugar refiner. Miss Helena Sturtevant, 75, painter and etcher.

Nov. 10—Colin Clyde Campbell, 85, editor of the *Toronto Daily Star* for 40 years.

Nov. 12—Lieut. Gen. Nikolai Nilo-vich Burdenko, 68, chief surgeon of the Soviet armed forces. Camillo Cardinal Caccia Dominioni, 69, member of the Sacred College of Cardinals since 1935. John J. Pelley, 68, president of the Association of American Railroads.

Nov. 14—Miss May Sinclair, British novelist and author of philosophical criticism. Manuel de Falla y Mateu, 70, Spanish composer for the ballet and opera.

Nov. 15—James Kendis, 63, co-author of such hit songs as *I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles* and *If I Had My Way*.

Nov. 16—John K. Calder, 65, Ford Motor Company engineer who put into operation many industrial phases of the Soviet Government's first Five-Year Plan. Arnold S. Schlaet, 86, a

founder of the Texas Oil Company (Texaco). Dr. Alice Stone Woolley, president of the American Medical Women's Association.

Nov. 17—Robert E. Healy, 63, member of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Martin T. Manton, onetime senior United States Circuit Court Judge who served a year and seven months in jail for selling his office to litigants.

Nov. 18—Kerr Eby, 57, etcher and artist-war correspondent. Donald Meek, 66, stage and screen comedian and character actor. James J. Walker, 65, mayor of New York for seven years, who retired from office under pressure of an investigation of his conduct.

Nov. 20—Valentine Williams, 63, author of detective and spy stories—*The Man With the Clubfoot*, etc. Edward C. Blum, 83, chairman of the board of Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, New York, department store, and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Nov. 22—J. Edgar Pew, 76, vice president in charge of production of the Sun Oil Company. A. B. C. Hardy, 77, producer of the first automobile manufactured in Flint, Mich., in 1902, and a founder of the General Motors Corporation.

Nov. 23—Arthur G. Dove, 66, pioneer American abstractionist artist and protégé of Alfred Stieglitz. South Trimble, 82, Clerk of the House of Representatives 24 years, and representative from Kentucky for three terms.

Nov. 24—Laszlo Moholy-Nagy, 51, designer and director of the Chicago Institute of Design.

Nov. 25—Vincent Lawrence, 56, playwright—*Spring Fever*, *In Love With Love*, *Sour Grapes*, etc. Frank Cross, 76, secretary-treasurer of the Sun Oil Company. Henry Morgenthau Sr., 90, onetime Ambassador to Turkey, father of the Secretary of the Treasury under Roosevelt. The Rev. Dr. B. D. Gray, 91, executive secretary emeritus of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board.

Nov. 26—John D. Miller, 89, president emeritus of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

Nov. 27—Naosabure Okabe, 60, former commander of the Japanese Sixth Army at Hankow, and one of the major war-crimes suspects held by the Chinese.

Nov. 30—Edward Gowen Budd, 75, founder and president of the Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, a pioneer in the development of the all-steel automobile body and stainless steel products. Mrs. George Madden Martin, 80, author of *Emmy Lou* and other stories.

Dec. 1—The Rev. Valentine Schaff, minister general of the Order of Friars Minor and the first American-born world head of this Franciscan order. George Hebard Maxwell, 86, organizer in 1902 of the National Reclamation Association, known as "the man who made the desert bloom."

Dec. 2—Preston Stanley Arkwright, 75, chairman of the board of the Georgia Power Company.

Dec. 4—Herbert Johnson, 68, political cartoonist for the *Saturday Evening Post*, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Dec. 5—Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director general of the Pan American Union since 1920. Charles Mittendorf Cohn, 73, chairman of the board of the Consolidated Power Company.

Dec. 6—Charles Stewart, Canadian chairman of the International Joint Commission and former Premier of Alberta. Adolph Rosenberg, 65, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Cimon Diamantopoulou, 59, Greek Ambassador to the U.S.

Dec. 7—Laurette Taylor, 62, actress, creator of leading roles in *Peg O' My Heart* and *The Glass Menagerie*.

Dec. 8—Edward S. "Tex" O'Reilly, 66, veteran soldier who fought under eight flags and was the subject of Lowell Thomas' book, *Born to Raise Hell*.

Dec. 10—William V. "Big Bill" Dwyer, 63, head of one of the largest bootlegging syndicates during Prohibition and professional football promoter. Walter Johnson, 59, pitching star of the Washington Senators for 21 years and member of baseball's hall of fame. Damon Runyon, 62, reporter for International News Service and author who immortalized Broadway characters in short stories.

Dec. 11—Frank S. Hoover, 71, Hollywood pioneer who took the first troupe of actors from New York to make movies on the Coast. He died en route to California again.

Dec. 13—Alfred L. Aiken, 76, former president and chairman of the board of the New York Life Insurance Company and first Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston.

The Very Rev. Henry Ignatius Stark, former superior general of the Paulist Fathers in the U.S.

Dec. 15—Senator Josiah W. Bailey, 73, Democrat, of North Carolina. Mrs. Maud Nathan, 84, a founder of the Consumers' League and woman suffrage leader. Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, 75, British naval historian and expounder of the views of the late great American Alfred T. Mahan, on tactics and strategy.

Dec. 16—Lewis J. Valentine, 64, New York Police Commissioner for 11 years, who reorganized the Japanese police system under General MacArthur.

Dec. 19—Prof. Paul Langevin, 74, French physicist and adviser to France on atomic energy, in Paris.

Dec. 20—Starling Winston Childs, 76, investment banker who gave \$10,000,000 to Yale for a cancer research fund.

Dec. 21—Eugene Talmadge, 62, governor-elect (for a fourth term) of Georgia. Jacob Fishman, 68, former editor of the New York *Jewish Morning Journal*.

Dec. 23—John Barton, 69, actor who played the part of Jeeter Lester in *Tobacco Road* more than 2,000 times. Ernest Williams, 78, technical illustrator who began the use of air brushes in technical work. Dr. John Staige Davis, plastic surgeon author-

ity and former president of the American Association of Plastic Surgeons.

Dec. 25—W. C. Fields, 66, comedian on stage, screen and radio. Sydney G. McAllister, 67, former president of the International Harvester Company. Edward J. Reilly, 64, Brooklyn criminal lawyer who defended Bruno Richard Hauptmann in the Lindbergh kidnapping case.

Dec. 27—Dave E. Satterfield Jr., 52, general counsel and executive director of the Life Insurance Association of America.

Dec. 28—John Colton, 60, playwright—co-author of *Rain*, author of *The Shanghai Gesture*, etc. Hugh Robert Wilson, 61, career diplomat and last U.S. Ambassador to Nazi Germany. Elie Nadelman, 64, sculptor and co-founder of the Museum of Folk Arts in Riverdale, N.Y.

Dec. 29—Arnold Friedman, 74, retired postal clerk and painter whose work is represented in the Metropolitan and other museums.

Dec. 30—Charles Wakefield Cadman, 65, composer of *The Land of the Sky-Blue Water*, *At Dawning*, and several operas. Ernest Boyd, 59, author and critic.

Dec. 31—Dixie Tighe, 41, woman correspondent for INS and other news organizations. William L. Nelson, 71, Democratic Congressman from Missouri for ten terms.

IN LOVE'S GRAVEYARDS

A national report on divorces made by the Federal Security Agency, in October 1946, showed the divorce rate at an all-time high in the U.S.—one divorce for every three marriages.

One fact was outstanding: fewer than 10% of couples with children become divorced, while over 70% of childless couples do.

Studies published in 1946 indicated that "late" marriages are a factor in both childlessness and in-

compatibility. It was suggested that women should marry by 20 and young men by 25 and begin having children immediately.

Sociologists opined that divorce was too easy: that most divorces were "needless." Their findings provided additional support for a uniform national divorce law that has long been agitated.

No two States have the same divorce and marriage laws. [See the next pages.]

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

State	Marriageable Age				Length of Residence Required Before Divorce Action	LEGAL CAUSES FOR DIVORCE											No. of Other Causes
	With Consent		Without Consent			Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Impotency	Intemperance	Conviction of Felony	Insanity	Separation	Non-support	Prenatal Pregnancy		
	M	F	M	F													
Ala.	17	14	21	18	1 yr. ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					1
Ariz.	18	16	21	18	1 yr.	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Ark.	18	16	21	18	2 mos.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					2
Cal.	18	16	21	18	1 yr. ²	x	x	x		x	x	x					1
Colo.	(a)		21	18	1 yr. ³	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					2
Conn.	16		21		3 yrs. ⁴	x	x	x		x	x	x		x			2
Del.	18	16	21	18	2 yrs. ⁵	x	x	x		x	x	x					2
D.C.	18	16	21	18	1 yr. ¹	x		x						x		x	2
Fla.	18	16	21		90 days	x	x	x	x								0
Ga.	17	14	21	18	1 yr.	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	4
Idaho	(a)		18		6 wks. ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	1
Ill.	18	16	21	18	1 yr. ⁸	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					1
Ind.	18	16	21	18	1 yr.	x	x	x	x	x	x			x			2
Iowa	16	14	21	18	1 yr. ⁶	x	x	x			x						0
Kan.	18	16	21	18	1 yr. ⁶	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	0
Ky.	16	14	21		1 yr.	x	x	x	x		x					x	3
La.	(a)		21		2 yrs., ¹²	x	x	x		x	x		x			x	3
Maine	(a)		21	18	1 yr. ⁴	x	x	x	x	x				x			1
Md.	18	16	21	18	1 yr. ⁷	x	x	x	x					x			0
Mass.	18	16	21	18	5 yrs. ²	x	x		x	x		x			x		1
Mich.	(a)		18		1 yr. ⁴	x	x	x	x	x	x			x			0
Minn.	18	16	21	18	1 yr. ²	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				0
Miss.	(a)		21	18	1 yr. ²	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	3
Mo.	18	17	21	18	1 yr. ⁸	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	3
Mont.	18	16	21	18	1 yr.	x	x	x		x	x	x					1
Neb.	18	16	21		1 yr. ¹⁰	x	x	x	x	x	x						1
Nev.	18	16	21	18	6 wks.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			0
N. H.	14	13	20	18	1 yr. ²	x	x	x	x	x	x						1
N. J.	(a)		21	18	2 yrs. ²	x	x	x		x	x		x				0
N. M.	18	16	21	18	1 yr.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	1
N. Y.	16	14	21	18	10	x								x		x	0
N. C.	16	14		18	6 mos.	x			x								1
N. D.	18	15	21	18	1 yr.	x	x	x					x			x	1
Ohio	18	16	21		1 yr.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					1
Okla.	18	15	21	18	1 yr.	x		x	x	x	x						3
Ore.	18	15	21	18	1 yr.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	3
Pa.	(a)		21		1 yr.	x	x	x	x	x	x						1
R. I.	18	16	21		2 yrs.	x	x	x	x	x							2
S. C.	17	14		18	No divorce	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			3
S.D.	18	15	21	18	1 yr. ²	x	x	x		x	x	x					1
Tenn.	16		21		2 yrs.	x	x	x	x	x							1
Tex.	16	14	21	18	1 yr.	x	x	x			x	x	x			x	2
																	0

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

—Continued

State	Marriageable Age				Length of Residence Required Before Divorce Action	LEGAL CAUSES FOR DIVORCE										
	With Consent		Without Consent			Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Impotency	Intemperance	Conviction of Felony	Insanity	Separation	Non-support	Premarital Pregnancy	No. of Other Causes
	M	F	M	F												
Utah	16	14	21	18	1 yr. ²	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		0
Vt.	16		21	18	1 yr. ¹¹	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		1
Va.	18	16	21		1 yr.	x		x	x		x				x	1
Wash.	(a)	15	21	18	1 yr.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		2
W. Va.	18		21		1 yr. ¹	x	x	x		x	x					1
Wis.	18	15	21	18	2 yrs. ²	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		1
Wyo.	18	16	21		60 days ¹²	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		2
Alaska			21	18	1 yr.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		1
Puerto Rico	18	16	21		1 yr.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			2
Virgin Islands	18		21		6 wks.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				1

(a) Common law marriage recognized: males 14, females 12.

¹ Longer in some cases.

² Shorter in some cases.

³ None if ground of adultery or extreme cruelty arose in state.

⁴ None if ground arose in state or bona fide residence since cause arose.

⁵ None if bona fide residence since cause arose.

⁶ Five years if ground is insanity.

⁷ None if ground arose in state. Two years if ground is insanity.

⁸ None if ground arose in state while one party was a resident.

⁹ Two years if cause arose outside state.

¹⁰ Bona fide residence at time ground arose.

¹¹ Two years if ground is insanity.

¹² One year if ground is insanity. None if bona fide residence since marriage in state.

Note: Annulment actions are legal in all States. The following are the principle grounds: Existing previous marriage, relationship by consanguinity; lacking age of consent or permission of parent or guardian; marriage under duress or fraud; causes unknown to one party at time of marriage such as impotency, insanity, communicable disease or criminal record; willful refusal to consummate marriage; insufficient time between divorce and remarriage.

A marriage is usually considered valid if the parties cohabit a certain length of time after discovery of the ground by one party or after a minor reaches the age of consent and no legal action has been taken.

DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE LAWS OF NEARBY COUNTRIES

Country	Marriageable Age	Length of Residence Required Before Divorce Action	LEGAL CAUSES FOR DIVORCE										
			Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Impotency	Intemperance	Conviction of Felony	Insanity	Separation	Non-support	Prenatal Pregnancy	Other Causes
Newfoundland	M. 17, F. 14 M. 14, F. 12	No divorce 1 yr. Plaintiff must be domiciled	x	x	x		x	x			x		1
Canal Zone													
Cuba			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		10
El Salvador	M. 16, F. 14	Husband ¹ must be domiciled	x	x	x		x	x		x		x	3
Great Britain	16												
Guatemala	M. 16, F. 14	1 yr.	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	1
Hawaii	M. 18, F. 16			x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	9
Honduras	M. 14, F. 12	2 yrs.	x	x	x				x				3
Mexico			x	x	x							x	2
Nicaragua	M. 15, F. 14	Must be bona fide resident	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		9
Panama	M. 14, F. 12			x	x	x					x		x	2
Bahamas	(See Great Britain)	Must be domiciled	x	x	x		x		x	x			3
Bermuda	16												
Dominion of Canada	16	One party must be Bermudian	x	x	x				x				1
Alberta													
British Columbia		Husband must be domiciled	x										1 ²
		Husband must be domiciled											
Manitoba	16	Husband must be domiciled	x										0
		Husband must be domiciled	x										0
New Brunswick	18	Husband must be domiciled											
Nova Scotia	M. 14, F. 12	Husband must be domiciled	x			x							1 ³
		Husband must be domiciled	x	x									0
Ontario	18	Husband must be domiciled	x ⁴										0

DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE LAWS OF NEARBY COUNTRIES—*Continued*

Country	Marriageable Age	Length of Residence Required Before Divorce Action	LEGAL CAUSES FOR DIVORCE									
			Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Impotency	Intemperance	Conviction of Felony	Insanity	Separation	Non-support	Premarital Pregnancy
Prince Edward Island			Divorce secured only by Act of the Parliament of Canada.									
Quebec	M. 14, F. 12		Federal government only can grant divorce.									
Saskatchewan	21	Husband must be domiciled	x		x							
												1

¹ Divorce cannot be granted within 3 years of marriage except by special petition.

² Only recognized ground, but Parliament can grant divorce for any other cause it deems sufficient.

³ In practice adultery is the only ground recognized in divorce. Annulment is sought for impotency and consanguinity.

⁴ Wife must couple adultery charges with cruelty, desertion or some other offense.



"Additions may be made to the wedding ceremony," a forecast in *Smith's Weekly* (Sydney, Australia) of an eventuality of the government's increasing regulation of every phase of life.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, 1928-1944

	1928		1932		1936		1940		1944	
	Smith	Hoover	Roosevelt	Hoover	Roosevelt	Landon	Roosevelt	Wilkie	Roosevelt	Dewey
	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.
Alabama.....	12		11		11		11		11	
Arizona.....		3	3		3		3		4	
Arkansas.....	9		9		9		9		9	
California.....		13	22		22		22		25	
Colorado.....		6	6		6			6		6
Connecticut.....		7		8	8		8		8	
Delaware.....		3		3	3		3		3	
Florida.....		6	7		7		7		8	
Georgia.....	14		12		12		12		12	
Idaho.....		4	4		4		4		4	
Illinois.....		29	29		29		29		28	
Indiana.....		15	14		14			14		13
Iowa.....		13	11		11			11		10
Kansas.....		10	9		9			9		8
Kentucky.....		13	11		11		11		11	
Louisiana.....	10		10		10		10		10	
Maine.....		6		5		5		5		5
Maryland.....		8	8		8		8		8	
Massachusetts.....	18		17		17		17		16	
Michigan.....		15	19		19			19	19	
Minnesota.....		12	11		11		11		11	
Mississippi.....	10		9		9		9		9	
Missouri.....		18	15		15		15		15	
Montana.....		4	4		4		4		4	
Nebraska.....		8	7		7			7		6
Nevada.....		3	3		3		3		3	
New Hampshire.....		4		4	4		4		4	
New Jersey.....	14		16		16		16		16	
New Mexico.....		3	3		3		3		4	
New York.....	45		47		47		47		47	
North Carolina.....	12		13		13		13		14	
North Dakota.....		5	4		4			4		4
Ohio.....	24		26		26		26			25
Oklahoma.....	10		11		11		11		10	
Oregon.....		5	5		5		5		6	
Pennsylvania.....		38		36	36		36		35	
Rhode Island.....	5		4		4		4		4	
South Carolina.....	9		8		8		8		8	
South Dakota.....		5	4		4			4		4
Tennessee.....		12	11		11		11		12	
Texas.....		20	23		23		23		23	
Utah.....		4	4		4		4		4	
Vermont.....		4		3		3		3		3
Virginia.....		12	11		11		11		11	
Washington.....		7	8		8		8		8	
West Virginia.....		8	8		8		8		8	
Wisconsin.....		13	12		12		12			12
Wyoming.....		3	3		3		3			3



